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HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

BRITAIN

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL NATURE OF THE ISLAND

OF GREAT BRITAIN

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THE
HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF
BRADFORD,

(IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,)

WITH
TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF ITS PARISH.

~~~~~  
BY JOHN JAMES.  
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LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS;
AND
CHARLES STANFIELD, BRADFORD.

—
MDCCCXLI.

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C. STANFIELD, PRINTER, BRADFORD.

PREFACE.

TOPOGRAPHY, without claiming for it a high rank, may justly be considered one of the handmaids of History. That Camden, Leland, Dugdale, Dodsworth, and a host of their followers have, while laboriously tracing events connected with particular localities, and describing the usages and modes of life of the ancient inhabitants, greatly elucidated many obscure points of English history, and added to it many curious and important passages, admits of no doubt. The great charm of topographical works has, however, a broader foundation in the human heart than mere historical utility, being based upon a universal and predominant passion—curiosity; which on the one hand powerfully induces all classes to read eagerly that newspaper which narrates the *passing* events, however trivial and unimportant in themselves, of the immediate district in which they live,—and on the other, strongly stimulates the more refined multitude, who, to use the words of an old author, are “curiously listening after the memory of their ancestors,” to peruse such volumes as record transactions in which men who lived on the same little local stage as themselves played a part, or contain ancient allusions to the objects of natural scenery and the structures which they daily behold.

The study of topography as a local chronicle of times long gone past, is highly amusing, and to a reflecting reader conveys much instruction. It is a fact which might lead to curious remark, that topography, in the amplitude which it has attained among us, was wholly unknown to the classical Ancients. It is, indeed, strictly of English growth, and has in this country been cultivated with great zeal and success. Almost every district, and town of any importance in England has been described, and the comparatively trivial events connected with it noticed at a length that formerly was allowed only to great cities or very remarkable places.

Bradford, however, has hitherto been considered barren in antiquarian interest; and no industrious and judicious antiquary—no indefatigable collector of MSS., has considered it worthy of his distinct labours. Fourteen pages in the ‘Loidis’ comprehend both the ancient and modern notices of the parish; and to the former the gazetteers and other works relating to this district have not added, that I remember, one fact. It may, therefore, be broadly asserted, that the ancient history of this parish was an unbroken field of inquiry.

When the husbandman first clears the braky and rugged surface of a piece of ground, and brings it into cultivation, he is neither considered negligent nor unskilful, if he fail from poverty, the adverse circumstances of his situation, or the stubbornness of the ground, to render it *at once* a good and fruitful soil.

If, therefore, I have, in labouring in the unbroken field of the history of Bradford, failed to produce a work equal

to the expectations of my readers, I may fairly claim indulgence. Let it be remembered, that to have produced, in the first instance, a *perfect* history of this parish, it would have required—besides antiquarian learning, elegant composition, and plenty of leisure—the industry of Hercules in collecting, from remote, musty, and almost illegible MSS., materials; the patience of Socrates in arranging them for publication, and weighing the facts to arrive at just conclusions; the eyes of Argus in detecting errors, and reconciling apparent or real discrepancies; and, above all, the purse of Cræsus, to pursue with success this wide and multifarious plan, to tickle the palms of record-keepers, and cheer the author when subscribers shrunk back, and the heart faltered at the grim visage of pecuniary loss. There is no local history of any note which has not had bestowed upon it the labours of many years; and very frequently, humble pioneers—zealous collectors—had preceded, and made the way clear for the author, who composed the work in learned leisure.

To criticism, whether literary or antiquarian, I may well plead *Coram non Judice*. It were idle parade in me to recount the disadvantages which I, single-handed, have laboured under in collecting materials and arranging them for this work, and in composing it. Surely a book which has in most part been written after the toil of the day, and in hours stolen from recreation and sleep, is no noble game for the literary critic to pounce upon; and the veteran antiquary may easily pass over the errors of one who confesses that until this work was commenced, he never devoted one hour exclusively to the study of antiquities.

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I hope, however, that the blemishes of the work will be, to its general merit, merely as a few freckles on a fair countenance. An amount of time unconceived by my readers has been bestowed upon the facts. In a production of this nature, it is almost impossible to be wholly correct; but it is anticipated that errors of fact will not be more numerous in this volume than in others of its class. I originally intended to have given the separate authorities for the whole of my statements, but I soon found that such a plan would inconveniently load the pages with notes.

The arrangement I have adopted is that which occurred to me as the clearest. There are devoted to the history of the Lacies a few pages which have no *intimate* connexion with Bradford; but it seemed necessary to introduce them to maintain the continuity of the narrative, and make the history of the town from Domesday Survey to the present time better understood; besides, historical notices of a family which bore such a large share in the most important events of our early history, and were lords of Bradford, cannot be uninteresting to an intelligent inhabitant of the town. As I wished the volume to be read and understood by all classes, I have translated the *Latin Patois* of the early charters, and other records of which I have made use. The rendering of these instruments into English is a difficult task, even to the learned and practised antiquary, on account of the unusual and uncouth terms employed, and the ruggedness of the contractions. But to me the difficulty was greatly increased, on account of my meagre knowledge of Latin. I obtained the assistance of several excellent scholars in that language.

but, wanting a knowledge of old law terms, they were completely mastered by the Babel tongue of the monkish lawyers, and the labours of translating it eventually fell wholly upon myself.

With the excusable frailty of an author in his noviciate, I was extremely desirous, in this first literary effort, to put forth my utmost strength ; but the little encouragement my subscription list received, precluded even the attempt ; else it would have been incontrovertibly established that this parish is not a barren but a productive field of antiquarian labour. Numerous depositories of MSS. relating to Bradford have not, for the reasons explained in my prospectus, been explored ; and this occasion past, many of these MSS. will, very probably, never see the light.

I have not printed a list of subscribers, because I early discovered that I should not meet with encouragement by subscription, and determined to rest the success of the work on the sale after being published. I must, however, mention that Henry Leah, Esquire, with great liberality, subscribed for ten copies, and several other gentlemen for a couple. To all those who honoured me with their support I return my thanks ; and had the inhabitants generally, followed their example, my labours would have been more deserving of commendation.

It becomes my duty to notice the delay that has occurred in publishing this book. When the prospectus was issued, about two years since, the undertaking had not long been contemplated, and no portion of the materials had been collected from MSS. So far, however, as the author is concerned, the work might have come from the

press at the commencement of this year. Some delay has occurred in completing the artistical embellishments. These will, however, I believe, add greatly to the value of the publication. Three of them have a peculiar interest, as the productions of Cousen, Bentley, and Geller, London artists of celebrity, and natives of this town. Two of the embellishments are by Adlard, a distinguished London engraver. The other plates, by Cave and Topham, do not, I apprehend, disgrace provincial talent.

The modesty of the age is such, that before I close, I owe an apology for having so frequently ventured to speak in my own person. An author in these latter days is so diffident, that he must have a partner in all he says; and the great WE (proper enough in a newspaper) is now the representative of almost every individual, from the literary leviathan who, like the ostrich in attempting to conceal itself by merely thrusting its head into the sand, concludes he is out of view when behind this modest monosyllable, to the petty and sole huckster, who, aping the age, greets you in the form of plural greatness from behind his counter. This sham modesty has, however, been so prostituted, as to have become brazen-faced vanity under a thin veil; and plain *Ego*, though it be egotistic, is, in truth, less impudent and assuming.

It now only remains for me to return my acknowledgments for the favours which have been bestowed upon me in connexion with this literary adventure. From Miss Currer of Eshton-hall I have received many substantial marks of patronage. I had the free use of that invaluable store of Yorkshire topography, Hopkinson's MSS.,

and was, unlooked for, hospitably entertained several days while I consulted them. In addition, she, unsolicitedly, subscribed for twelve copies of the work, and directed me to obtain, at her expense, two costly plates to embellish my labours. To William Sharp, Esquire, of Bradford, I owe many obligations. I am indebted to him for the use of the plate of Archbishop Sharp, and he induced me to obtain that of Abraham Sharp by joining in the cost. T. Wheatley, Esquire, of Hopton, also generously presented me with an engraving of the beautiful monument to the memory of his relative, Mr. Balme.

I gratefully acknowledge that without the great indulgence of Richard Tolson, Esquire, it would have been impossible for me to have visited many distant places, in quest of manuscript notices respecting this parish. I obtained also many interesting facts from ancient documents, especially Court Rolls of the manor of Bradford, preserved in his office. To other gentlemen I am indebted for MSS. and information. Among these stands foremost Samuel Hailstone, Esquire, who has, in the most gentlemanly manner, allowed me the use of his collection of MSS. relating to Bradford. To his son, Mr. Edward Hailstone, I am also under obligations for the loan of MSS. The Rev. John Butterfield allowed me several times gratuitous access to the parish church registers. The Rev. William Stamp very readily furnished me with some particulars relating to Wesleyan Methodism in Bradford. I lament, however, that I have not more acknowledgments to render to my townsmen, for I have in fact been little assisted by them; and it is quite evident that many must

possess curious notices respecting the town, which had they contributed, the value of my labours would have been greatly enhanced.

To Sir Francis Palgrave, keeper of the records in the Chapter-house, Westminster; the gentlemen at the Heralds' office; the keeper of the records at the Duchy of Lancaster office; and to Thomas Lewis, Esquire, keeper of the records at Lambeth Palace, I owe obligations for being permitted to transcribe from scarce MSS. in their respective custodies. I am not the less obliged to Mr. Reay, sub-librarian at the Bodleian Library, for the handsome manner he offered me the use of Dodsworth's MSS., though I was unable to avail myself of his kind offer. John Britton, Esquire, F.S.A., has my thanks for his readiness to assist me. Joseph Buckle, Esquire, very indulgently allowed me access to the Archbishopal Registers of York. Indeed I have to complain of the keeper of no records except Torre's MSS., which are made matter of sordid gain and rude exaction, extremely dishonourable to the Dean and Chapter of York.

HISTORY OF BRADFORD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

HAD the savages who first pitched their rude mud-built huts on the spot where Bradford stands, foreseen that their humble dwellings would form the germ of a great manufacturing town, they could not have made their selection better; for it is a fact that cannot be controverted, that it is the most eligible spot in the parish.

The town lies in a valley which may justly be considered a branch of Airedale, though from a remote period it has borne the distinctive appellation of Bradford Dale. This valley—stretching from the moorlands above Thornton to the Aire at Shipley—forms at Bradford a considerable bend; and being at this point joined by two small dells, the town appears to be seated at the junction of four valleys.

The name is undoubtedly derived from a ford by which, in times prior to the Conquest, the brook at the bottom of the Church Hill was crossed. The only difficulty in this derivation, is that arising from the term 'Broad' being applied to a passage over such an inconsiderable stream as that which now washes the bottom of Church Bank. To strengthen the supposition that the name of the town has been derived from *Broad* ford, it has been contended that in remote ages this brook was much more considerable. It

has certainly diminished ; for within the recollection of living persons a much more considerable body of water swept down the channel than at present.* The brook is also, at times, so swollen with the torrents from the neighbouring hills, as to render it broad and difficult of passage. There are besides other streams, which are ordinarily insignificant, to which the appellation 'Bradford' has been given.†

These reasons are, however, far from conclusive, and give room for other conjectures. Dr. Whitaker has alluded to another derivation of the name. He supposes it might come from *Brae*, a hill and *ford*,—that is, the ford at the foot of the brae or Church Hill. But against this etymology there is the strong concurrent testimony of Doomsday Book and ancient charters, in all of which, with one exception, it is invariably spelled Bradeford or Bradford. That exception is, however, the next document that I know of after Doomsday Book, in which Bradford is mentioned—the charter for a fair granted to Edmund de Lacy, about the year 1250, in which the place is spelled 'Brafford.' It is true that by numbers of the old residents it is termed Brafforth or Bradforth, but these seem merely to be corruptions of no old date. The earliest use of the latter corruption which I have seen, is in Saxton's Map, published in 1577. The former is merely labial.‡

* It is a well ascertained fact, that in countries covered with wood the streams are more considerable. At the time the name—Bradford—was given, this locality would be thickly wooded. The sinking of coal mines in all parts of the district has also, no doubt, tended to lessen the springs of water hereabouts.

† Harrison, in his description of Britain, prefixed to Holinshed, mentions that the Wye receives "a small beck called the *Bradford*."

‡ I at one time supposed that the name might have been derived from another circumstance, and the following is a copy of a paragraph I prepared on the ground of this supposition: "But both these derivations, when strengthened by all that can be urged in their favour, seem unsatisfactory and improbable, and I may therefore be allowed to advance another. Now for instance, places called Stratford and Bradford, do not seem universally to have derived their names from the 'fords' being strait or broad *across*, but sometimes from being so in the *length* of the stream

I incline to think the former derivation the correct one, inconclusive as it appears to be. It must be presumed that the brook was so considerable at a remote time, as to merit the appellation *broad*—for by no analogy or reasoning can the present stream, except on extraordinary and rarely occurring occasions, be so called.

The district around Bradford, though not possessing the most pleasing features of landscape, is far from being deficient in rural beauty. The aspect of the country is extremely variegated, and presents a charming alternation of hill and valley, where

“Scene behind scene with fair delusive pomp,
Enrich the prospect—but they rob the lawn;”

forming “a land of various views”—to the very boundaries of vision. Some of the scenery in the neighbourhood of the town even approaches to the beautiful—possessing enough of wood to render it sylvan—studded with farm-houses and cottages, hamlets and villages—the chequered sides of the surrounding hills verdant to the top, and fringed with woods and villas, it forms landscapes which, even in much more favoured climes, are, in all their features, not greatly surpassed. Manufactures and their appendages have done much, assuredly, to destroy the happy effect of the nearer scenery; but I am speaking of views a short distance from the town.

Thus it appears that Bradford is not deficient in beautiful landscapes. She has, however, far more substantial gifts

where the water was fordable. The ford at Stratford upon Avon could never be called strait, as regarded the breadth of the river, which is there very great; nor could the brook at Bradford, except in times of flood, be called broad. It seems therefore, that the name has arisen from a circumstance directly opposite the one prevailing at Stratford, viz. that the ford was broad, inasmuch as the brook could be passed at any point on a great length of it.” Since writing this I have investigated the subject more, and find that antiquaries have generally derived the appellation Stratford, from *Street* ford—that is, a ford on the line of a Roman road or street.

than these. Though her soil yields no "Sabean odours," "flowers of all hues and without thorn the rose," "groves whose rich trees weep odorous gums, or bear fruit burnished with golden rind;"—though her brooks leave no golden sands, nor her mines teem not with the treasure of Potosi, or the gems of Ind;—double harvests enrich not her garner, nor genial climes and unclouded skies her portion; yet, wanting all these,—with smoky atmosphere, polluted streams, and all the other distasteful accompaniments of manufactures—she possesses, in the industry, ingenuity, and intelligence of her manufacturers, in her mineral resources, and in the advantages of her situation, all the requisites for making her people great, wealthy, and happy.—"So from the fleece how much proceeds."

The town has, from a distance, a very picturesque and singular appearance. Viewed from the surrounding heights, the greater part of it seems seated in a bowl-like concavity, at the foot of an eminence, to the summit of which—houses overtopping houses—the other parts of the town extend. The country around within the distance of two miles, seems to be completely enclosed with high hills, and on every side there is a quick descent to the town. A great part of the old streets are narrow and irregular, but the new ones are well and capaciously laid out. Most of the modern houses are large and well built. The suburbs are ornamented with numbers of beautiful houses, which at once shew the opulence and taste of the owners, who are mostly occupiers. There is a great evil which is daily gaining ground in the town: no speculator in buildings now erects houses without cellars, intended for the abode of the poor classes. These ill-ventilated, damp, and cheerless cellars are becoming so numerous that they threaten, at no distant period, to be a great source of disease in the town.

There are not many woods in the neighbourhood. Cliffe Wood is the remnant of the wood at Bradford which is men-

tioned in Domesday Book, but it has dwindled into a very small space. There are some large and graceful masses of wood at Bolton and Bierley, and along the slope near Boldshay. The trees principally planted in the vicinage of Bradford, and which seem to thrive best, are the ash and the oak. They are, I am sorry to add, very rarely allowed to reach their full or even a moderate growth. The owners of the land seem to have no just conception that wood enhances its value by ornamenting it; and renders it more fertile in bleak situations, by protecting it from chilling winds. If any one doubt this, let him cast his eye on the well wooded and fertile slope extending from the verge of Eccleshill Moor nearly to the hill on which the Church stands. This slope was naturally as barren and unsightly as the tract immediately to the westward—it lies as high and is as much exposed. Yet mark the contrast. Trees as a shelter and ornament to the land, are much wanted in a number of bald and barren tracts in the locality; yet no sooner have a few oak saplings sprung up in the hedge rows of the sordid tasteless owners, than the tanners tempt with a high price, and the trees are immediately stripped of their bark.

The stream flowing past Bradford has neither been described by Harrison nor sung by Drayton. I cannot therefore follow the plan of other topographers, and drag to my aid the lubberly lines of that poet. Our old topographer Leland, in his *Itinerary*, writes—"there is a confluence in this toun [Bradford] of three brokes. One riseth above Bouline Haul, so that the hed is a mile dim. from the toun, and this at the toun hath a bridge of one arche; another risethe a two mile of, having a mille and a bridge of The third riseth four miles of, having" The whole of these "brokes," except the last, are inconsiderable streams.

The source of the first is in several small rills rising in the Roughts and Park-side between Bowling and Bierley, and feeding the pond below Bowling Hall. A short distance

above Bowling old mill, the brook is joined by Law Beck,* which springs at Brown Royd Hill, and after receiving a small tributary from Dog Croft Wood, divides the townships of Horton and Bowling. The brook then passes through Cuckoo Bridge of "one arche," and joins Bradford Beck at the town.

The second brook has its source upon Bradford Moor; and descending a little below Crow Trees, passes Bower Green, takes in a rill from Laister Dyke, and running to Penny Oaks, it receives a nameless stream springing above Bowling Iron Works. When near the town, it is joined by a stream issuing from Miryshay, and immediately after falls into Bradford Beck. The mill which was turned by this brook in Leland's day, has disappeared; I apprehend this was the mill which is hereafter mentioned, as having been granted by king James the 1st, along with the present soke mills. It is described in the grant as lying in the "eastern part of Bradford."

The chief spring head of Bradford Beck, as it is termed, is at Bell Dean or Old Allen, in the township of Allerton. In the progress of the brook down Allerton valley, it receives several tributary streams. It divides the townships of Allerton and Thornton, and is called Allerton Beck. Just below Leventhorp Mill, it takes in another brook, having the spring head at Shay, in Thornton, 6 miles from Bradford; and receiving in its progress a tributary from Hole Bottom, in Clayton. The stream from Shay, in its future course, divides Thornton and Clayton, to the point where it joins Allerton Beck. After this junction the body of water is considerable. Near Crosley Hall, the water is called the Hebble;† and a small stream springing in High Field Wood, here falls into it. A short distance down it receives a brook rising in Bull Greave Wood, and dividing Clayton and Horton; next Bull Royd Sike, springing

* So called, most likely, from separating the Byer-*lause* of Horton and Bowling.

† If the conjecture of the Halifax antiquaries be right, that the "Hebble" is derived from *Halig* or Holy Brook, then our stream will have a similar claim. Near the place where it is called Hebble, there was undoubtedly in former times a Holy well.

in Chellow Dean, and separating Allerton and Manningham townships. When near Bradford it is joined by Horton Beck, which at Shear Bridge divides into two branches; one rising near Horton Old Mill, and the other coming from Haycliffe Hill bottom. Running past Bradford it falls into the Aire at Shipley.

This stream, from a point a little above Leventhorp Mill nearly to Bradford, is gracefully shaded with wood; and the scenery is of the most pleasing description. The water as it flows past Bradford, is polluted with the filth of manufactures. There are persons of no great age living, who remember it a crystal stream filled with trout, enclosed within verdant banks, and shaded with large and spreading trees—even in the heart of the present town.

None of the three streams which unite at Bradford, has from ancient time had any definite appellation. At least in the charters and old deeds of land lying upon them which I have seen, this is not the case. Even the largest of them in early charters, is merely termed “*Aqua quæ currit a Bradford*”—the water which runneth to Bradford.

The town has frequently been subject to calamitous inundations, arising from the sudden overflowing of these brooks. Two of such inundations were so great, and the mischief arising from them so extensive, that they may here be mentioned. One occurred in 1768, and swept away the bridge at Broadstones, and a man and a boy who were set in bravado upon it, watching the rise of the waters. The other is too well remembered; it occurred the 20th of December, 1837. Three persons, a man, woman, and child were drowned in it; and the damage sustained by the tradesmen of the town amounted to a large sum.

Bradford Canal commences at Shipley, and extending along the east side of the valley reaching to the town, terminates at Hoppy Bridge. Its length is three miles; with a rise from the Leeds and Liverpool Canal of $86\frac{1}{4}$ feet, by 10

locks. The locks are of the same dimensions as those of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal—66 feet in length, and 15 feet 2 inches in width. The depth of water is 5 feet. At the time the Act of Parliament* for the project was obtained, the subscribers consisted of twenty-eight persons; who were incorporated by the name of “The Company of Proprietors of the Bradford Navigation.” They were empowered to raise among themselves £6,000, in 60 shares of £100 each. The works were not to commence till the whole sum was raised; and if the above sum should prove insufficient, they were empowered to raise an additional sum of £3,000, by the admission of new subscribers. The canal was finished in 1774, and opened soon after. For the purpose of obtaining a better supply of water to this canal, the proprietors were under the necessity of purchasing mills and land contiguous to its banks; by which the shares were increased by additional calls, to £250 a share. In order to secure this part of their property from the operation of the statute of mortmain, another Act of Parliament† was, in 1802, obtained.‡

Although surrounded with rills and streams, Bradford is, for domestic purposes, ill supplied with water. All her streams are rendered impure by being used for manufacturing purposes. A company for the formation of water-works was established in 1744, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1790. The works are on a limited scale, and the supply of water scanty. The water is conveyed from Brown Royd Hill in pipes, to a reservoir in Westgate, holding about 15,000 gallons; and supplying Westgate, Ivegate, Northgate, Kirkgate, and Darley-street. Most of the large houses here, that are not accommodated with water from the above reservoir, have wells attached to them. The remainder of the town is supplied by the water carriers, from wells which have been

* (1771) 11 Geo. 3. cap. 89.

† 42 Geo. 3. cap. 93.

‡ Priestley's Historical Account of Canals, &c., page 91.

sunk at great expense to the proprietors, to a depth of 100 yards and upwards, and the water raised by engines. The time, however, is not far distant, when a copious supply of cheap (we hope) and pure water, will be distributed in the town. It may be expected that in a district abounding with minerals, the water (drawn from the bowels of the earth) will be impregnated with them, and rendered less fit for domestic purposes. A great number of the springs are slightly chalybeate; some of them aluminous. The water drawn from a well at Messrs. Wood and Walker's mill, is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Had Bradford not been surrounded by valuable beds of coal, it could never have attained its present position among the towns of England, but would have remained in comparative insignificance. Seated, however, close to one of the richest coal fields in the kingdom, abounding in rills and streams, possessing abundance of iron and building stone, and supplying with a branch canal the want of a navigable river, the town has risen to be THE CAPITAL OF THE WORSTED TRADE; and assumed an importance which, when contrasted with its condition a few short years ago, astonishes. Although a description of the mineral riches—coal and ironstone—with which this district abounds, belongs more properly to the province of the Geologist than the Local Historian, I shall—so strictly is the importance of the town interwoven with these minerals—deviate from the prescribed track, and give from the materials I possess, a short account of them.

The beds of coal lying around Bradford, are part of the most extensive and valuable coal field in the island—stretching from Derby and Nottingham to this district, a distance of sixty miles; and ranging in general, 18 miles in breadth. The lower or better bed coal, lies at a mean depth of about 80 yards; and the average thickness of the seam is 25 inches. This bed is seated upon a peculiar, hard siliceous sandstone, termed Galliard, which is the same as the

Crow-stone of the Craven limestone, and like that contains abundance of the remains of an extinct genus of plants, called by geologists *Stigmaria*, Brong. From the uniformity with which this siliceous sandstone forms the sill or floor of the lower seams of coal hereabouts, the whole group of strata have been very appropriately called the Galliard Series. The better bed is a bright burning bituminous coal, leaving flaky white ashes; and as its name imports, is the best coal of this neighbourhood. About 40 yards above the Galliard seam, in this locality, lies the black bed of coal, the mean thickness of which is 28 inches, but in some places it reaches a yard. The black bed coal is very sulphureous, and deposits brown ashes. There is in this district another seam of coal, termed by the miners "crow coal," lying from ten to fifteen yards above the black bed. The crow coal is never found where the black bed does not lie at a considerable depth, or where it is wanting. The great coal field stretching from Nottingham to Bradford, seems to terminate at the latter place; for although in the moorlands to the westward, seams of coal which are worked with advantage sometimes occur, yet they are thin, and the coal of an inferior quality.*

Immediately above the black bed coal, and resting upon it, is an argillaceous stratum, of the mean thickness of two yards; in which lies imbedded in regular layers, the valuable ironstone of this district. The stone wears a dark brown ap-

* An intelligent and practical person, well acquainted with the Coal Measures of this neighbourhood, has favoured me with the following remarks: as they may be interesting to a portion of my readers I insert them. *Bowling*:—The deepest better bed coal is sometimes 130 yards below the surface of the ground, but the mean depth 80 yards; in some parts the seam is 30 inches, in others only 11 inches thick, the average 24 inches. The lowest black bed is sometimes 90 yards from day, the average 40 yards; the mean thickness of black bed is 27 inches, the greatest a yard. *Low-Moor*:—The beds run about the same depth as at Bowling, but the seams are thicker. The better bed averages 29 inches in thickness. *Bierley*:—The better bed lies at a mean of about 95 yards from day, and the seam averages 23 inches. The mean thickness of the black bed is 29 or 30 inches. *Bradford Moor*:—The better bed lies at the depth of 100 yards; the black bed at 60 yards—the

pearance, and yields from 30 to 33 per cent. of ore. The iron manufactured from it at the neighbouring furnaces of Low-Moor, Bowling, and Bierley, is esteemed among the best the kingdom produces. The limestone used in smelting it, is brought on the canal from the rock at Skipton; and its excellent quality for the purpose contributes to the perfection of the iron. I may here observe, that the works for manufacturing it at Low-Moor, Bowling, and Bierley, rank with the largest in the island. It is probable that more iron is made within the compass of the three miles which encloses the whole of these works, than on any space of equal extent in the country. The impulse that they have given to the trade of this locality, has been productive of great benefit to Bradford.

The rock on which Bradford stands, forms part of the series which enters the West-Riding from Derbyshire, and passes Sheffield, Huddersfield, and Elland. The best testimony that can be adduced of the excellent nature and plentifulness of this series of stone here, is the appearance of the buildings in the town; its durability is shewn in the ancient buildings which remain; and its abundance, in the fact that brick, except for inner walls, is rarely, or never used. The quarries in the town and neighbourhood have doubtless been wrought from the most ancient periods for flag and slate; as quarries of them near Silsbridge-lane, are mentioned so early as queen Elizabeth's time. It is extremely probable, that thatch was never (except in the very early periods of the town) generally used as a covering for the houses. Great quantities of excellent

seams are not so thick as at Bowling. The better bed runs about 20 inches thick. Above the black beds of Bowling, Low-Moor, and Bradford-Moor, lies the 'crow coal,' in a seam of 18 inches thick, and from 10 to 15 yards above the black bed. *Horton*:—There is the better bed in many places where the black bed is not on; about Brown Royd it comes on, and the better bed then averages a thickness of 30 inches. *Four-Lane-Ends*:—A small range of better bed with breaks; where the breaks do not prevail the seam averages 32 inches. There is black bed in some parts. In *Heaton* and at *Shipley Lane Ends*, both the hard and soft bed of Halifax, which run underneath Bradford, come in and are wrought.

flagstone and slate obtained in the quarries here, are constantly shipped to London and other parts of England.

The coal measures, beds of ironstone, and freestone of this neighbourhood, are rich in fossil remains—animal and vegetable; each formation presenting a characteristic series. Plants resembling the tree ferns and bamboos of the tropics are often met with; thus shewing that they have either been wafted hither in some diluvial wreck, or that the climate of this country has at one time been tropical. The fossil remains of this district, have not yet been collected and examined as they deserve; but they will undoubtedly form an interesting part of the Local Museum recently commenced in the town, under the auspices of the “Bradford Philosophical Society”*

Agriculture, as a scientific pursuit, is little, if at all, understood in the vicinity of Bradford. This is partly attributable to the farms being small, and held for the convenience of the small manufacturer, who employs his family alternately at the loom and in the fields, and consumes the produce of his little farm under his own roof. The soil around Bradford is, in the lower parts, a rich loam based on clay. Though the soil of the high grounds is for the most part sterile, and yields with stubbornness to the hands of the tiller, the lands which lie in the bottom of the valleys are alluvial and rich, and bear heavy crops. But even the higher and more unproductive portions of the country have assumed, from the attentions of man, an appearance approaching to fertility. The extensive and naturally barren tracts of ground, which a century or two ago formed Bradford Moor, the wastes of Bowling, Manningham, and Horton, and which in a merely agricultural district would for ever have remained unenclosed and unfertilized, have from their proximity to manufactures,

* See a very lucid article on the Flora of the Ancient World in Dr. Ure's *Geology*. Book 3, chap. 3.

been improved to an extent, and at a cost, which such proximity only could render profitable or expedient. The use of the plough is very limited. There is comparatively little arable land. This gives the face of the country an appearance of uniform verdure—varying from the deep green of the valleys, to the russet-shaded sward of the surrounding hills. The produce of the farms is mostly milk and butter; for which a ready market is found in the dense population of the town. No cheese is made.*

The air is thin and piercing, and not suitable to the invalid; for the healthy, however, it is, in its pure state, extremely salubrious. It has not been found from experience, that the dense and sooty vapours arising from manufactures, have had any very marked effect upon the health of the inhabitants. It were folly to deny that in a degree they contaminate the air of the town; but the currents of wind from the western

* The following is an extract from Brown's Agricultural Survey of the West-Riding, published in 1799. The survey was made by order of the Board of Agriculture, and is therefore, I apprehend, of greater value. Although a long period has elapsed since the survey, yet I think the following particulars worthy of notice;—

“The nature of the soil of Bradford is various, some parts being a rich loam, and others of a cold watery quality. Climate healthful. Land is possessed by small proprietors, and occupied by small farmers and manufacturers. It is almost all in grass, and the seeds sown are mostly those of natural hay seeds. Cows are the principal stock that are kept. When the land is in tillage, wheat and beans are sown in small quantities, but oats are the principal crop. Some good farmers adopt the modern rotation of turnips, barley, clover, and wheat. Fallowing is practised, but often in a very slovenly manner; and the rotation in that case, is wheat, oats, oats; or wheat, beans, and oats. The country is all enclosed; inclosures small, few exceeding six acres; and by them the country has both been enriched and the land improved. Labourers' wages, nine shillings a week. Ploughmen, twelve pounds a year, with victuals, lodging, and washing. Paring and burning only practised where heath ground broke up. Few leases are granted; those that are, generally for eleven years; and the covenants are, to lime all the fallows; not to take more crops than three; to keep the premises in repair; not to sell hay, straw, or manure—provincially tillage; and not to assgn. No practices can be pointed out here that would be of advantage in other districts; the inhabitants having both their minds and capitals fixed upon trade.”—Appendix, p. 15.

moorlands, sweeping along the valleys on which the town stands to the north and west, quickly disperse the "dark and spiral wreaths," and purify the atmosphere. Epidemic disorders have, as far as can be ascertained, rarely occurred here. Indeed the assertion may be ventured, that they have been less frequent, and their prevalence of less duration, than in most places of an equal size in the kingdom. It is stated that the plague visited the town about the year 1665, or 1666; having been conveyed hither in a bundle of old clothes, sent from the metropolis, where the pestilence was then raging. The person who first opened the bundle caught the infection, and the disorder in a very short time made a rapid progress. Great precautions were used to stay the pestilence. The plague-stricken were removed to a place called Cliffe Barn, close to Cliffe Wood, where such as recovered attended upon the sick. Provisions were conveyed to a spot near the Barn, and left for the attendants to fetch. Such as died were buried in the adjacent wood, where about 70 years ago, a number of grave stones, which had been placed over the graves of some of the victims of the disorder, were discovered with legible inscriptions upon them.* Indeed, within the last few years, skeletons have been found in the wood. The parish church register gives no indications of this calamity, nor are the number of burials increased for those two years. Probably the names of those who died, and were buried in the adjoining wood, were not entered in the register. In the years 1668—69, the registers shew a great mortality. Had my authority corroborated me, I should have said that these were the years when the plague raged here. Thoresby, in the Appendix to his *Ducatus*, mentions that in 1675 an epidemic prevailed in these parts, which was vulgarly called the Jolly Rant. The malady was a severe cold and cough, which

* *Memoirs of General Fairfax*, with an account of the Siege of Bradford; printed at Leeds in 1776. This publication was edited by a schoolmaster named Hartley, residing here, who prefixed to it a few paragraphs relating to Bradford.

afflicted such numbers, that on the Sundays, the preachers in the churches and chapels could not, without great difficulty, be distinctly heard. After this I do not find that the town was visited by any contagion or disorder so general, or so virulent in its character, as to be noted either in history or tradition, till the year 1832, when the modern plague, Asiatic Cholera, appeared among us. Its character however here, was not marked by any great fatality. The town was less fortunate in January and February 1837, when the Influenza, (a new term in the nomenclature of medicine,) spread widely, and carried to the grave great numbers—eighty-six burials are noted in the church register for each month.

The facts adduced below, will prove that a fair proportion of the inhabitants of Bradford have lived to attain a ripe old age. The accounts of extreme longevity are, as every well informed person knows, based upon very unsatisfactory and suspicious evidence. Persons who have attained a great length of years are prone to extend that length, and deceive even themselves; because it is gratifying to a tenant of the heart—vanity—who seldom quits but with life. I have made no sifting inquiry as to the correctness of the cases of long life which follow, but they at least are as well authenticated as the majority of accounts of longevity. The parish church registers of burials, previous to 1813, give no ages, else I have no doubt my list would have been a long one—

	Years.
1793—Ellen Lolley, of Bradford, ..	109
1805—John Fawthrop, of Silsbridge-Lane, ..	102
1811—Major Pearson, of Bradford, ..	104
1817—Anthony Wrigglesworth, of White- Abbey, Clothier, }	100
1821—Betty Moor, Allerton,	100
1840—Margaret Walker, Widow, Little- Horton-Lane, }	99—11 mo.

Since the commencement of 1813 to the present time, I find in the register of burials, the names of thirteen persons whose

ages amounted to 96 years, but were under 100.* The register has a numerous list of names of those who had attained 80 years and upwards to 96. I opened it, and chanced to put my eye upon the year 1821, and counted the number of such names in that and the next year; they amounted to 39. These statements will be sufficient to shew that instances of long life are not rare in Bradford.

It has long been an observation derived from experience, that the English Apennines separating Yorkshire and Lancashire, arrest the clouds of the Atlantic in their progress, and cause them to deposit their contents; and that the climate of the country bordering upon those hills, is more humid than any other parts of England. Bradford is situated at the bottom of the slope of the above mentioned range of Apennines; full fifteen miles from their summit. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no accurate meteorological observations have been made in Bradford or its neighbourhood;† and in the absence of these, it is impossible to form any tolerably correct opinion on the humidity of the climate. That it is greater than the average of the island, must undoubtedly

* 1814—Charles Wood, Bradford,	96 years.
1815—Mary Ross, do.	96 "
1816—James Tetley, Heaton,	98 "
„ —Thos. Thornton, Legrams,	96 "
„ —Joanna Rushworth, Manningham,	97 "
1818—Thos. Sharp, do.	98 "
1821—Jas. Swain, Great Horton,	97 "
1822—Hannah Cutler, Bowling,	96 "
1823—Wm. Hill, Manningham,	98 "
1825—Sarah Myers, Bowling,	97 "
1828—Sarah Clark, do.	96 "
1829—William Lee, Bradford,	96 "
1835—Henry Rodley, do.	97 "

† The Mathematician Sharp, kept for some time a Meteorological Journal, which, by the kindness of S. Hallstone Esq., I have been allowed to inspect. I have not however been able to deduce any general results from this Journal.

be confessed ; but when accurate observations are made, it will be found, I believe, not much to exceed such average. The winds which prevail here, are the west and south-west. They are seldom easterly. I am informed that they generally veer by the west point when they change. The west and south-west winds here, are often tempestuous : they have, however, a beneficial effect in clearing the air from smoky impurities. Severe frost is seldom experienced. Snow, except in remote and elevated parts of the parish, soon vanishes from the ground.

The dialect of the inhabitants of this district is marked with strong peculiarities, similar to those which prevail in the parish of Halifax and in Lancashire. The peculiar corruption which I have observed in the dialect here, is in the pronunciation of the vowel *o* and diphthong *oo* ; they are almost invariably pronounced as if written with an *i* immediately after them—as coal pronounced *coil* ; hole, *hoil* ; school, *schooil* ; noon, *noin*. The greater part of the other vowels and diphthongs are also perverted in the pronunciation ; but the larger number of these corruptions may be found in the dialect of the inhabitants of the whole of the western and northern parts of Yorkshire.

There is one custom in use in the southern and western parts of the parish, (in common with the parish of Halifax and many parts of Lancashire) which, for its singularity, deserves to be mentioned. In those parts, a man is with difficulty known among his neighbours by his legal surname. Instead, long patronymic names, after the ancient British manner, are used. To give an instance that occurred within three miles of Bradford : A gentleman wished to see a person, and made inquiries for him, at the place he lived at, by his legal surname. No one knew the name ; and the gentleman was about to give up the inquiry in despair, when he recollected that the person wanted, had a short time before

followed a peculiar business. He mentioned this, when one of the men addressed, after a reverie of a few moments, exclaimed, that it must be Bill o'Tom's o'Peg's that was wanted. The man proved correct; it was his neighbour, and he lived close by. Nor is this a rare case. The custom must have occurred to almost every person having to make a similar inquiry, in the quarters to which I have alluded.

These barbarisms of dialect, and using patronymics, are, however, fast receding into the remote parts of the parish; and are only in use among the lower classes. Indeed the latter custom is quite extinct in the immediate vicinage of Bradford.

If we may judge from the number of persons yearly apprehended in this neighbourhood for felonies or other offences, and committed for trial, or sentenced to the treadmill, the standard of morals, among a great part of the inhabitants, is extremely low. And that of manners is not higher; for it is a rare occurrence that a stranger can pass a group of loungers, who may be loitering in any of the surrounding villages, without being grossly insulted. In some parts of the parish, the brutal mode of up-and-down fighting, practised in Lancashire, is adopted; with all its horrid characteristics of "*pawsing*," "*gouging*," and biting. Wherever this prevails, it denotes among the class adopting it, the lowest stage of civilization.

It has been observed, that Bradford has produced more useful than distinguished characters; but from this it must not be inferred that the inhabitants in general have no taste for literary or scientific pursuits. Hitherto, undoubtedly, the concerns of trade have engrossed the attention of the inhabitants, in common with those of the neighbouring towns, more than they justly ought to have done, and damped the aspirations of intellect. A better order of things is, however, now beginning

to prevail; and it is sanguinely expected that in this town, Science and Literature will ere long walk hand in hand with the Genius of Trade. To the honour of the wealthier inhabitants, charitable institutions are liberally supported. The lower class are, as is usual in manufacturing towns, an intelligent portion of the community. The politics of the day form the great topic of discussion among them; and it is no unusual incident to find persons who are better acquainted with the acts of the Ministry than the alphabet; and more likely to be able to repeat the items of public expenditure or of the civil list, than the Decalogue. I speak this not disparagingly.*

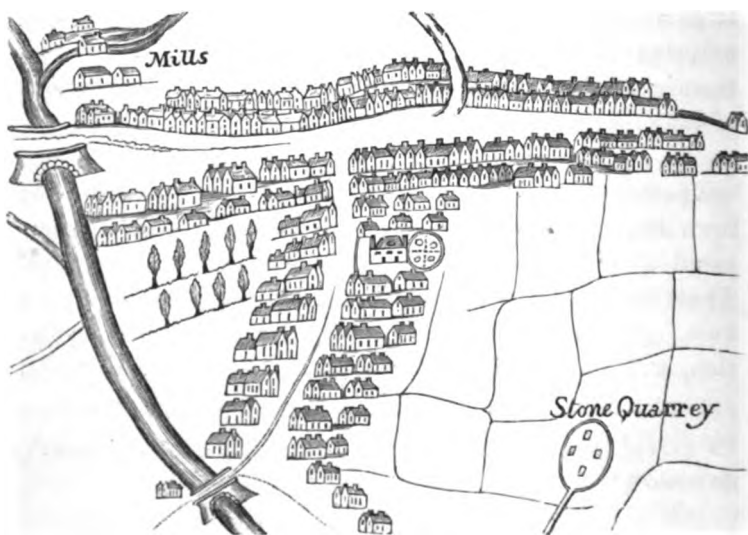
It cannot be denied that the means of free instruction are very limited in Bradford when compared with the population; and that the poorer class are, in general, totally unable to give, if they were desirous, a little education to their children. I have, however, observed with sorrow, that persons who earn large wages, and could, with moderate economy, give their offspring the rudiments of learning, are content to send them to the factory at the earliest age, to lay the foundations of long life, morals, and learning, sure and strong.

I possess several curious facts shewing the increase of the town from time to time in population and in bulk, compared at different intervals with the neighbouring towns. These facts will appear better in the body of the history than here. Abstracts of the returns to parliament of the population, will be given hereafter among the statistical details.

* The following is from Drunken Barnaby's Journal.—I leave the translation to the reader.—

" Veni Bradford cessi foris
In familiam amoris,
Amant istæ et amantur,
Crescunt et multiplicantur,
* * * * *
* * * * *

For want of a better place, a wood cut, from a plan* which seems to have been made about the year 1700, of Bradford and part of the locality around it, is inserted below. I have no doubt of the authenticity of this plan, as it accords, in a great measure, with a view of the town taken in the early part of the last century, now in the British Museum; which was executed by Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald. I think the wood cut (which is a fac simile) will be interesting; as, when contrasted with the view in the frontispiece, it shews in a strong manner, the great increase of the town in the space of little more than one hundred years. It appears, from parts of the plan which I could not include in the cut, that there were a few scattered houses in Goodmans-end and Barkerend; all else besides that which is shewn in the cut, is delineated as verdant fields, with here and there a straggling house.



• Belonging to Mr. Edward Hallstone.

ANTE-NORMAN PERIOD.

Antiquarianism is merely the younger sister of History, less sedate and more fanciful, and apt to become enamoured of the face of time by looking so frequently upon it.

WHITAKER'S "MANCHESTER."

THE whole tract of country about here possesses very few British, Roman, or Saxon remains ; and its history, in consequence, is remarkably barren during this period. In this parish there are no unequivocal vestiges of Druidism ; no Cairns, or British earth-works of any moment. There seems to have never been a Roman station in the parish. Few coins or other tokens of the Roman sojourn here have been found. Nor do I find, from the Saxon historians I have cursorily looked at,* that any battles or memorable transactions ever happened in these parts while under the Saxon sway. If this section, therefore, be short and unsatisfactory, it is not to be imputed to the writer, but to the want of materials.

I might, indeed, in my eagerness to vamp up this part of my work, follow the example of an able historian of an adjoining parish ; and by distorted and stretched etymologies, ingenious but groundless arguments, convert almost all the singularly formed rocks in the parish into Druidical remains ; and endeavour to shew that the parish, during the Brigantian era, had been a very "Mona" in these northern parts, and nearly all its inhabitants Druids. I prefer, however, that the history of this period, with regard

* The works I particularly allude to, are a Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, and Bede.

to Bradford, should be considered as nearly a void, rather than fill it with futile imaginations; and that the merit of my work should rest upon those parts of it which come within the limits of certainty.

The Brigantes were, so far as is recorded in history, the aboriginal inhabitants of this parish. They were the largest and most powerful of the ancient British tribes. It has with great probability been conjectured, that the name was derived from the British word "Brigantwys"—inhabitants of the hilly regions.* The western boundary of the parish of Bradford was, very likely, also that of the Brigantian territory, or nearly so; and separated it from the country of the Sistuntii—Lancashire. Dr. Whitaker, in the introduction to his History of Whalley, seems, indeed, to have thought that the Sistuntii or Segantii, were merely a clan of the Brigantes, in their province, and under their dominion; and upon the authority of Ptolemy, places the Segantii in the mountainous tract called the English Apennines. If he were right, then the Segantii† might be termed inhabitants of this parish; for it is as much a part of these mountains as any district of Lancashire. The most eminent of our antiquaries have, however, considered *Lancashire* only, as the proper country of the Sistuntii or Segantii, and that they were a distinct tribe. Whitaker of Manchester says, that about 80 years before the subjugation of the Brigantes by the Romans, the former passed over the *hills* and conquered the Sistuntii.‡ The Dr., in an after part of his work, seems to concur with his namesake in ranking them as distinct tribes; for he quotes him, and agrees with him that several small forts or earthworks, which remain on the western range of the hills separating Yorkshire and Lancashire, were erected by the

* Strabo mentions the Brigantes of the Alps, and calls them robbers and plunderers.

† Only another name for the Sistuntii; for Richard of Cirencester (who compiled in the 14th cent.) calls 'Segantiorum portus' of Ptolemy, (who wrote about the 1st cent.) 'porta Sistuntiorum.'

‡ History of Manchester, book 1, chap. 4, sec. 2.

Sistuntii, to defend their country against the inroads of the Brigantes. It seems, therefore, that they had the characteristics of distinct tribes ; and that one of the boundaries of each of their provinces, was near the present line dividing the parish of Bradford from Lancashire.*

The tribes inhabiting the northern parts of England, were much inferior to the southern Britons in civilization. The former possessed few of the arts or comforts of life. Their dwellings or huts were rudely constructed in a round form, of reeds and the branches of trees wattled, sods and hurdles. Unlike their southern neighbours, they had no corn, for they tilled not. The spontaneous fruit of the vast forests the country was covered with, and the milk and flesh of their cattle, supplied their scanty food. The dresses with which they covered some parts of their bodies, were made of the skins of wild beasts. They had shoes, like the brogues used in some parts of Ireland, made of untanned leather. They were of large stature, with blue eyes, which were esteemed a beauty, and red hair. By this latter distinction, the whole of the northern Britons, when they went to assist their southern countrymen against the aggressions of the Romans, were by the latter instantly known. In one word, their modes of life, their manners, and their weapons, were similar to those of Savages in the lowest stage of civilization.†

* The Monk of Cirencester, in his description of Britain, book 1, chap. 6, sec. 33, says the Brigantian province was divided into two equal parts by the Apennines ; and afterwards, sec. 34, says the people *west* of the chain are the Voluntii and Sistuntii ; thus making it appear that they formed part of the Brigantes. Antiquaries have with one accord, shifted the Voluntii to their legal settlement in another part of the kingdom. Camden, in his Britannia, also quoting Ptolemy, says the province of the Brigantes stretched from the eastern to the *western* sea. The assertions of Ptolemy and the Monk, no doubt arose from the circumstance of the Sistuntii being under the dominion of the Brigantes at the time the latter were subdued by the Romans. But the Sistuntii had been under this dominion only about 80 years, and were before a separate and independent tribe ; and I am speaking of the period when they were so.

† My authority for these facts is, for the most part, Whitaker's " Manchester." I

But of all the circumstances relating to them which have descended to posterity, the terrible sway the Druids exercised over their minds, and the dreadful nature of the superstition under which they groaned, have excited most attention.* Human sacrifices to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of human madness and folly,† were offered by the Druids, who are alluded to in these lines :—

“ Barbarous priests some dreadful power adore,
And lustrate every tree with human gore.”‡

The victims on great occasions were sacrificed by wholesale, in large wicker baskets thrown into the fire.§

It is very probable that a Brigantian town stood on the site of Bradford. Whitaker of Manchester, (on whose learning, industry, and genius, I place great reliance) says, that in these northern parts, the towns of the ancient Britons were generally in the hollows of valleys, either upon the margin of one stream or confluence of two, for the convenience of water and security from winds. Such a place is the site of Bradford. A Brigantian town was merely an irregular collection of huts in the midst of a forest, defended with a barrier formed of trees felled around, or circumscribed with a ditch.

I know of no British remains in the parish that are not equivocal, unless a small earth-work lying to the westward

could have obtained sufficient evidence as to the modes of life, &c. of the ancient Britons, from Carte, Henry, and all the other English Historians, but their observations apply also to the southern tribes, while Whitaker's in general do not.

* See Toland's *History of the Druids*, and the Notes to Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*.

† My readers will remember the Carthaginians sacrificing three hundred youths of the first families in the city, as a propitiatory offering to their gods after a defeat. Druidism seems to have had its origin in the East.

‡ Rowe's *Lucan*, book 3, l. 594.

§ There is on the verge of Harden Moor, near Bingley, a rock which from time immemorial has been called the “ Druids' Altar.” Its towering situation, and the wild scenery just around, composed of rocks tumbled on rocks, seem to fit it as well for a place of Druidical sacrifice as any in this neighbourhood. About half a mile below, not far from Rishworth Hall, are two curious earth-works of a round or conical form.

of Cullingworth may be considered of that class. It is situated on a gentle slope, about two hundred yards from a place called Flappit Springs, on the right-hand side of the road leading thence to Halifax. The form has been circular. The greater part of it to the south has been destroyed by the plough. I took several measurements of that part which remains, but have mislaid the memoranda I then made; I however estimate the diameter to have been about 50 yards. The ditch to the westward is very perfect. It is about two yards deep and three wide; with the earth thrown up in the form of a rampart on the inner side. The remain is less perfect to the eastward. Antiquaries have generally called the "Roundabouts," or circular encampments found in the island, British works.* The one I have alluded to is termed by the neighbouring people Castle Stead Ring. If I may hazard a conjecture, it probably formed one of a line of forts erected by the Brigantes, on this side the Apennines, to prevent the inroads of the Sistuntii; and while the others have long since disappeared by cultivation, this, situated in a wild and remote part, has escaped total destruction. Or it may have been an Agrarian camp, constructed to guard the cattle while in summer they grazed the vast slope on which it stands.†

It has often been remarked that the names of our mountains and rivers are of ancient British origin. I submit to

* Sir W. Scott, in his *Provincial Antiquities*, page 23, mentions a "Roundabout" as being a British work.

† Watson, in his *History of Halifax*, p. 275, alluding to a similar earth-work called *Stofold*, conceives from this name, and the smallness of these kind of camps, that they had not been used for military purposes, but merely for the folding or enclosing of cattle. To shew how fallacious this reasoning is—An old person who had resided near the spot all his life, informed me that in his younger days, the earth-work I have described was nearly perfect; and that being a shepherd, he used to drive his sheep into the "ring" for security at nights, and watch them there. The tract thereabouts was then unenclosed. Now this earth-work might have obtained the name *Sheepfold*, and yet such name would have had no relation to its original purpose.

antiquaries whether Beldon* Hill, in the township of Horton, has not received its name from the circumstance of the Beltan fires of old having been kindled on its top.† From the commanding situation of this hill, overlooking a vast extent of country, it would certainly be well adapted for the purpose.

Although the capital of Roman Britain was so near as York, yet, as I have before stated, this part of the country is extremely barren in Roman remains.‡ It seems that there never was a station in this parish, or even in the neighbourhood of it; nor are there (besides the facts hereafter adduced to prove that iron was manufactured in this locality) any certain memorials of the Roman dominion here; except a road (or probably two), shewing that the legions of the Imperial City trod this part of the land.

This road is thus alluded to by Whitaker in his History of Manchester: "The road from Manchester to Ilkley, after passing Blackstone Edge, leaving Halifax considerably on the right, and Ellinworth a little on the left, the line passes through Dinham Park, and runs to the west of Cullingworth; and betwixt Cullingworth and Hainsworth it is visible a paved way more than twelve feet broad, and neatly set with stones of the country. It is found in several places upon Harding

* Means also in British, head or chief hill.

† The Beltan fires were lighted every midsummer day by the ancient British upon the high places.

‡ A few years since, some Roman Denarii were found on ploughing Idle Hill. I have seen two of them. On the obverse of one, the head of Trajan, with the inscription IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAJAN AUG. GERM. On the reverse, a female seated on a kind of car (probably intended for Victory), with the legend PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. On the other, the head of Hadrian, with the inscription IMP. CAES. TRAJAN HADRIANUS AUG. Reverse: Victory marching, with the legend P. M. TR. P. COS. III. I see from Akerman on Roman Coins, that these are rare reverses. It is not unlikely that there was a Roman exploratory camp on Idle Hill, as it is a very suitable place; and probably the remains of the *agger* could be perceived before the hill was ploughed. At the same time when the above coins were found, a human skeleton was discovered, which was enclosed within a kind of grave walled round.

Moor, crossing the height of the common, and pointing upon the Moorhouse above Morton. And it is again visible on Rumbles Moor.* Upon this wild heath it appears, as I am informed, a raised paved road overgrown with turf; keeping upon the shelf of the hills to avoid the cliffs on one side, and the morasses on the other; and pointing directly to the valley of the Wharf, and the village of Ilkley within it."†

I have been at considerable pains to trace correctly this road through the parish of Bradford. Within the memory of old persons now living, it was very apparent near Illingworth. From Illingworth to Peat Dikes, where the parishes of Halifax and Bradford meet, the vestiges of it are faint and obscure; but coupled with the voice of tradition, they are such as not to be mistaken. At a place called Cockhill, near Peat Dikes, it is plainly visible; and near this place it is joined by another road coming in the direction of Mixenden Ings, to which I

* I have traced this road over part of Romald's Moor. A person aged 85 years, who had known the road from his earliest youth, accompanied me. He stated, that he never remembered the road being found in the low lands of Airedale; but said that it came on the slant of the hill from Keighley direction; and running just past Upwood, was, in his youth, visible there. In the allotments from Upwood to the Moor, he informed me the road had been dug up, and the stone used in building the inclosure walls. Its track, however, is here and there discernible. At Black Knowle, on the Moor, it appears among the heath a paved way; and thence runs into, and proceeds for some distance along the present road to Ilkley.

On the 7th of March, 1775, as a farmer was making a drain in a field at Morton Banks, near the line of this road, he struck upon the remains of a copper chest, about twenty inches below the surface, which contained nearly one hundred weight of Roman Denarii; including every emperor from Nero to Papienus—Pertinax and Didius Julianus only excepted. The chest had most likely belonged to the paymaster of the Roman forces hereabouts, and had been buried in some sudden emergency.—*Note to Thoresby's Ducatus by Dr. W.*

† Second edition, vol. 2., p. 28. A letter from a gentleman named Angier, is inserted in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 413, respecting the Roman roads, &c. in this quarter; but I apprehend he merely took his information from Dr. Richardson's letter, and from Whitaker's *Manchester*. He says, "The way from Ilkley is over Romald's Moor, and appears by the course of it, to leave Riddlesden on the right hand; again it is visible on Harden Moor, towards Cullingworth, which it leaves a little on the left hand, and so through Denham park, and so to the left of Ellisworth, which I apprehend may have been the further course of it."

shall afterwards more particularly revert. After this junction, the road proceeded along Black Edge, just above Denholme brewery, where several old persons informed me that they had dug it up. About a quarter of a mile forward, the operations of the plough have, within the last two or three years, rendered it very conspicuous in three fields, about a hundred yards beyond Denholme Gate, on the west side of the turn-pike road from Halifax to Keighley, in the occupation of Jonathan Foster, of Dean Brow. The road lay about a foot deep, and was formed of large boulder stones, some half a yard square, set very neatly, and so level that the plough passed over the road without obstruction. It was twelve or fourteen feet broad, and scooped out on each side for the passage of the water. A great part of the fences of the fields are formed of the stones that have been rooted up from this road. They are yet very discernible in the fences, having a bleached appearance. Passing Foster's house it crossed a brook just below, where, in a field called Carperley, a man named Jonas Hainworth, about 40 years ago, found buried a large bag of coins. The man, in the exultation of the moment, twirled the bag in the air, and being rotten, a great part of the contents fell down a precipice, and a number of them were lost. I have made inquiries of the man's relations respecting these coins ; but, as far as I can learn, they were long since either all lost, or sold to unknown parties ; and the only information respecting them that I can obtain is, that they were Roman coins. I could find no vestige of the track of this road through Denholme Park. It evidently, however, went in the direction of Manywells Height, just below which I was told by an old farmer, that in his younger days, it was in some spots bare, and in others covered with sward ; but that the owners and occupiers of the land had since rooted it up. It proceeded to the westward of Cullingworth, and within the last two or three years, as I am informed, was rooted up in the fields near Mr. Craven's residence. I could never find it afterwards, though I twice searched Harden Moor with

considerable care, and made anxious inquiries—unless, indeed, it went up Dolphin Lane, and on the present footpath to Keighley, where I found the remains of a road set with stones; the route in this direction would be very circuitous.

This road is laid down in the map of Roman roads in Drake's Eboracum, as "a Deva ad Vallum." In that part I have traced, it does not present that bold rampart which characterises the great Roman Itinera even in this country. In fact it may be said to be in most part quite level with the surrounding country.

A native of Bierley, and an ornament to this parish—Dr. Richardson—gave, in a letter to his friend Hearne, a succinct account of the antiquities in these parts, and of this road in particular, which Hearne printed in his edition of Leland's Itinerary (second edition, vol. 1, page 146). I shall make an extract therefrom in the note below.*

* "Meeting of late the Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of Linton, in Craven, he told me he had observed a paved way of an unusual breadth, between Hainworth and Cullingworth, in the parish of Bingley, which must doubtless have been a Roman way. It appears there bare, being above twelve feet broad, and neatly set of such stones as the place afforded. Its stateliness shews its origin; and you may trace it where the ground is pretty hard, a ridge appearing higher than the surface of the earth, in some places being only covered with grass; though I have been informed that it is often met with at several feet deep upon the Moors, in digging for peats. It crosses the height of Harden Moor, where it is visible in several places, and points at a place called the Moorhouse, above Morton; and appears again, as I have been told, upon Rumbald's Moor, and thence leads to Ilkley. Nigh this way, upon the Moor before mentioned, are two large heaps of stones, called Skirts of Stones; one of them still of a conical figure, but much the lesser. From the other have been removed vast quantities of stone employed in walling the neighbouring inclosures, within the memory of man. The remainder are now thrown abroad, and cover a considerable piece of ground. If these had been heaps of earth, or so much as covered with earth, being so nigh the way, I should have believed them to be *tumuli* of the Romans; but being only heaps of stones, I shall suspend my thoughts till I am informed that the Romans ever erected such monuments over their dead." • • Upon the top of Harden Moor, not far from the above-mentioned way, was shewn me by Benjamin Ferrand, Esquire, another Skirt of Stones much less than the two former, and nigh it a row of stones placed in a line nigh two hundred paces in length; but few of them appear above two feet above the heath, and some lie hid

I now return to the road which joins the one I have been tracing, near Peat Dykes; and although it is out of my precincts, yet as the further tracing of this branch road may tend to throw light on the Roman affairs in this quarter, I shall trespass. Just below Peat Dykes, and in Ogden, this road was, during the last spring, laid bare by the plough in a field next to that in which the waters of Ogden and Skirden meet. It was of a considerable breadth, and neatly set with large stones. I had the curiosity to trace it further, which I did satisfactorily by the assistance of the old inhabitants of the neighbourhood, into the township of Wadsworth; and from the direction it points, I think it probable that it proceeded to Stiperden, joined the Roman road from Burnley mentioned in Dr. Whitaker's 'Whalley,' and went to Ribchester.*

At all events, if this branch road led to Manchester, Whitaker's trace of the road from that place to Ilkley is wrong; as he asserts that after passing Blackstone Edge,

under it. That these stones were placed here by design, no person can doubt; but for what end I cannot conjecture, having never seen any thing of this kind before. There is no tradition of them; besides being out of all roads, they are known to few. * * Nigh Cullingworth before mentioned, there is a camp of a circular form now called Castle Steads, though I am convinced there was never any building there. There is one of this kind upon Thornton, and another upon Wike Moor, of the same form. From whence it appears that these places of defence were called castles, though never any building there erected."

I lately searched Harden Moor for these Skirts of Stones, but was unable to find any thing resembling them. They most likely have been removed for building purposes; as I saw a place from which a great number of stones had been removed, and some few were still scattered about. I have no doubt these Skirts of Stones were British Carneddies, similar to the 'Apron full of stones' mentioned in the Introduction of Hunter's History of Hallamshire. A gentleman informs me that he has seen on Romald's Moor, a great number of heaps of stones, evidently placed there by hand. I can find no remains of castramentation near Thornton. There is there a place which is called "Castles."

* Just by Stiperden, at Mereclough, Thoresby, in the Ducatus page 283, mentions that a great number of Roman remains were found. Ribchester is, (according to Dr. Whitaker) the *Coccium*, or (according to Stukeley and Horsley) *Rerigonia*, of the Romans.

and leaving Halifax considerably on the right, it ran a little to the *left* of Illingworth;—and if he be wrong, the road by Illingworth was a vicinal way from *Cambodunum* (Slack), to *Olicana* (Ilkley).

The road from Bradford to Wakefield, after reaching Dudley-hill, has for several miles the appellation of “Street.” On whatever points else our antiquaries have differed, they all agree in this, that where a road has the emphatic and isolated name of *Street*, a Roman road lay in the same direction. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, says, “the Saxon *Strete* is apparently from the Latin *Stratum*, which in Pliny signifies a street or paved high road. All the Roman roads being firmly paved with stone, occasioned this name to be given them. Wherever we meet with a road called a ‘Street’ by the common people, or any town or village is said to be on the ‘Street,’ we may surely judge that a Roman road was at or near it.” This is merely an echo of all our antiquaries’ opinions. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus*, says that *Stratum* is the very word used by Venerable Bede, to denote a Roman way.*

That part of the Bradford and Wakefield road called ‘Street,’ is, in a great part of its length, considerably elevated. Such a road is not mentioned in either of the *Iters*, nor is it laid down in any of the maps of Roman roads about here. Of the latter I may safely say that they are, so far as those roads are concerned, quite worthless, and tend only to mislead. It seems, however, from its direction, to have come in the way of Bradford, and might perhaps run from *Legeolium* (Castleford), to *Calunio* of the geographer of Ra-

* Whitaker, in his *Hist. Man.*, vol 1, page 114, says, “It is justly observed, that wherever we find the appellation of “Street,” we have good reason to expect a road of the Romans. It may with equal justice be observed, that wherever we meet with one, we may be sure that such a way has formerly proceeded, or still continues to proceed along the place; and when a Roman road has persisted invariably in the course of a modern highway, the name of Street, along the line of the latter, is the only proof we can have concerning the existence of the former.”

vennas, and which was undoubtedly Colne. No road that I can hear of, ever passed by way of Bradford having any of the characteristics of Roman. But cultivation would long ere now completely obliterate any such road hereabouts, and leave the inquirer to search the barren moors to the westward for it. If it ran to Colne, it probably joined the *Long Causeway* a little to the north of Denholme Gate.

There is indubitable evidence, that the ironstone in the neighbourhood was gotten and converted into iron in the time of the Romans. Without this evidence, it would have been extremely likely that the Romans would be induced by the colour of the streams to search for ironstone—

“Track the yellow streamlet till they reach
The secret place where easy labour gains
The precious stone.”

Dr. Richardson, however, in the letter to Hearne before quoted, says, “That iron was made in this neighbourhood (Bierley) in the time of the Romans, a late discovery has sufficiently convinced me. Upon removing a heap of cinders to repair the highways withal, a quantity of copper Roman coins were discovered, some of which I have now in my possession. They were of Constantine, Constantius, Diocletian, and the usurper Carausius. This country abounds with such heaps of cinders, though we have not so much as any tradition that ever iron was made there.”* We may there-

* Whitaker, even thinks that iron was manufactured by the Northern Britons; but this is an opinion that has been strongly disputed. The Belgic tribes on the southern coast, undoubtedly knew the process. The following is Whitaker's observation: “A considerable manufacture of iron was established in the kingdom before the reign of Tiberius. In this would many domestic utensils be formed by the Britons. Their iron money proves them to have possessed the secret of casting the metal and stamping it. And the manufacture appears to have extended into the furthest parts of the north. But it was considerably enlarged, I apprehend, and the forges greatly multiplied by the Romans. One perhaps was erected in the vicinity of every station. In the neighbourhood of North Bierley, amid many beds of cinders heaped up in the adjacent fields, a quantity of Roman coins was discovered some years ago in one of them.”—*History of Manchester*, vol. 2, p. 28.

fore be certain that the Romans were busily engaged in this neighbourhood in the manufacture of iron, and had small rude forges, and other requisites for the purpose.

After the Saxons had firmly seated themselves in this country, they began to till the land, and erect villages and towns. During the latter part of their rule, almost all our towns and villages existed in embryo; and were either called by the names of the possessors, or received their appellations from the Saxon tongue. This parish was within the kingdom of Deira; and afterwards in that of Northumbria, one of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. I presume that the limit of the parish of Bradford to the westward, was nearly the boundary between Deira and the kingdom of Mercia. This presumption is founded upon the far from certain fact, that the Ribble was the western limit of Mercia.*

The Saxons were, on the whole, a very rude and barbarous people. They, and in fact the whole of the German tribes, had, however, one redeeming quality. Contrary to the general practice of savages, and of even some of the most polished nations of antiquity, they treated their women as equals. On marriage, the husband and wife entered into pledges for their good behaviour towards each other. In Saxon drawings, the women are represented in long loose robes with wide sleeves, and upon their heads a hood. The men wore breeches and cloaks. Swine were the chief of their live stock, and furnished the most of their animal food. Eels formed a large and peculiar part of their food, and even horse-flesh was relished by them. The Thanes, or higher class, were immoderate drinkers and great gluttons. The corn produced was mostly oats. Pecuniary mulcts were inflicted for almost all offences, from murder to petty theft. Trial by ordeal of fire and water was common among them.†

* Dr. W., in his History of Whalley, supposes it was.

† Extracted from Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Ceorls, or labouring class, were almost all slaves, and were bought and sold like cattle.*

The face of the country was nearly covered with brushwood intermingled with forest trees ; where the bear and the wolf, the boar and the wild ox, contended with man for possession. Around the villages, patches of ground, essarted from the woody-wild in spots of native fertility, appeared.

Let the reader ascend one of the heights which overlook Bradford, and contemplate its aspect during this state of society. On the site of the lower part of Kirkgate, stood a few huts, one story high, without chimneys, and thatched with straw or covered with sods ; formed of mud, wattles, or wood, according to the poverty or opulence of the inhabitants, placed at straggling distances and without order ; around each hut was the homestead, or erection for the shelter of the cattle, enclosed by its toft or croft. On the summit of the hill where the church now stands, there was, enclosed with wood, probably a small chapel, or oratory of wood ; in which the humble devotions of the inhabitants were offered up. The land around, which had been cleared for cultivation or pasturage, lay open and unenclosed, and had no bound but the thicket or the brake. All the land would be in common, as far as enclosures went. The inhabitants ploughed and reaped together, and divided the fruits of the earth according to their respective quantities of land or importance in the village. The herds supplied the want of fences, and kept the cattle from the corn. Very little land was in meadow ; for the Saxons seem not to have housed their cattle much in winter. This is a picture that will, in a great measure, suffice for almost all the Saxon villages in these northern parts.

* Henry, in his *History of England*, vol. 4, p. 238, quotes from William of Malmesbury, a very affecting account of the slave trade among the Saxons.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE LACIES.

M. In Bradeford cu' vi Berewicis h'b Gamel xv Car' t're ad g'ld ubi
poss. e' e viii Carcuce. Ilbert h't & wast. e. T. R. E. val' iiii l'b. Silva
past. dim. leng. & dim' lat.

DOOMSDAY BOOK.

Manor. In Bradeford, with six Berewicks, Gamel had 15 Carucates of
Land to be taxed, where there may be 8 ploughs. Ilbert has it, & it is waste.
Value in King Edward's time £1. Wood pasture half a mile long, and
half a mile broad.

BAWDEN'S TRANSLATION FOR YORKSHIRE.

WE now come to the light of written record. Bradford, at the time of Domesday Survey, and long before in the days of the Saxon rule, was the chief vill of the manor, and had six berewicks, or groups of houses dependent upon it. The berewicks belonging to a manor are generally enumerated in Domesday Book :* here they are not, and conjecture must supply the blank. As all the villages which are now included

* William having firmly seated himself on the throne, was desirous of knowing the extent and value of the lands of the Crown and of his subjects; in order that the sources of feudal service and revenue might with certainty be ascertained. For this purpose, Domesday Survey was begun in 1080, and finished in six years. Commissioners were appointed to superintend it, and the returns for it were made by juries of freemen in each district. It is stated, that it derives its name from its definitive authority; from which, as from the sentence of doomsday, there is no appeal. Indeed as to the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, its authority is yet decisive. Stowe gives another reason. He says it is a corruption of *Domus Dei*, the name of a place in Westminster Church, where the Record was deposited. The former is generally accounted the correct derivation.—*Preface to Grose's Antiquities.*

I have seen Domesday Record in the Chapter House, Westminster. It is very legibly written in Roman mixed with Saxon characters. It is much better to read than records written so late as the time of Henry the 8th, in common hand.

in the parish, existed, in miniature, at the time the great Survey was made, and are, with the exception of Manningham, Great and Little Horton, Haworth, Stanbury, Oxenhope, Wilsden, and Denholme, therein mentioned, and their respective Lords named,* it is extremely probable that some six of these villages were the berewicks belonging to the manor of Bradford. Manningham and Stanbury are yet part of the manor; they seem, in fact, never to have been severed from it, as they were comprehended in it upwards of 500 years since.† Besides the circumstance that the two Hortons are not mentioned in Domesday Record, although incontestible proof can be given that they existed very shortly after it was made, there is a strong probability that soon after the Conquest they were severed from the manor of Bradford, and became by subinfeudation a mesne manor: for, in a suit respecting the manor of Horton, in 1579, the Lord acknowledged, by his Counsel, that the manor of Horton was carved out of that of Bradford; and afterwards, by the

* The extracts from Domesday Record for Bowling and Bierley, will be given hereafter under their proper heads. The following is a translation of those parts of the Record which relate to other places in the parish.

“*Manor.* In *Scipleia* Ravenhill had three Carucates of Land to be taxed, where “there may be two ploughs. Ilbert has it, and it is waste. Value in *x. z. t.* 10s. “Wood pasture one mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.”

Bolton, from its name, seems, before the Conquest, to have been the residence of a Saxon Thane, who had considerable possessions in this quarter. Though it is not within the parish of Bradford, yet as several places in the parish were surveyed under Bolton, I shall extract the following.

“*Manor.* In *Bodeltone* Archil had four Carucates of Land to be taxed, where “there may be two ploughs. Ilbert has it, and it is waste. Value in *x. z. t.* 10s.

“This Laud belongs to this Manor, *Celeslau* (Chellow), *Alretone*, *Torentone*, “*Claitone*, *Wibetese* (Wibsey). To be taxed together, 10 Carucates of Land, “where there may be six ploughs. It is waste. Value in *x. z. t.* 40s; it is now “nothing.”—*Rawden's Translation for Yorkshire.*

† In the Inquisition, hereafter particularly mentioned, taken on the death of Henry, Earl of Derby, in 1361, Bradford, Manningham, and Stanbury, are classed together in such a manner, as to leave little doubt that the extent of the manor was the same then as now.

creation of tenures, was made a manor itself.* At the date of the *Nomina Villarum*, made in 1316, it seems Haworth, in which Oxenhope was included, had not been granted out; but belonged, along with Manningham, to the Lord of Bradford. It may therefore with considerable confidence be asserted, that Manningham, Stanbury, the two Hortons, Haworth, and Oxenhope, were the six berewicks dependent in a manorial capacity, upon Bradford. Dr. Whitaker, in the "*Loidis*," classes Denholme as one of them. I have not, after an attentive investigation, found one tittle of proof that either Denholme or Wilsden was one of those berewicks, except that they are not mentioned in the Survey.

Who was this Gamel that held the manor of Bradford at the time of the Conquest? It has justly been remarked by our antiquaries, that the blood of those Saxon Thanes who were allowed to hold part of their possessions under the Normans, can very seldom be traced into the English families existing a century later than the Conquest. This chasm in antiquarian topography, no doubt arises from the fact, that the posterity of those Thanes generally assumed local surnames from the places of their residence; and thus all vestige of the Saxon name was lost. I have been unable to trace any ancient English family to the Saxon Lord of Bradford. He survived the Conquest, and held some of his old possessions under Ilbert de Lacy. It seems Gamel was a person of considerable consequence, as I find a very great number of manors in this part of the country, mentioned in Domesday Book as having belonged to him;† and

* Exemplification (dated 9th June, 13th Charles 1st) of two Decrees in the Duchy Court; one in the 21st and 22nd of Elizabeth, and the other in 10th James 1st. Horton was a Manor long before the year 1290.

† I remember the following:—Elland, Ovenden, Gomersal, Thornhill, and Kirkheaton. Heptonstal he retained under Ilbert de Lacy. He most likely also retained Elland, (notwithstanding the silence of Domesday Book), as I find he granted lands there to Fountain's Abbey, which grant was afterwards confirmed by one of the Ellands. The confirmer stated that he held by deed from Gamel.

among others Rochdale. The following is Dr. Whitaker's remark under the head 'Rochdale,' in his History of Whalley: "From the arms of Rachdale, of Rachdale, formerly in a window of Elland chapel, there is some reason to suspect, that soon after the Conquest, and about the origin of local surnames, this manor [Rochdale] was held by that family, *perhaps descendants of Gamel*, and that it passed by marriage to the Ellands." I know of nothing which can militate against the supposition that the Gamel of Rochdale was the same person as that of Bradford.

The whole of the cultivated lands in the manor of Bradford with its six berewicks, was, at the time of the Conquest, fifteen carucates,* or 1500 acres—on which eight ploughs were employed. These carucates were patches of ground selected for their native fertility, cleared from the woody waste. The value of the manor, prior to the ruthless desolation of the Conqueror, was £4;†—a considerable sum when compared with the value of the adjoining manors, and of money at the time. There are no premises given in the Record, from which even an approximation can be drawn as to the population of Bradford and its dependent knots of houses. It was undoubtedly very thin; for if we apportion ten acres to every family, which, considering the rude state of agriculture in Saxon times, cannot be too much, and allow with Sir Wm. Petty, in his Political Arithmetic, five persons to each family, the population would only amount to 750 persons,—of whom one third may be assigned to Bradford.‡

* The exact quantity of land in the Carucate mentioned in Domesday Survey, is by no means certain. According to Selden, it varied with the soil and mode of husbandry. The number of acres in it ranged at about 100. It originally meant as much as could be ploughed in a year,—from *Curuca*, a plough.

† The pound mentioned in Domesday Book was a pound weight, troy, of silver; and its intrinsic value in our money was, therefore, £3; but its extrinsic value was 100 times more, at least, than £1 of the present day. The annual value in King Edward's time of the manor was, therefore, £400 of our money.

‡ For a very curious account of the Anglo-Saxon population at the time of

There was a pasturable wood, half a mile long and half a mile broad. It is extremely probable that Cliffe Wood is the remnant of the ancient sylvan pasture mentioned in the Survey. At that time, allowing for the ample measure given by the Norman surveyors, it no doubt reached from near Boldshay to the extremity of the present wood, and covered the whole of the slope.

There is no mention of a church existing here. This silence is not conclusive; for it is stated by an eminent authority, that no injunction was laid on the jurors to return the churches, and that they were, consequently, very frequently omitted.* From my inspection of Domesday Record, however, it appears that more care was, by some means or other, taken to return the churches in these parts than in others. The churches in this part of the kingdom which, from other evidence, are known to have existed at the time of the Survey, are enumerated in it; and where no allusion is made to a church hereabouts, it can generally be proved that its foundation was subsequent to the Conquest. There is, with regard to Bradford, presumptive evidence that the parish was severed from that of Dewsbury after the great Survey. That there was a small chapel here, having right of sepulture, seems very probable: chapels are never mentioned in Domesday Book. The distance of Bradford from the mother church, at Dewsbury; the comparative impor-

Domesday Survey, see Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, vol 3, page 255, (6th edition). This authority shews that such population was very thin.

* In Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book, vol. 1, sec. 7, it is stated, that "no injunction was laid on the jurors to return the churches. The mention of them, if made at all, was of course likely to be irregular. The whole number returned, only amounts to a few more than 1700; one only can be found in Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire (between the Ribble and the Mersey), Cornwall, or even Middlesex, the seat of the Metropolis. It is also known, on the most satisfactory evidence, that several churches existed which are not mentioned in Domesday Record. It is commonly stated that the Conqueror destroyed 36 churches to make New Forest, and therefore churches must have been plentiful."

tance of the place ; and the number of other villis immediately surrounding it, render it almost certain that a small chapel stood here.

“ *It is waste* ” ! What a text on which to descant upon the tyranny of brutal monarchs ! Bradford, the whole of the neighbouring manors, and, in short, the greater part of Yorkshire, are described in Doomsday Book as waste. About the year 1070, there was a revolt in these northern parts against the Conqueror ; who, on hastening with his army to meet the rebels, swore by God’s splendour, his usual oath, that he would not leave a soul of them alive. After suppressing the insurrection, he literally fulfilled his oath. All our old historians* are full of the horrors of the massacre, and the desolation which ensued. I confess their accounts of it are as revolting to humanity as any I remember to have read. Indeed, whoever has perused with attention the life of this Norman monster, must concur with the historian Lord Lyttleton, who, speaking of this slaughter, and the forest laws enacted by the Invader, says, that Attila did no more deserve the name of “ Scourge of God,” than this merciless tyrant. On reflecting on the bloodiest acts of the greatest tyrants, I think they are all equalled if not excelled by those of our first William.

* Simeon, of Durham, gives a very moving account of this massacre ; he says that the country between York and Durham was so devastated that it lay waste for nine years ; and that the inhabitants who escaped, eat rats, mice, and other vermin to sustain life. This account is confirmed by a *Norman*, William of Malmesbury, who says that there were destroyed and laid waste, such splendid towns, such lofty castles, such beautiful pastures, that had a stranger viewed the scene he must have been moved with compassion ; and had one inhabitant been alive, he would not have recollected the country.—

“ Whom e’en the Saxon spared and bloody Dane,

“ The wanton victims of his sport remain ;

“ But see the man who spacious regions gave,

“ A waste for beasts, himself denied a grave.”

Pope’s Windsor Forest’.

Ilbert de Lacy* was one of the Norman adventurers who followed the standard of the Bastard to the battle of Hastings. After the subjugation of the kingdom, the Conqueror bestowed on those of his followers who were the chiefs of his army, or who had signalized themselves in the contest with Harold, the lands of the Saxons. The share of Ilbert de Lacy was very considerable; he had in the West-Riding of Yorkshire 150 manors. The wapentake of Morley alone, contained 25 towns belonging to him. The survey of the whole of his possessions, in Doomsday Book, takes up seven pages. As that record shews, he was Lord of Bradford. When the first Lacy had firmly seated himself in the possession of his great estate in these parts, following the example of the feudal custom in his own country, he constituted it a Seignory, or Honour—the Honour of Pontefract—and granted out the smaller of his manors to be holden of such Honour, by the accustomed feudal rents and services. He was created Baron of Pontefract in 1070,† having been in possession of the estate three years. He built the

* I have taken considerable pains to render the following account of the Lacy family correct. There is, in Whitaker's 'Whalley,' a well written history of the Lacies; but I have not been guided by this unless corroborated by some other authorities. The account of the Lacies in the History of Pontefract, by Boothroyd, is taken, in a great measure, from Whitaker. The other authorities which I have consulted, are the Register of Stanlaw Abbey, the Pedigrees of the Lacies from the Towneley MSS., and the MSS. of the Lacies of Cromwell-bottom, copied in Wilson's Yorkshire Pedigrees, Leeds Old Library; and Brook's MSS. in the Heralds' Office. These MSS. are very often at variance with each other. I have done my best to reconcile their discrepancies, and to pick out the truth by comparing the whole of my authorities. The accounts of the Lacies in Hunter's History of Doncaster, and in Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerage, seem to be mere abstracts of Dr. Whitaker's. I much regret that I have not seen Firne's "Blazon of Gentry," an old and curious book, which especially treats of the "Lacies true nobilitie." I however forgot it while in London, and have not been able to meet with it in these parts. I the more regret the omission, as I believe Dr. Whitaker had not seen Firne's work when he wrote his account. I may mention, that I have followed Brook, as to the marriages, &c., where the other authorities are either silent or contradictory.

† Wilson's Yorkshire Pedigrees, vol. 1, page 209.

castle of Pontefract for his residence, and to awe his vassals. It is stated that it was twelve years in building, and was finished about the commencement of Doomsday Survey. In the 10th of William 1st, he received a confirmation of his possessions. He died in the early part of the reign of William Rufus ; and left, by his wife Hawise, two sons, Robert and Hugh. The latter was the founder of a family in Ireland.

Robert de Lacy, (surnamed of Pontefract, from the circumstance of his being born there,) succeeded his father in the estate. When Robert, Duke of Normandy, attempted to enforce his just claim to the English crown, Robert de Lacy, along with a number of other English lords, who had possessions in Normandy, and apprehended that if the Duke did not obtain the crown he would dispossess them of their lands there, espoused his cause. Robert de Lacy was at the battle of Trenchbray, in Normandy, (1104,) fought between Henry the 1st and his brother Robert. After the defeat of Robert of Normandy, the King banished Robert de Lacy and his son Ilbert the realm, and gave the estate to one Henry Traverse, who, in a short time after, was mortally wounded by Pain, one of his servants. On the death of Traverse, the Lacy fee was given to Hugh de Laval, one of the kindred of the King. Thus far is clear ; but the subsequent history of this Lacy, is involved in doubts from which it is hardly possible to clear it.* The old historians and

* The confused account given by Dugdale in his *Baronage*, of this Robert de Lacy, is well known. He informs us that Robert died in exile, and so did his son Ilbert ; that Henry, the other son of Robert, taking advantage of the troubled state of Stephen's reign, returned and dispossessed Laval of the estate ; and he then corrects the above statement, on the authority of an old historian, who asserted that Ilbert was restored in the reign of Henry the first. The true cause of all this uncertainty lies in the contradictory accounts the various MSS. give of this Robert. Camden, in his *Britannia*, (Gibson's edition, p. 711,) says, " But Henry de Lacy, his nephew, [that is of Ilbert] being, as the pleadings of those times tell

manuscripts disagree as to whether Robert de Lacy returned from exile, and was reinstated in his patrimonial estate. From the circumstance of his being buried at Pontefract, it seems probable that he returned from exile; but I have not seen any proof that he again enjoyed his forfeited estate.* Indeed the fact that his son Ilbert, after his valorous conduct at the battle of the Standard, compounded with Laval for part of his father's confiscated fee, renders it not improbable that Robert was satisfied, so that his issue obtained the greater part of the Lacy estate, to spend the remainder of

us, (placit. 11, Hen. 3.) in the battle of Trenchbray, against Henry 1st, was dis-seized of his Barony of Pontefract, and then the King gave the Honour to Wido de Laval, who held it in King Stephen's time, when Henry de Lacy entered upon the Barony, and by the King's intercession, the difference was adjusted with Wido for £160." "This Henry had a son, Robert, who died without issue, leaving Albreda Lisours, by the mother's side, his heir." Then he adds, "this is word for word out of the Register of Stanlaw Monastery." This Register, as to the earlier Lacies, is all wrong. Camden's editor, Bishop Gibson, under the head of Pontefract Priory, sets his author right; but it is laughable to see the next editor of Camden, the judicious Gough, floundering in the same error (vol. 3, p. 286); after stating Bishop Gibson's opinion, that this priory was founded by Robert de Lacy the 1st, Gough proceeds—"his argument is this, that Robert was banished in the 6th of Henry the 1st, for being at the battle of Trenchbray; but the Bishop, with *Camden before his eyes*, mistakes Robert for his *grandson* Henry, who was banished." A similar error is committed by Thoresby, in his Diary.

* Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, states that he undoubtedly was; and in proof of this, adduces from Burton's Mon. Ebor. several instances of his having confirmed grants made by Hugh de Laval to Nostel Priory. But all these confirmations are stated to be in the pontificate of Alexander 3rd, which was wholly during the reign of Henry the 2nd; for according to Nicolas' Chronology of History, Alexander the 3rd was elected to the papal chair in 1159, and died in 1181. And even if Robert de Lacy were restored to his patrimony, it is improbable that these confirmations were by him; for, allowing that he was twenty-five years old at the battle of Trenchbray, (and it is much more probable that he was thirty,) which was fought in the year 1104, he would be at the *very commencement* of Alexander's pontificate, eighty years old. Besides, his son Henry and grandson Robert, during the whole of this Pontiff's rule, were in possession of the estate. There is strong suspicion that these confirmations were made by Robert de Lacy the 2nd. Boothroyd states, I know not on what authority, that Robert de Lacy the 1st died in the reign of Henry 1st; but on the same page gives a list of the confirmations by him of grants to Nostel Priory, in the reign of Henry 2nd.

his life in retirement. The fact that Ilbert, and not his father, obtained from Laval part of the Lacy fee, is as well established as any circumstance in the history of the early Lacies. It is not known when Robert died; he was buried in the monastery of St. John, at Pontefract,* which he had founded. By his wife Maud, Matilda, or Mabill, (for she is called all these,) daughter of John Fitzgeoffrey, Lord of Alnwick,† he had two sons, Ilbert and Henry.

Ilbert, the companion of his father's exile, returned into England in the troublesome reign of Stephen; and was present at the famous battle of the Standard,‡ fought near Northallerton, in which the Scotch invaders were totally defeated. The courage of Ilbert was so signal, and contributed so greatly to the victory, that he received a full pardon from the King; and by his intercession, an agreement was come to with Guy de Laval, the successor of Hugh, for the partition of the confiscated Pontefract fee. The conditions of this agreement were, that Ilbert should pay to Guy £150, and possess about forty knights' fees, Laval retaining other twenty. But before this adjustment had been carried fully into effect, Ilbert died,§ sometime in the reign of Stephen. He had no issue by his wife Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant. He was buried between the tomb of his mother Matilda and the wall, at the altar of St. Benedict,|| and was succeeded by his brother Henry.

* MS. of the Lacies of Cromwell-bottom, copied into Wilson's Yorkshire Pedigrees, vol. 1, page 210.

† Towneley MS. copied into Wilson's Yorks. Ped., vol. 1, page 225.

‡ It seems from Drayton's Polyolbion, that either Robert, or his son Henry, was, along with Ilbert, at the battle.

“With the Earl of Aubermerle, Especk and Peverill, knights,
And of the Lacies two oft tried in fights.”—*Song*, 29.

Hume mentions only Ilbert.

§ Wilson's Yorks. Ped., vol. 1, page 222.

|| Idem. vol. 1, page 210.—MS. of Lacies of Cromwell-bottom. I suppose

This Henry de Lacy was received into great favour by Henry the 2nd, and his mother, the Empress Maud. He concluded the agreement that had been entered into by his brother Ilbert with Laval.* He married Albreda de Vescy, daughter of William Lord Peverill, and dying on the seventh calends of October, * *, in the latter part of the reign of Henry the 2nd, was buried at Kirkstall Abbey, (which he had founded in 1159,) and left a son named Robert, who succeeded him. The widow of this Henry afterwards married Eudo de Lisours, and had by him a daughter, Awbrey.

Robert de Lacy the 2nd.—He was one of the barons that attended on the coronation of Richard 1st. He married Isabel, daughter of Robert Lord Luzars,† and dying 12th calends of February, 1193, without issue, was buried at Kirkstall Abbey. I have somewhere seen it stated that he died at Clitherhow castle; if he did, his body would be brought on the Long Causeway and through Bradford, to Kirkstall. According to the superstitious practice of that period, it would be accompanied by a great number of priests, singing requiems, and by all the imposing paraphernalia of religious processions in those times. He devised his immense possessions to his uterine sister, the above named Awbrey, daughter of Lisours. She married, for her first husband, Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester, and Lord of Halton; and carried with her the immense estates of the Lacies and the Lisours. She had by the constable of Chester, (who died before Robert de Lacy,) a son named John. He died at Tyre, in the year 1190, on the 3rd crusade, in

this altar would belong to the Priory of St. John, at Pontefract, which was of the order of St. Benedict.

* *Certif. facta de feodis militum temp. Hen. 2nd. Henricus de Lacy debuit in servicio Regi, de veteri feodo Pontisfracti, 60 milites fefatus; de quibus Wido de Laval habet 20 milites excepto 1 et dim:—Harl. MS. 2115.* According to Dugdale, Guy de Laval, in 13th Henry 2nd, held 20 knights' fees.

† Wilson's Yorks. Ped., vol. 1. page 209.

which he had, with his son Roger, accompanied Richard the 1st. He married Alice de Vere, sister* of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and left by her several children.

Roger, his son, succeeded him, and assumed the name of Lacy. Within two years after the death of Robert de Lacy, a fine was levied between Roger de Lacy and Awbrey his grandmother, by virtue of which the fee of Pontefract came into his possession. He was a true specimen of the pious Holy Land crusaders of those days—ferocious in a degree approaching to savageness. His temper was so brutal, that even in that semi-barbarous age, he was distinguished for it. He was very liberal in the building and endowment of religious houses. Upon the aid for the King's redemption, in the 6th Richard 1st, he answered £45 15s. for his fees, and Laval £20 for those he held belonging to the Lacies. On the King's restoration to his crown, Roger paid, in the 7th Richard 1st, 2000 marks for livery of the fee of Pontefract. From the greatness of this sum, it seems probable that he had incurred the King's displeasure. In the 1st of John, Guy de Laval died; upon which Roger agreed to give to the King 500 marks, ten palfreys, and ten *laisse* of greyhounds, for the possession of such part of Laval's lands as belonged to the Lacy fee. Roger, however, impoverished by the exactions of Richard the 1st, was unable to pay the 500 marks; and in the 4th John, another agreement to pay the same by instalments was entered into. Roger de Lacy, in his capacity of constable of Chester, had frequent engagements with the Welsh, who, restrained by no treaties or token of subordination, often overran Cheshire and the border counties. He repelled the invaders with success, and treated them with such severity, that they gave him the surname of 'Hell.' He was afterwards sent into Normandy, to maintain king John's interests

* Wilson's Pedigrees say "*Widow*."

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In the time of Edmund de Lacy, 1246, Bradford is charged for tallage to the King five marks, and the two Bondi there four shillings. The burgh of Leeds is charged three marks and a half.* This fact is very conclusive evidence that Bradford had by this time greatly increased in population. The sum it had to contribute for tallage, would be at least £50 of our money; the call made upon it, was one mark and a half more than Leeds. The two Bondi there, were prædial slaves. I shall have occasion hereafter, to shew more fully the condition of these kind of bondmen.

Owing to the favour of Edmund de Lacy with the King, he obtained several important grants; and among others, in the year 1251, a charter for a market at Bradford, and a grant of free warren in the manor.† The following is a translation of the charter.

The King to the Archbishops, &c., greeting, Know ye that we have granted and by this our present charter confirmed, to our beloved valet, Edmund de Lacy, that he and his heirs for ever, shall have one market every week, on *Thursday*, at his manor of BRAFFORD, in the county of York, unless this market should be to the injury of the neighbouring markets. Wherefore, &c. These being witnesses, Ralph son of Nicholas, Bertram de Criol, Master William de Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry, Artaldo de Sco' Romano, Robert le Norreis, Stephen Banthan, Anketin Mallore, and others. Dated under our hand at Merton, 20th day of April.‡

This is also another proof that Bradford had, in the time of this Lacy, assumed a considerable station among the neighbouring towns or villages.

The grant of free warren gave the *exclusive* right to hunt and kill beasts and fowls of warren within the manor. A good authority, (Manwood, p. 94,) says, that the hare, coney, pheasant, and partridge, only, were beasts and fowls of warren.§

* Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, vol 1, chap. 17.

† Jennings's MSS., Harl. Coll., No. 797.

‡ Charter Roll, Tower, 35 Henry 3, m. 8.

§ Some authors have ranked other beasts and fowls as of warren, but Manwood is considered decisive on this subject. Grants of free warren are the foundation of our

Edmund de Lacy died on the 5th June, 1258, young, and in the life-time of his mother. He never, therefore, assumed the title of Earl of Lincoln. He was buried at Stanlaw, and left a son,—

Henry, the last of the name of Lacy of this line. Indeed the blood terminated with Robert de Lacy the 2nd. Henry would also be a ward of the King, Henry 3rd, being only eight years old when his father died. He was brought up partly with Edward 1st, and afterwards became one of his greatest favorites; and he well deserved the honour. In the council he was wise and prudent; in the field, firm and valorous. His services as a soldier, seem to have begun in the 1st Edward 1st, when he besieged and took Chartley Castle, in Staffordshire, from Robert de Ferrers, who had been attainted in the reign of Henry 3rd, and his estate given to another.

In the year 1277, 4th Edward 1st, the Inquisitions, forming the body of the Hundred Rolls, were taken. That part of the Rolls which relates to this district, discloses some very curious and interesting facts respecting Bradford. The following is a translation.—

CONCERNING THOSE WHO HAVE ANCIENT SUITS, &c.

They (the jurors) say that the townships of Clayton, Thornewton, Allerton and Heton, were taxable to the Lord the King, and were appropriated to the liberty of the Lord Edmund de Lascy, by John de Hoderode, late steward of the said Edmund, and hitherto the said customs are kept up by Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln.

game laws. By the feudal law introduced after the Conquest, the right of killing beasts of chase, (buck, doe, fox, martin, and roe,) beasts of venary, (hart, hind, boar, and wolf,) and the beasts and fowls of warren, belonged solely to the King. Afterwards the privilege of taking all these kinds of game was granted to various subjects, who then had the sole and exclusive power of killing the same within the bounds assigned in each of their grants. The grant of a free chase alone, empowered the killing of beasts of chase; that of free warren, extended merely to the smaller species of game.

And they say that Peter de Saunton, steward of the said Henry de Lascy, hath appropriated the town of Wyk, and of Bolling, in the last days of the Lord the King Henry, father of the now King, and that service he hath withdrawn, and appropriated to the Earl.

CONCERNING THOSE WHO HAVE LIBERTIES.

They say that Henry de Lascy hath many liberties in the town of *Bradeford*; to wit, a *gallows*, assize of bread and beer, a market-place, and a free court from ancient times; a sheriff's turn made by his steward, and the debts of the Lord the King levied by his own bailiffs.

Also, they say that as well the steward of Alesia de Lascy, as of the said Henry, use liberties otherwise than they ought to do, and have taken toll of things bought and sold without the market-place of Bradeford, at the gates (*ad ostia*) of the sellers and buyers, and that toll is called *Dortol* and *Huctol*; and if the sellers and buyers have in any thing opposed them, they amerce them; and other things they do contrary to ancient usage.

CONCERNING NEW APPROVEMENTS, &c.

And they say that Hugh de Swillington hath approved for himself a certain inclosure in the Rodes, in a place called Jordansal, in the time of King Henry, father of the now King, but by what warrant they are ignorant.

CONCERNING SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS WHO HAVE AMERCED, &c.

And they say that Gilbert de Clifton, steward of Henry de Lascy in the time of King Henry, father of the now King, amerced Wm. de Whiteley of Wilsenden, for not coming to the turn when there were sufficient persons to make inquisition.

OF THOSE WHO HAVE FELONS, &c.

And they say that Nicholas de Burton, steward of Henry de Lascy, had Evam, *weaver*, (text' *icem*) of Gumersal in the prison at Bradeford, and took from him two cows, and him permitted to go without judgment.

These extracts from the Hundred Rolls suggest the following remarks.—

It seems that a few years prior to the taking of the Inquisitions on which the facts in the above extracts are founded, the lordships or townships of Thornton, Allerton, Clayton,

Heaton, Bowling, and Wyke, had been taxable to the King; and owed no suit to any extra-manorial court, except the Sheriff's Turn, and the Hundred Court. At the time of Domesday Survey, they absolutely and wholly belonged to the Lacies; but by the process of subinfeudation, the larger proprietors of the land in each of them, had acquired the rights appurtenant to mesne manors. These Rolls shew, that shortly before the year 1272, their suit to the King had been partially withdrawn, and that they had been appropriated to the Liberty and Leet of Bradford.

The most striking circumstance disclosed in these extracts is, that the Earl of Lincoln exercised a right of gallows here. To understand the nature of this right perfectly, it will be necessary to state some preliminary facts. During the time of the Saxon sway, the greater part of the Thanes, either by express grant, or from prescription, possessed the power of executing thieves found within their respective manors. In the laws of Edward the Confessor, chap. 21, express mention is made of this right or power. These laws were confirmed by the Conqueror, in the fourth year of his reign, at Berkhamstead. An inspection of the Hundred Rolls shews that a great number of places in the kingdom had right of gallows. The instrument of death seems to have been placed at a distance from the town to which it belonged. This was the case at Halifax, Otley, Knaresborough, Kirby Malzeard, and other towns in the West-Riding; where the place of execution of thieves is to this day noted by the distinctive term "Gallow" being added to the general name of the spot, as *Gallow Close*, *Gallow Hill*, &c. I have taken considerable pains to ascertain the site of the gallows at Bradford; and though it is now impossible to point out the precise spot, I believe I shall adduce evidence to shew a probability that it was within a short distance of Bowling Iron-Works. My reasons for this position are these:—In looking through the early Court Rolls of the manor, I find mention made of *Gallow Closes in Bradford*; which closes

I have, from several circumstances, been able to fix somewhere to the south-east of the town. Again: It is a probable supposition that the place of execution would be demesne land of the Lord, and a kind of town's field for sports, in which, in those days, butts for the exercise of archery would be erected. In the grant of the manor by Charles the 1st, hereafter set forth, thirty acres of demesne land in Brasshawe (or *Braeshaw*) within the manor of Bradford are included. One fourth of the manor, along with a proportion of the demesne land, afterwards came into the family of the Richardsons of Bierley Hall; and in the conveyance of this fourth to H. Marsden, Esquire, a reservation was made of two messuages, called Birks,* and three closes of land called Gallow Closes, or Butts. It is almost certain, therefore, that Birks-Hall stood on some part of the thirty acres of demesne, and that Gallow Closes were part of it. Some fields near to those closes yet retain the name of 'Shaw'. Indeed, I have no doubt but that the greater part of the slope between Birks-Hall and George-street, bore, in ancient times, the appellation 'Braeshaw'.† There is a field near the foundry which now retains the name of Gallow Close. It, doubtless, is either one of the above-mentioned three closes, or lies contiguous to them. It is just without the manor of Bradford, touching the boundary line. The three closes excepted in the above-mentioned conveyance must, however, have been within the manor. Probably a great number of fields *contiguous* to the place of execution bore the name of Gallow Closes. I know of no other place for which the slightest reason can be advanced that it was the site of Bradford gallows. I may add, that the privilege of executing felons by Lords of Manors, was not taken away by any Statute, but was lost by desuetude, on itinerant judges being appointed to take circuits, and dispense justice periodically through the kingdom. I am totally

* A branch of the Richardsons lived at Birks-hall, and conveyed this one fourth.

† Shaw comes from the Saxon *Scwa*, and denotes a woody slope.

unable to state when it fell into disuse at Bradford ; but it is probable that few criminals were executed here after the time of Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

The assize of bread and beer, was a right which the Lords of all the towns in the county enjoyed. The officers appointed by them, overlooked the weight and measure, and ascertained the purity of these two articles ; and if any delinquencies in respect of them were discovered, the offenders were severely punished. This was a wholesome regulation, which even in our present advanced state of society, is greatly needed.

The market-place at Bradford, mentioned in these Rolls, was probably in the church yard, or at all events contiguous thereto. It will be seen shortly that the market was held on the Sunday, although there was a chartered market-day.

There was also, "a Free Court from ancient times, a "Sheriff's Turn, made by the Earl's own Steward, and the "debts of the King levied by the Earl's own Bailiff." This Free Court still exists at Bradford, under the title of the Manor Court. At the period of these Rolls, its powers were much larger.

In this domestic tribunal, almost all the grievances relating to the purses of the Earl's tenants, at Bradford, could be redressed ; as 40s., the amount recoverable in it, was, in those days, equivalent to upwards of £20 of our money : the Court Leet avenged the greater part of the wrongs to the person ; so that justice in these times was, except in the heaviest matters, brought home to the door of all, at the most trifling expense. I very much question whether a single action was, during the middle ages, brought in the Courts at Westminster, by any of the inhabitants of Bradford. I have looked through the Indexes to the Pleadings, published by the Record Commissioners, and cannot find one mentioned. The Earl of Lincoln had the right of holding, by his own steward, the Sheriff's Turn at Bradford. This no doubt is the origin of the Court Leet, as they only differ in name—

their jurisdiction being similar in all respects, except that a "Turn" includes within its authority a larger district. A Court Leet is, like the Sheriff's Turn, a Court of Record; and the right to hold either by the Earl, must have been granted by the King's charter. An important privilege belonging to Bradford has been irrecoverably lost. The bailiff of Bradford alone, could levy the King's debts in the town, and commit the debtor to his own prison, in Bradford. I understand by the King's debts, not merely those of the Exchequer, but also all debts that were adjudged due in the King's courts. By a memorandum* I have, it appears there were altercations respecting this exclusive jurisdiction, and it is stated that the Earl of Lincoln would not permit the King's bailiff to levy a distress in the town of Bradford. The privilege partly existed, as I shall hereafter shew, in the days of Elizabeth. It is now extinct.

I hardly know what meaning to put upon the words "at the gates of Bradford." I am aware that the original words "*ad ostia*," may likewise be construed as meaning "at the entrances." It was, however, customary in the early ages to erect small wicker or other gates at the entrances to towns, for the convenience of collecting the toll, and as a security that none escaped the exaction. The lady Alice de Lacy, whose steward claimed *Dortol* and *Huctol*,† was the mother of the Earl. It appears that in those days the inhabitants did not think it right to pay toll for articles bought and sold out of the market.

There was a prison in Bradford for debtors as well as criminals. Of the fact that a *weaver* from Gomersal, was imprisoned in it, apparently for debt, use will be made in an after part of the work, to shew that the woollen manufac-

* Taken from a MS. in the possession of S. Hallstone, Esquire.

† I am unable to state what kind of toll *Dortol* was, as I know of no word like it, unless it have some affinity to *Dorture*, a lodging or dwelling. Does it allude to *passage* toll? *Huctol*, I apprehend, was a tax on articles sold.

ture was carried on here long previous to the time of Edward 3rd, who is the reputed establisher of it in England.

In 1290 so great was the confidence placed in the integrity and wisdom of the Earl of Lincoln, that he was appointed First Commissioner for rectifying the grievous abuses that had crept into the administration of justice in the court of Common Pleas; and by his strict and impartial execution of that office, he gave great satisfaction.

In 1294 he obtained a charter for holding markets and fairs at various towns belonging to him. Bradford was among the number. I give a translation of such part of this charter as relates to it:—

The King to the Archbishops, &c. Know ye that we have granted, and by this charter confirmed, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, that he and his heirs shall have (inter alia) one market every week, on Thursday, at his manor of Bradford, in the county of York; and one fair there every year, to continue for five days; to wit, on the eve and on the day of the blessed Peter *ad Vincula*, and for three days following. Witnessed by Edmund the King's brother, the Bishops of Durham, Bath, and Wells, and others. Dated at Westminster, 6th June, [22nd Edward 1st.]*

The first of August is the day of the Feast of St. Peter, *ad Vincula*, or in Chains. This fair was afterwards discontinued; and, as mentioned hereafter, other charters obtained for the holding of fairs at times of the year found by experience to be more convenient and advantageous.

About the time this charter was granted, a dispute arose, which evinces, upon evidence approaching to certainty, that the ancient bounds of the manors or townships of Bradford and Horton were not the same as the present. It is well known to the inhabitants of Bradford, that there is no natural boundary between these manors; and that the line which cuts off the inhabitants of Horton from the jurisdiction or suit of the Bradford soke mills, is one which the eye of the

* Charter Roll, Tower. Hopkinson's MSS., penes Miss Curren, vol. 2, p. 4.

law only sees. In the early ages, when society was in its constitution inartificial, the bounds of manors or townships were generally natural limits; as water—hills. There is little doubt that in those days the manor of Horton (which is co-extensive with the township), stretched to the Beck at the Sun-bridge in one direction, and to the water running from Cuckoo-bridge to where it joins the Beck, in the other; the boundary between the two manors at all points being water. The following account will shew, when and in what manner, the present manorial boundary between Bradford and Horton was established,—or at least the cause of its establishment. Henry Earl of Lincoln approved three acres (of the measure of that day) from the *wastes of Little-Horton, in a place called Tyrrels or Turles*, for the attachment of his mill-dam, and for ease and liberty *about* his mill of Bradford. In consequence of this encroachment, a dispute arose between him and Hugh de Horton, Lord of Horton, which was adjusted by a deed dated 1294; whereby the Lord of Horton granted to the Earl the three acres, on condition that he and his heirs paid yearly, therefore, the sum of three shillings. This transaction shews clearly, that at the period of this dispute, the Lord of Horton had an indefeasible right to the manor of Horton; and was sufficiently unshackled to contend with his superior Lord. The Earl of Lincoln had to pay for the land he approved from the waste of Horton one shilling per acre, when his own tenants in Bradford, were only paying for the like quality of land four-pence.* In the 9th of Edward 3rd, the payment of the three shillings had been discontinued; and Bradford manor being at that time held by Queen Philippa, in dower, Hugh Leventhorp, then Lord of Horton, petitioned the Queen for payment. She referred the petition to her stewards of the Honour of Pontefract, and a Bradford jury was called upon to decide

* Exemplification of Decree in Duchy Court, mentioned page 37. *Jenning's MSS.* in Harl. Collection, 797. *Watson's History of Halifax*, page 152.

upon the right, who found that the rent claimed by Leven-thorp was justly due.* This payment of three shillings to the Lord of Horton by that of Bradford, was kept up till a late period; and, probably, is not now discontinued. The area of land between the present artificial and the supposed former natural boundary is, from a rough measurement I made, about seven acres. One thing, however, is quite evident, that all that part now called Tyrrels, was formerly within the manor of Horton.

The *Testa de Nevill*, in the King's Remembrancer's office, shews that the Earl of Lincoln had, in this neighbourhood, the following fees :—

In Bolling, one third part of a knight's fee.

William de Swillington [in Bierley] held one fourth of a fee.

Abbot of Kirkstall, held in Allerton, one half of a fee.

Robert de Horton held one third part of a knight's fee.

Gilbert the younger, of Horton, held the tenth part of a knight's fee.

Roger de Thornton held one half of a fee.

In Bradford dale, [*vallis de Bradeford*,] one half of a fee.

Clayton, for Scutage, 11s. 8½d.

The whole of the Scutage for the Honour of the Earl of Lincoln, was only 79s. 2d.

The quantity of land in a knight's fee varied, like that in the carucate, according to the nature of the soil. I have a great number of authorities to shew that a knight's fee sometimes consisted of 480 acres, often of 640 acres, and at other times of considerably more. It seems the land in these parts was not of great value; for, in Kirby's Inquest of knights' fees held of the King *in chief*, in the county of York, taken 24th Edward 1st, a knight's fee hereabouts is rated at about 2000 acres.† Camden, in his *Britannia*, says a knight's fee was as much inheritance as served yearly to maintain a

* Same authorities as in the note in the last page.

† The land in Bradford is not mentioned in Kirby's Inquest; but that in the townships around Bradford is. I shall give, under the *heads* of those places comprehended in the scope of this work, all that this Inquest contains respecting them.

knight with convenient revenue ; which, in Edward the 1st's time, was about £20. The above fees belonging to the Earl, were held by knight's service ; that is, the holders of them were obliged to furnish a certain number of men in military array, for the King's army, and were bound to do homage to their chief lord, who had, as incident to the tenure, wardship, marriage, and relief.* The amount of relief, in all parts of the country, for a knight's fee, was generally £5. It seems to have been this sum in these parts ; for, in the Feodary Accounts of the Honour of Pontefract, 33s. 4d. is mentioned several times as the relief of the Bowlings, and also of the Hortons. Scutage was a tax raised from knights' fees towards furnishing the King's army. The sum paid by Clayton for Scutage, seems enormously large when compared with the sum the Earl had to pay for it.

When Edmund Earl of Lancaster died, Henry de Lacy was appointed Chief Commander of the army in Gascony. In 1298 he raised the siege of the castle of St. Catherine, near Thoulouse, and expelled the French from that part of the country. In 1299 he had the important post of leading forward the vanguard at the memorable battle of Falkirk, and contributed greatly to the victory. In this battle there were some foot-soldiers who had been drafted from Bradford. I find, from Rymer's *Fœdera*,† that a commission was issued to levy 400 eligible footmen in the wapentake of Barkeston, and liberties of Selby, Osgolcross, Steyncross,

* Relief was a sum of money which the tenant who held by knight service, and was of age on the death of his ancestor, paid unto his lord on entrance to the land. If on death of the ancestor, his successor was under age, the lord had him or her in wardship, and received the profits of the land till the ward attained 21 years. Lord Lytton, in his *History of Henry 2nd*, mentions enormous sums being given for the wardship of great heirs and heiresses. The lord also could marry his ward to any fit person. Lord Lytton, as above, says that the John de Lacy before mentioned, paid to have his daughter Matilda married to Richard de Clare, a ward of the King, 3000 marks ! a sum, Lytton says, equal to £30,000 in his time.

† Vol. 1st, part 2nd, 28th Edward 1st.

Almanbury, *Bradeford*, and the soke of Snaith, to be at Carlisle on the Assumption of the Blessed Mary. The same number of men was also drafted out of the wapentakes of Agbrigg, Morley, Skyrack, and Claro. What is worthy of remark, is the circumstance that Bradford was classed among the liberties or particular jurisdictions, and distinct from the wapentake to which it belongs.

To shew the great favour this Lacy was in at Court, and also the high rank he held among the nobility, he had precedence of all the Peers of England after the King's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, at the Parliament held at Carlisle, in the last year of Edward 1st. Henry de Lacy did not, after the death of this Monarch, fall from royal favour; for his son retained him in his council and confidence. When Edward 2nd made the disastrous invasion of Scotland, which ended in the battle of Bannockburn, the Earl of Lincoln, who was advanced in years, was left as Protector of England.

Though this great man had, as a subject, "touched the highest point of greatness," and attained the "full meridian of glory," yet his days were greatly embittered by domestic afflictions, which destroyed the great ambition of his soul—the perpetuation of his noble blood and name. His two only sons were killed. Edmund, it is said, was drowned in a well, at the Earl's castle, at Denbigh. John, when a youth, running hastily upon the turrets of Pontefract castle, fell down. The Earl had two daughters, Margaret and Alice,—the former died before him, and the latter married Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The Earl of Lincoln was twice married,—first to Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Longspee; secondly to Joan, daughter of Wm. Martin, Lord Camoens, who survived him, and had Bradford in dower. She married, for her second husband, Nicholas Lord Andley, of Heleigh.

When Henry de Lacy found that all chance of his leaving male issue was gone, he surrendered all his lands to his old friend, Edward 1st, who regranted them for the term of the Earl's natural life; and after his death, to descend to Thomas,

of Lancaster, and Alice, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; failing which, the lands were to pass to Edmud, the King's brother, and his heirs. This settlement shews the strong attachment that existed between the Earl and the King's family. He died 5th February, 1310, aged sixty years, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; where a splendid monument was erected to his memory, which was destroyed in the Great Fire.

Upon the death of the Earl of Lincoln, an Inquisition of all his lands and other territorial possessions was taken at Pontefract, the 3rd day of March, 1311. This Inquisition, unlike other records of its class, is the most correct and important document respecting this part of the kingdom, after Domesday Book. The primary office of other Inquisitions, was merely to inquire who was the next heir, and to see that the King did not lose his right of escheat. But on account of the Earl's possessions going to the heirs of the above-mentioned Edmund, in default of heirs of the bodies of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and Alice, his wife, the Inquisition was made with unusual exactness, and may be relied on as giving a faithful picture of the condition of Bradford at the time.

The following is a translated copy* (for, like all records of that period, it is in Latin) of such part as relates to the subject of this history.

	£.	s.	d.
The Earl had at Bradford, a Hall [<i>Aulam</i>] or manor house, with chambers, and it is nothing worth beyond necessary repairs, and there are there forty acres in demesne, demised to divers tenants at will, the value whereof yearly, is (8d. an acre)	..	..	1 6 8
And there are there 156 acres of land, approved from the waste, demised to divers tenants at will, and valued by the year at (4d. an acre)	..	..	2 12 0
Holding the aforesaid from, and paying therefore at, the Feast of Saint Martin.			
And there are there four acres of wood, which is separated, and the value of the herbage yearly, is	..	0	2 0
And there is there one Water-Mill, valued by the year, at	10	0	0

* From a copy of the original in Hopkinson's MSS., penes Miss Currer.

And a Fulling-Mill, which is worth yearly	..	..	1	0	0
And there is there a certain market, every seventh day, upon the LORD's DAY, the toll of which, <i>et p' feria</i> , is worth yearly	..	..	3	0	0
And there is there a certain fair, which is held annually upon the Feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle, the toll of which is worth yearly	..	..	3	0	0
And there are certain Villains who hold twenty-three oxgangs of land in bondage, and render yearly, at the Feast of Saint Martin (4s. for every oxgang)	..		4	16	0
And the same Villains do work in autumn, which is worth yearly, for every oxgang, 3d.					
And the same Villains hold certain parcels of land ap- proved from the waste, and render therefore, at the term aforesaid	..	..	0	18	3
And there are there certain tenants at will, who hold three oxgangs of land, and render therefore yearly, at the term aforesaid, (that is, for every oxgang 5s.)	..		0	15	0
And there are there certain Burgesses [<i>Burgenses</i>] who hold twenty-eight Burgages, and two parts of one Burgage, and an eighth part of one Burgage, and render therefore yearly, at the term aforesaid	..	..	1	17	6
And there are there certain free renters, or farmers, [<i>liber firmarii</i>] who hold certain messuages and certain parcels of land approved from the waste, rented at their true value, and render therefore yearly, at the term aforesaid			1	11	4
And there are there certain freeholders [<i>liber tenentes</i>] who held their own tenements of the said Earl, and ren- dered yearly the rents and services, at the Feast of Saint Martin, according to the particulars thereof un- derwritten :—					
Ade de Eton, for a messuage and three oxgangs	..		0	7	4
Robert de Northcrofte, for a toft and croft	..	..	0	4	8
Roger Carpenter, for two messuages	..	..	0	0	6
Hugh, son of Luke, for two messuages	..	..	0	0	7
William de Polevor, for six acres of land	..	..	0	0	2
Adam, son of Robert the Clerk, for two oxgangs of land			0	2	9
William Brome, for three oxgangs of land	..	..	0	3	10
William Grey, for one oxgang of land	..	..	0	1	4
Walter Heris, for two oxgangs of land	..	..	0	3	10
William Baume, for ten acres of land	..	..	0	4	4
William Childyonge, for ten acres of land	..	..	0	3	4

Ade de Eton, for ten acres of land	..	..	0	3	4
Hugh de Benecliffe, for ten acres of land	..	..	0	3	4
Ralph de Ratchdale, for two oxgangs of land in Horton			0	2	3
Luke de Horton, for two oxgangs of Land	..	..	0	2	3
William de Clayton, for ten oxgangs of land in Clayton, and four oxgangs of land in Oxenhope	..	..	0	14	10
Jordan de Bierley, for eight oxgangs of land in Clayton, <i>et un' libr' c'onium p'ce*</i> 1½d.					
William de Horton, for four oxgangs of land in Oxenhope			0	4	0
The heirs of John de Haworth, for four oxgangs of land in Haworth, and for five oxgangs of land in Manningham			0	7	0
Thomas de Thornton, for land in Allerton, and yielding 5s. yearly, and work in autumn	..	..	0	17	10
William de Scholes, for an oxgang of land	..		0	3	1
John King, of Horton, for one oxgang and a half	..		0	6	6
And for the same yields work in autumn 2½d.					
John Lemon, for one oxgang of land	..	..	0	2	2
And renders work in autumn yearly 1½d.					
Ralph de Hill, for one oxgang of land in Horton	..		0	1	0
And for the same renders work in autumn yearly 1½d.					
William Crementor, for two oxgangs of land in Horton			0	0	3
Theobaldus de Thornhill, for one essart in Horton	..		0	0	2
The Abbot of Kirkstall, for four oxgangs of land in Horton, a pair of white spurs [for such, I apprehend, the words <i>par' calcar' al'</i> mean,—besides, in an after part of this work, it will be found that land in Horton, in the year 1612, yielded to the Lord of Bradford, a pair of white spurs].					
Robert de Northrop, for one oxgang of land in Manningham			0	0	9
Robert de Manningham, for two oxgangs of land in Horton	..	..	0	0	3
Village of Wike, for work in autumn from ancient times yearly	..	..	0	2	0
Land held by the Church of Bradford, eight oxgangs of land in Bradford, for work in autumn 8d.					
Adam de Windhill, for one essart in Allerton	..	..	0	2	0
And the same Earl hath a certain Free Court, from three weeks to three weeks, and other pleas or perquisites of court, yearly	..	..	0	14	4
The whole sum			£39	9s.	6d.

* I am unable to give the sense of these broken words with any degree of certainty.

It seems, from the wording of the above part of the Inquisition, that all the land whose locality is not specifically mentioned was in Bradford; because the land in other places is so mentioned. If this be correct, then about 1000 acres of land appear to have been redeemed from the waste in the township of Bradford. The whole township contains about 1600 acres, so that more than one half of the township appears to have been cultivated, or approved from the waste or common. There is sufficient evidence to shew that the oxgang of land here consisted of twelve acres.*

A pretty near approximation may, on the above grounds, be come to, respecting the population of the town at the time of the death of the Earl of Lincoln. Allowing ten acres of land for every family in the town, including bondmen, cotters, and the lowest rabble, the number of families would be 100. There were also twenty-nine Burgage houses; and reckoning one family to each, (which is a low calculation, as some of them would contain two families,) the whole number of families would be about 130; which, at five persons to a family, gives a population of 650 persons. Several reasons might be advanced to shew that the population amounted to this number. One may be mentioned—freeholders holding ten acres of land are enumerated singly; and it is extremely likely that a freeholder would hold more than a bondman, as he was in a much superior station of life.

In this Inquisition is first mentioned the Soke corn-mill. It is remarkable that the profits arising from it were equal to one fourth of the rents arising from Bradford, and the places around from which rent was drawn by the lord.† This

* The Church lands are stated in the Inquisition to contain eight oxgangs. I have seen the Church lands twice mentioned in after-dated documents, as containing ninety-six acres.

† It may be both curious and interesting to endeavour to shew in what manner the rent of £10 was made up:—Supposing there were 200 families within the Soke (Bradford and Manningham), and each family consumed weekly three pecks of oatmeal, which would be then the chief food of *these parts*: the average price of oats

fact led Dr. Whitaker to say, that it was probable the Soke extended over the whole parish. But it is a wild assertion. The whole of the rents arising from land out of Bradford do not amount to more than £3. The Earl of Lincoln was not the immediate Lord of the surrounding manors of Bowling, Horton, Thornton, Allerton, Clayton, Wilsden, Shipley, Bierley, and Heaton. In fact, each of these, as is shewn by the *Nomina Villarum*, had its mesne Lord. The Earl of Lincoln had, only in some of these manors, small quantities of land which were held by certain rents of him. There are grounds to assume, that there were in Bowling and Horton, corn-mills at the time of the Inquisition; the Lord of Horton, in very early times, even amerced some of his tenants for carrying their corn to Bradford mill, instead of his own mill, to grind. There is every reason to suppose that the Soke merely extended over the same district as at present. If the distance had not been so great, it might have been conjectured that it extended to Haworth, as that manor was then part of Bradford. The Earl of Lincoln exercised no jurisdiction whatever, over any part of the parish, besides Bradford, Manningham, and Haworth, (including Oxenhope and Stanbury,) except that the whole parish was subject to Bradford Leet.

There had, undoubtedly, existed here, in the interval between the Domesday Survey and this Inquisition, a Castle or *Castlet*. It has justly been observed by Dr. Whitaker, in the "*Loidis and Elmete*," under the head of Wakefield, that he never knew the word *Burgesses* or *Burgenses* used, but where there was or had been a castle. In ancient records, the word '*Burgenses*' is used with reference to the inhabitants of Almondbury and Bingley, and we have con-

in the time of the Inquisition, was 3s. a quarter, yielding, say 16 pecks: allowing the mulcture taken to have amounted to 1-15th (it is now 1-26th), the amount of mulcture on these suppositions would be about £15, viz. £10 for rent, and £5 for millers' wages and profits, &c.

clusive evidence that castles stood at those places. In short, the fact is so certain that a fortress had existed here, that I shall not waste any time in endeavouring to shew it clearer. At the time of this Inquisition it had been swept away. Most likely it was one of the great number of castles which sprung up in the time of Stephen; and was razed to the ground in conformity to the treaty between that monarch and Henry 2nd, stipulating that all castles built within a certain period should be destroyed. One thing, however, is certain, that in the lapse of 230 years from the Great Survey, a castle had, at this place, both existed and been demolished. Where did this castle stand? Conjecture may supply an answer to the question. It is not unlikely that the "Aula," which in the Inquisition was returned as ruinous, would be built out of this castle. From my researches in the Court Rolls, I presume the ancient hall at Bradford lay a short distance to the north-west of the parish church. The exact spot I am unable to point out. The Hall Garth would, probably, be its site and enclosure. It is known with certainty, that this Garth lay a short distance to the north-west of the church. The land to the south of this hall was, shortly after this Inquisition, called Hall Ings, and consisted of meadow; that to the north, Hall Field, or Summer Pasture. The castle here had, probably, been built by one of the Lacies, as a resting place, in their journeys between their castles of Pontefract and Clitherhow, and as a security to their vassals at Bradford. The Lacies were lords of Blackburnshire; and in their passage to and from it and the southern parts of the kingdom, undoubtedly took Bradford in their way.

Wherever a castle was built, persons with trades settled and formed their dwellings around it, for protection from the numerous dangers to which English society, in its earlier stages, was subject. Before the erection of a castle or castlet at Bradford, nearly the whole of the population would be engaged in agricultural pursuits. Afterwards, the

burgage-houses of the handicraftsmen and tradesmen of the period, doubtless formed a large portion of the town.

The mention of a fulling-mill, and the considerable sum arising from it, shews that the manufacture of cloth, in some of its processes at least, was carried on here. The allusion to a fulling-mill, is not of itself conclusive evidence that the cloth was woven in this country, as it might be sent raw from the Flemish looms to be dressed and fulled here. From several other circumstances, which I shall shew in another part of this work, it is, however, pretty certain that the whole process of cloth-making was carried on here.

One of the most curious facts disclosed by this Inquisition is, that the market here was held on the Sunday, although by this time two charters had been obtained for a market on the Thursday. The following, however, appears to be the reason for this curious custom. There were at that time, as far as I can find, no chapels in the whole parish; and the superstition and opinions of the period would compel all who were able, to hear Mass, at least on the Sunday. Thus being compelled to resort once a week to the parish church on spiritual affairs, they contrived to make the journey one also of secular business, and purchased the articles which they required at home. These articles would be very few, for butchers' meat and butter they would have within or near their own homes. In those days there were few groceries, and those few were mostly used by the rich alone. The greater part of the articles exposed for sale would be pedlary wares, and the produce of the trades of the "burgesses." The market-place was probably in the church yard, inasmuch as in the early ages, it was no uncommon occurrence to hold markets in the church yards; for, in the 13th Edward 1st, a statute was made, forbidding the holding of fairs and markets in such places. It seems, however, that this law had not had the desired effect; for, in the year 1444, Archbishop Stafford forbade the same customs throughout his province. The toll of this Sunday market at Brad-

ford was worth £3 a year, a large sum in those days,—shewing that the market was considerable.

The fair held on the day of St. Andrew the Apostle, still continues to be held on the same day,—allowing for the difference of styles, and that the fair began (like the other two fairs) two days before the feast day.

In the days of Henry Earl of Lincoln, there were very few shops, or probably none in this northern district. To the great annual fairs that were held, merchants, pedlars, and in short the whole host of traders, resorted with their wares and commodities for sale, and the surrounding people attended to lay in a stock of those articles which could not be procured at or near home. This accounts for the large sum raised by the toll of the fair here on the Feast of St. Andrew, amounting to about £40* of our money. The number of persons resorting to the fair, and of articles exhibited for sale, must, in order to account for this sum, have been very great. I have not met with any authority to prove that the fair held on the Feast of St. Andrew was granted by charter, nor when it began. It must, however, have been a chartered fair; or had in the days of the last Lacy been long held by prescription, else pains and penalties would have been incurred in holding it.

The Inquisition reveals that the Earl of Lincoln had at Bradford, five classes of tenants; bondmen or *nativi*, tenants at will, burgesses, free farmers or tenants, and freeholders.

There were two kinds of villains, or bondmen; one termed a villain in gross, who was immediately bound to the person of his lord and heirs, and could be sold with his sequel, that is his wife and family, to any other person, like cattle. The

* The rule for reducing money of that period to that of our standard is (as laid down by most authorities) to multiply the former by fifteen. A more correct method, however, may be pointed out by ascertaining the value of wheat or oats at the two periods, which at present is twelve times higher in price than it was then.

other, a villain regardant, could not be detached from the manor he belonged to, but could be sold with it. The bondmen at Bradford were of the latter class. Sir Wm. Temple, in his Introduction to English History, says, "Villains were in a condition of downright servitude, used and employed in the most servile work, and belonging both they, their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it." So degraded was their condition, that the Commons petitioned King Richard the 2nd, that no villains should put their children to school. When the lord happened to be a compassionate man, and the bondman had behaved well, he was manumitted. In other cases, the bondman by dint of extra labour, amassed a sufficient sum to purchase his freedom. It is a curious fact, that though the monks were the great instruments of the manumission of these domestic slaves when they were the property of laymen, monasteries had bondmen belonging to them in large numbers till their suppression :* so much for the discrepancies between preaching and practice. Tenure in bondage was, in the time of Charles the 2nd, wholly abolished by statute.

The bondmen of Bradford, who held 276 acres and several parcels of land, seem to have been in a superior condition to bondmen in general. In the time of the last Lacy their services appear to have been fixed with some degree of certainty by custom, and they were fast gliding into the state of customary tenants. Our best writers on copyholds say, that tenure in bondage and tenure by custom were the same in their nature, and were in common the origin of copyholds. There is every proof that the tenure in bondage at Bradford merged into copyhold. In 1612 there were sixty-seven copyholders in Bradford, holding a large quantity of land. One of the services of the bondmen here was, to repair the dam of the lord's mill ; from a petition presented by the copy-

* Prynn's Col. Rec., p. 345.

holders of Manningham, and set forth hereafter, it appears that they owed this service.

The tenants at will were also predecessors of our copyholders ; for, originally, a great part of all copyholds were mere estates at will, and mostly at rack rent ; but the tenant and his successors having been long allowed to enjoy the estate upon yielding the customary rent and services, the law stepped in and confirmed the estate on the customs of the manor, which are the pillars of copyhold tenure. The tenants at will here, held 222 acres and several parcels of land.

The burgesses, as I have hinted before, were the handicraftsmen of the town. To them were committed the arts and mysteries of trades,—they were the petty shopkeepers of the place, if indeed any shops were then kept. They were a superior class to the mere tiller of the ground, or the two preceding kinds of tenants.

Free farmers were those who farmed at rack rent, beyond which they were bound to no servile duty to their lord. They were probably burgesses who held small quantities of land. According to Plowden, the very reason of the word *farm* originally, was in respect of the firm or sure hold the tenants thereof had over the tenants *at will*.

The condition of the freeholders need not be explained. In those days, their numbers throughout the kingdom were very small. A considerable proportion of these freeholders at Bradford, are known to have been men of station in their day. It will be observed, that the great part of these freeholders paid nearly as much per acre every year, as those who held under base tenure.

The work rendered in autumn to the lord was called Boon Work, and was a very common service in those times. It seems that after the Lord of Bradford had ceased to have any occasion for harvest labour, the service was commuted for a stated sum.

The land here averaged for rent yearly, four-pence an acre. It seems the very best of the old oxgang land here was worth

eight-pence an acre. This rent would be equal to ten shillings* of our money an acre; and when we consider the great danger that the agriculturist in those days incurred from the lawless state of the times, and the frequent incursions of the Scots, who drove all the cattle before them into their own country, we may double this rent, as that in reality which the tenant had to yield.

The Abbot of Kirkstall held his forty-eight acres of land on easy terms—a pair of spurs yearly. Such kinds of tenure were, at this period, very frequent; and the religious houses were those who profited most by them.†

A short description of the probable state of the town, and the modes of life of the inhabitants, at the period of the Earl of Lincoln's death, may be more acceptable to a number of readers than the dry details of tenures of land, and descents of families. I therefore present the following sketch.

At that period the town no doubt extended from the church to the top of Kirkgate; while some straggling houses were scattered on the site of Ivegate and Westgate. In the

* Multiplying by fifteen, Dr. Whitaker's rule in his 'Whalley,' for reducing rents of this period into the modern value of money.

† Dr. Whitaker, in the "Loidis," gives eight lines of the Inquisition taken on the death of the Earl of Lincoln. I have every reason to believe that he extracted these lines from the same source that I did—(Hopkinson's MSS. in the possession of Miss Currer), as I know he had the use of these MSS. in preparing his work. There are several typographical errors in the above mentioned eight lines. One may be mentioned, the value of the water-mill per annum, is made to be only 10*l.*, instead of £10. In his comment upon them there are, I believe, four errors. He first says that the parish contains about 40,000 acres, and that it appears from the Inquisition, that little more than 1500 acres of it had been reclaimed. Nothing is, however, clearer than that the Inquisition merely related to the *manor* of Bradford, and the lands which freeholders and other tenants held of the Earl under ancient rents in the surrounding *meane manors*. Kirkby's Inquest mentions more than 1500

interval between Domesday Survey and the Earl's death, a church had been erected. It would be of small and humble architecture. The lord's mill for the orderly grinding of the tenants' corn, stood on or about the site of the present soke mills. The burgages, surrounded with their ample crofts and foldsteads, and of larger dimensions than the other dwellings in the town, would stretch at irregular distances the whole length of the three wretched lanes which then formed the town; and the huts and cottages of the bondmen and other tenants, would be placed in disorder in the vacancies between the burgage-houses. Such is the picture which I conceive of the appearance of Bradford at that period, drawn from ancient representations I have seen of the towns in that age.

Under the fostering care of the Lacies, Bradford had, in this age, become one of the most important towns in the north-west of Yorkshire. The reader will remember the fact, that in the time of Henry the 3rd, it paid more tallage to the King than Leeds; and two centuries after this it was undoubtedly as large as Leeds. For upwards of one hundred and thirty years after this period (1443), Halifax contained only thirteen houses. Wakefield was at

acres held *in chief* in the parish, independent of Bradford manor. The *Testa de Nevill* is also against Dr. Whitaker's theory,—several fees being mentioned distinct from the manor. The next error is, as to the population. He says, if it be supposed that the tenants at will and bondmen equalled the burgesses, it would perhaps give a fair estimate of the population of the town, as there could not be many of the former from the smallness of their rents. Now the fact is, that they held large quantities of land, and their rents amounted to a *large sum*, so as to render it probable that the tenants at will and bondmen at Bradford were considerable in number. I have before alluded to the erroneous statement made by the Dr., that the soke of the corn-mill must have extended over the whole parish. The fourth error is, that all the old manors mentioned in Domesday, had, at the time of this Inquisition, been absorbed in the manor of Bradford, and after their union one court every three weeks holden for the whole. The *Nomina Villarum* of 1318, fully disproves that any such absorption had taken place. A score of other proofs might be brought forward to shew that such a statement is incorrect. The court of Bradford was only for the tenants of Bradford manor. I may, once for all mention, that I have the greatest reverence for Dr. Whitaker's talents, and consider him the best of all our topographers.

that time not large. In one word, I know of no place in this part of Yorkshire, for which any single substantial reason can be advanced, that it was at that period larger than Bradford.

In the earlier periods of English domestic architecture, the houses were formed of mud, clay, and wattles, and covered with thatch. Afterwards succeeded wood and plaster buildings, which was the common style until the days of Elizabeth. Specimens of this style of building are yet common enough in the neighbouring towns. A few wood and plaster houses are remembered by the inhabitants, as having stood in Bradford. From the earliest periods, however, most of its houses have undoubtedly been built of stone; I believe that even in 1310, the burgage-houses, at least, were so erected. It will shortly be seen, that the hall or manor-house of the Inquisition was constructed of *stone*. It is also probable that the houses then in Bradford, were only one story high, and had no chambers. From the express mention that the "Aula" had chambers, it may be inferred that they were not common. Besides it is a well known fact, that long after this period, chambers were, in these "poor boraile parts," far from being general. The windows in those days were mere loop-holes. No glass was used; for Holinshed* says, "Of old time, our country houses instead of glass, did use much lattis, and that made of wicker or of fine riftes of oak, in checkerwise." The fire in the middle ages was, in the common houses, placed in the centre of the dwelling, against a hob of clay or stones. The ordinary houses had no chimneys, so that the smoke spread around the room without hindrance, and escaped through an aperture in the roof; like as in the huts of the Irish peasantry to this day. Holinshed, a good old Tory, and a hater of innovation, thus ludicrously complains in 1570. "Now have we many chimneys, and yet our tenderlings complain of rheums, catarrhs,

* Domestic History of English Society, prefixed to his Chronicles of England.

“and poses; then we had nothing but reredosses, and yet “our heads did never ache; for, as the smoke in those days “was considered a sufficient hardening for the timber of the “house, so it was reputed a far better medicine to keep the “good man and his family from the quack.” I am afraid that the inhabitants of the town at this period, had to endure the most inclement winters, with little alleviation from the warmth of cheerful fires. Although coal was gotten in the township of Horton prior to the year 1406, as in that year the Lord of Horton laid pains on some persons for filling up coal pits,* yet I do not know that there is any reason for supposing that so early as the time of the Earl’s death, coal had been brought into use here. There are better grounds for believing that the very indifferent turbary on Bradford Moor, and the ancient wood (which had been contracted to a narrow compass) on the slope above the church, then furnished the whole of the fuel of the inhabitants of Bradford.

The furniture and lodging of the dwellings of those times, were not less wretched than the structure of the houses. Straw was the material of the bed, and a good round log of wood supplied the place of bolster. From the general use of straw in those ages for bedding, comes the common phrase, “the lady in the straw,” applied to women in childbed. “If” says Holinshed, speaking of times subsequent to this period, “the good man of the house had a mattress or flock “bed, and thereto a sack of chaff to rest his head, he “thought himself as well lodged as the lord of the town;” and again, “if they had any sheet above them it was well, for “seldom had they any under their bodies to keep their rased “hides from the pricking straws.” The furniture of the ordinary dwelling-houses, chiefly consisted of logs of wood, stools, or forms, for seats; rude tables; and a chest or two or boxes for the preservation of the more portable and valuable

* Exemplification mentioned in note, page 37.

articles. Long-bows, quivers of arrows, pikes, and other instruments of war, graced the walls of every house. The day of "Aumeries" or cupboards, for common houses, had not yet arrived. Platters, spoons, dishes, and drinking vessels, formed of wood, were alone used—wood being the precursor of pewter.

The principal article of food in these northern parts of the kingdom was then, as it is now that of the residents in many places in this parish, "white meats," such as oatmeal-pottage, milk, &c.* These articles of primeval diet are fast receding into the glens and remote parts of Yorkshire, where the hale and robust appearance of the "milk fed fellows, fleshy bred," attests, with an emphasis not to be mistaken, the wholesomeness of their food. The animal food used was, especially in winter, preserved. It appears that in the early ages very little hay was produced; and consequently, on the setting in of the hyemal season, the greater part of the cattle were slaughtered, and the flesh salted and laid up for the winter store. To this cause may be traced the prevalence of leprous and scrofulous disorders in those days. Ardent spirits were only in the phials of the apothecaries for cordials. Ale was very plentifully drunk. It was, in these northern parts, often brewed from "Haver malt," that is, malt made from oats. Sugar, and the commonest articles of grocery, were then unknown in housekeeping. Bread then, was, in truth, the staff of life; as the commonest vegetables—cabbages, onions, carrots, &c.—were brought from Holland, and the wealthy alone could afford to purchase them.†

* In the *Compotus* of Bolton Abbey, for the years 1290—1325, copied in Whitaker's 'Craven,' mention is made of 108 quarters of oatmeal being consumed by the monks in one year, in the single article of pottage; and in another year 1842 quarters of oats were consumed. It must be remembered too, that the monks in those days lived on the fat of the land. One reason of the great use of oats in these northern parts was, the nature of the soil and rude mode of husbandry, for which oats were best fitted.

† The following is a scale taken from Stow, Madox, and other writers of autho-

Clothing in those days was very expensive, the fleece being worth nearly as much as the sheep. I have collected many curious particulars respecting the dress of that period ; but I must bring this article to a close, as, although I hope it will be interesting to many of my readers, I remember that it is not strictly allied with the subject of this work.

The diversions of the people were principally athletic exercises. Among these amusements, the practice of archery was the chief. After hearing Mass on the Sundays, and the numerous holydays with which Saint-days then blessed the people, the remainder of the day was spent in shooting at butts, and in other innocent and healthful games of the time. In our days, Sordid Gain goads on our dispirited and diseased population to work from sunrising to sunsetting six days, and Fanaticism on the seventh steps in, and, without being able to compel the multitude to go to church or chapel, from the healthy amusements of our Christian forefathers shuts them out, and sends them to seek solace and recreation from the stimulus of strong drinks.

rity, of the average prices of several articles about 1310 :—Wheat, 6s. a quarter ; oats, 3s. ; a cow, 12s. 6d. ; a sheep, 1s. 2d. ; a fat hog, 3s. 4d. ; a fat goose, 2½d. ; eggs, 0½d. a dozen ; wine, 4d. a gallon ; ale, 0½d. a gallon ; a labourer's wages, 1½d. a day, in harvest-time 2d. ; a journeyman carpenter, 2d. a day ; a horse for military service, 13s. 4d. ; a pair of shoes, 4d. ; an English slave and his family, sold for 13s. 4d. ; a bible, £33 6s. 8d. ; the Chancellor's salary, £50.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS.

It has before been stated that Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. The nuptials, according to the absurd practice of those days, were celebrated when she was but nine years of age, and the Earl eleven. She is returned in the before-mentioned Inquisition as being, at the time it was taken, twenty-eight years old, and her husband thirty. Thomas Earl of Lancaster never became possessed of this manor, owing to the widow of the Earl of Lincoln having it in dower, as before mentioned. Her second husband, Nicholas Lord Audley, in right of his wife, is returned Lord of Bradford, and also of Manningham and Haworth, in the *Nomina Villarum*, of 1316. The Earl of Lancaster, however, had the advowson of the Church of Bradford, and was, as owner of the Fee of Pontefract, superior lord of the surrounding mesne manors ; and his fortune is so mixed up with the history of Bradford, that I shall give a few incidents of his life.—He was the most powerful nobleman in the kingdom. The old chroniclers say, that his father-in-law charged him on his death-bed, to maintain the quarrel which he (the Earl of Lincoln) had with Piers Gaveston, the minion of the King ; and defend the liberties of the realm. It appears that without this dying injunction, the Earl of Lancaster had sufficient personal reasons to oppose the measures of the unprincipled favourite. Lancaster put himself at the head of the barons who were determined to maintain the liberties of the kingdom, and rectify the abuses of the government. These barons demanded that a number of their body should be

chosen to correct the mal-administration of the affairs of the nation. The persons appointed for this purpose were called *Ordainers*, and among other of their wholesome acts, banished the King's favourite. The Earl of Lancaster being the chief of these reformers, incurred more than an ordinary share of the King's hatred. Indeed the whole of Lancaster's life, after the death of his father-in-law, was a series of re-criminations between him and the King; of which the Patent Rolls contain sufficient evidence. One mode the King took to annoy the Earl was, to destroy his domestic peace. Most of the old chroniclers are full of invectives against the Earl's wife, (Alice Lacy,) as an abandoned lewd woman. There undoubtedly existed an amour between her and Earl Warren, owner of Sandal Castle, and the greater part of the parish of Halifax. On the Monday before Ascension day, in 1317, the Countess of Lancaster was carried off from her husband's house, at Caneford in Dorsetshire, by a deformed knight, and taken to Earl Warren's castle, at Ryegate. It is stated that the King was privy to this act, and that it was partly his plot. The deformed knight claimed the Countess in consequence of an alleged contract with her before her marriage to the Earl, and asserted that he had cohabited with her as her husband. He also brought an action in one of the courts at Westminster, to recover the estates which Lancaster held in right of his wife. This conduct of the King brought upon him the hostility of Lancaster, who collected a body of 18,000 men, and prepared to revenge his wrongs. By the interference, however, of the Pope, the feud between them was for a while allayed,—and as one of the conditions of peace, Lancaster obtained from the Earl of Warren the manor of Wakefield, and in short the whole of his possessions beyond the Trent, and thus banished his (Lancaster's) rival from the north.*

* There is good reason to believe that the Lacies and the Warrens were long before this on no good terms. In the minority of Henry Earl of Lincoln, a dispute

The subsequent events in the Earl of Lancaster's unhappy life, his reverse of fortune, and being taken captive by the King, are well known facts of general history; and I therefore refrain entering into any detail of them. He was beheaded at Pontefract, in the presence of his enemy Earl Warren, the 11th of the calends of April, 1321, and all his vast estates confiscated to the King.

There are few characters in English history respecting whom there are so many contradictory accounts as Thomas of Lancaster. Munificent to the church and religious houses, he was lauded by the monkish writers as a saint, possessing every virtue under heaven; and after his death was canonized. Other historians say that the greater part of his wife's faults were owing to his dissolute life, in keeping sundry mistresses; that he was cruel in putting to death persons for small offences; and that he protected others who were guilty of great ones. The whole of his public actions, whatever may have been his moral character, shew that he was deficient in firmness of soul and perseverance of conduct.

The Lacy heiress, viewed in the most favourable light, and admitting of every extenuating circumstance, undoubtedly had none of the qualities which constitute the good wife. She disliked her husband, and sided with his enemies. Besides being the primary cause of her husband's death, and of the celebrated feud between the Ellands and the Lockwoods and Quarmbys, which ended in the extinction of the former family,* her conduct was among the greatest of the means which brought Edward the 2nd to an ignominious end.

arose respecting the right to a pasture which lay between their fees on the borders of the parishes of Halifax and Bradford; and each party armed to assert their right by force, according to the practice of the times, but were prevented by the Royal intervention.

* The Ellands were feudatories of the Honour of Pontefract, and owned Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, as their superior Lord, and took part with him against the Earl of Warren, whose vassals the Lockwoods and Quarmbys were.

After the death of the Earl of Lancaster, the King seized the whole of his estates. So insatiable was Edward, that he seems not to have been content with the Earl of Lancaster's own possessions, for he seized the manor of Bradford, though held in dower by Joan, the widow of Henry de Lacy, and she was in no manner implicated in Lancaster's treason; she was forced to quit-claim the manor of Bradford to the King.* Alice, the widow of Lancaster, also quit-claimed the advowson of the Church of Bradford and the Honour of Pontefract. Alice de Lacy, says Nichols, in his History of Leicestershire, was repudiated by her husband, the Earl of Lancaster, many years before his death, and was familiar with Ebulo de Strange, whom she married afterwards. She died in 1348, and was buried beside the said Ebulo in the conventual church of Berling.

After the decisive battle of Bannockburn, the Scots for years overran the northern parts of England for plunder, and committed the greatest devastations. During the years 1316 to 1332 their irruptions were unintermitted. In the latter year they wintered at Morley. The havoc in life and property which they committed was only equalled by the terrible devastations of the Conqueror.† At Bradford their presence was felt severely. In the new taxation of the ecclesiastical benefices, made in 1318, in consequence of the Scottish

* Brook's MSS. in the Heralds' office. The whole of the matter in them relating to Bradford, is digested under one head. Also Bishop Stapleton's Kalendars of Records in the Exchequer, vol. 1, page 65, No. 223.

† In one of these Scottish excursions, the havoc committed in these parts is thus described by an old historian, quoted and translated by Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven. "In this work of destruction, no rank nor age, and neither sex was spared. Children were butchered before the faces of their parents, husbands in sight of their wives, and wives of their husbands; matrons and virgins of condition were carried away indiscriminately with other plunder, stripped naked, bound together by ropes and thongs, and goaded along with points of swords and lances." The rest of the picture I omit, for it appears to be overcharged; but it proves at least the calamities suffered in these parts by the incursions of the Scots.

spoliation, it is shewn that the value of the vicarage tithes had been reduced nearly one third ; and subsequent to this the devastations were very great.

In the first year of Edward 3rd, the attainder against the late Earl of Lancaster was reversed by parliament, on the ground that he had not been tried by his peers according to the laws of the realm. By virtue of this reversal, Henry Plantagenet, his brother, succeeded to his title and estate, as heir of his father Edmund, brother of Edward 1st. It seems that he did not immediately on this succession, enjoy the manor of Bradford ; for I have seen several authorities which state that Queen Philippa had it either in dower, or received for some purpose the rents and profits of it.* I am at a loss to understand how this happened, when the reversal of the late Earl's attainder had taken place. I find too that the King afterwards had his royal residence at Pontefract castle. On the death of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, he was succeeded in his title and estate by his son,—

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards created Duke of Lancaster.† This nobleman had in his possession the manor of Bradford in the year 1342, when an Extent was taken of it, which is almost as full in its details as the Inquisition made on the death of the Earl of Lincoln.

The following is a translated copy of such part of the Extent as relates to the subject of this work :‡—

* Among others, Exemplification mentioned page 37. Watson's History of Halifax, page 152.

† He was the first Englishman that bore the title of "Duke." The Conqueror, previous to the battle of Hastings, having only the dignity of a Duke, his successors were jealous of raising a subject to the same honour.

‡ The original is in the Chapter House, Westminster, placed beside the veritable Domesday Book. By the kindness of Sir Francis Palgrave, I was allowed to take a copy of it. It is written in a fair legible hand ; but the contractions are more than usually rugged, and ill to decypher.

	<i>℥.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
And there is there a certain messuage in ruins, except the stone walls, the chambers whereof are hitherto standing; which messuage contains three roods of land by estimation, and valued yearly at	0	2	0
And there is there a certain meadow called the Hallyng, containing one acre by estimation, and valued yearly at	0	3	0
Of which part of the said messuage is occupied by William Walker, at will, for 12d. yearly at the feast of St. Martin, for the whole year; and the residue of the said messuage, with the aforesaid meadow, is occupied by Master Geoffery Langton, Vicar of the Church of Bradford, for 4s. yearly, at the term of Michaelmas.			
And there are there 40 acres of land in demesne, lying in the Hall field, in one culture [<i>una cultura</i>] by itself, by the perch of 20 feet [<i>p' p'tical' xxi pedum</i>] from ancient times held; viz.—William de Dewsbury, 15 acres; Hugh, son of Stephen, 7½ acres; Ade Nothehoune, 7½ acres; Anabella, widow of Belle, 5 acres; Hugh del Boith, 5 acres and a rood; for every acre 12d. at the true value [rack rent], on the term of St. Martin, for the whole year	2	0	0
Also there is there a certain wood not enclosed, containing 16 [acres] by estimation, within which wood there is certain land, as it is in severalty [<i>in separali</i>], every year between the feast of the Invention of the Blessed Cross and St. Martin, except the open [<i>ap'to</i>] time between the time in which the blade is known to be going in [<i>blad' sciat' intrant'</i>] and the feast of St. Michael, the herbage of which is valued yearly at . .	0	2	0
Also an underwood, which is every fourth year to sell at 6s. 8d., and the value therefore, yearly, is	0	1	8
Also the pannage of the same, not surveyed by reason of the little quantity thereof. Also the pannage of the hogs of the nativi as under :—			
[The list of these nativi is not given here on account of its bulk.]			
And there is there one Fulling-Mill, which is open [<i>discoop'ta</i>] to every house, and it is valued beyond repairs at	0	8	0
Held by William Walker and James Walker for 10s., to repair at the lord's charge.			
Also there is there a Water-Mill, sufficient for all the			

houses, which, exclusivo of the wheels and all other utensils repairing, is valued yearly, beyond repairs, at	6	6	8
Also there is the toll of the fair, on the day of St. Andrew the Apostle, for three days duration, which is valued per annum, one toll for town and country, at ..	5	13	4
Also there are perquisites of the Free Court from three weeks to three weeks, valued per annum at		13	4
Which toll of fair and market, and perquisites of court, are held by the whole for £14 Os. 4d., paid at the term of St Martin for the whole year.			
Also perquisites of two Turns, viz. yearly	1	13	4
Also <i>f'm mg'r tr'</i> * Merchet and Lecherwite, viz. yearly		13	4
Also the advowson of the Church of Bradford, which is valued at £100 per annum, belonging to the same manor.			
Also there is there a parcel of land called Bolleshagh, containing thirty acres by estimation, besides ten acres at an inferior rent, and valued yearly, according to the ancient rent, at (besides 40d. for the inferior rent) ..	0	10	0
Sum Total, £18 6s. 8d.†			

This Survey or Extent shews that the messuage in ruins, which is the same as the 'Aula' of the Inquisition before set forth, was not built of wood, or lath and plaster, as was common in those times, but of stone.

The single acre of meadow was rented at full three times as much as any other land mentioned in the Survey, except the site of the messuage; and appears to be a conclusive proof that there was then very little meadow in Bradford, if that single acre and such site did not even comprise the whole. It will also be observed, that the part of the town now called the Hall-Ing's, was very probably the place of the first meadow in Bradford.

The Hall-field, part of the best land of the manor, was then, as I understand the words "una cultura," unenclosed.

* I am unable to make out the meaning of these contractions.

† This Extent was made at Bradford, on the 24th of September, upon the oath of William Hunt of Bradford, Robert de Manyngbam, Richard le Smyth, John son of Richard, William Harwood and John King of the same place, Thomas Northrop of Manningham, John at Yalte, Richard White, John Atwell, Ade Willeeson, and Robert Willeeson of the same place.

The allowance of twenty feet to the perch, shews the great measure that was given in land, in the early ages. From the Earl of Lincoln's death to the date of this Survey, the land in the Hall-field had increased four-pence an acre, yearly.

The fulling-mill appears to have had a soke attached to it, which was probably co-extensive with that of the corn-mill. The fulling-mill was held by two Walkers. Here is an instance of the origin of surnames. In those ages, these kind of mills were, in the northern parts of the kingdom, commonly called "Walk" Mills. Indeed such a name for them is, to my knowledge, not extinct yet in some parts of Yorkshire. Hence a person who followed the trade of fulling received the name of Walker.

This Survey proves clearly enough that the soke of the corn-mill was of the same extent as at present. This Survey was only of the *manor* of Bradford, and the expression "sufficient for all the houses" means, at most, those only in the manor. Haworth and Oxenhope had, I have reason to believe, a few years before been severed from Bradford manor. But the inhabitants of these remote places at no time ground their corn at Bradford mills; for the soke was not, in its origin, a burden, but a blessing, instituted for the ease and comfort of the lord's tenants. The yearly value of the corn and fulling mills had decreased in thirty-five years, in consequence, I conceive, of the Scottish incursions.

The toll of St. Andrew's fair had increased to nearly double since the year 1310. What crowds of people must then have frequented this fair, to raise in those times for toll £5 13s. 4d.! I strongly believe that the throng of the fair then is not much exceeded by that of St. Andrew's fair now, —and it was then one of great business as well as of pleasure.

A sum equal to £6 or £7 of our money, was raised from "Merchet" and "Lecherwite." This is the most curious item in the whole Survey. In very ancient times, so gross were their manners, that the lord had the privilege of lying the first night with the bride of his tenant. This custom

was common in Scotland and some parts of the north of England, and it may be assumed that it prevailed at Bradford. As civilization advanced, the gross manners of the age were softened down, and at length the tenant, for a sum of money, compounded with his lord to forego his privilege of making the wedding-night of his tenant the most unpleasant in the honey-moon. The sum which the tenant paid was called "Merchet." The lord, or his steward, in those days seems also to have acted the part of an apparitor, for Lecherwite was a fine on incontinence.

The Survey proves that 'Bolleshagh' was among the first places in Bradford that were cultivated. In a former part of this work it is assumed that the ancient wood here, mentioned in Domesday Record, reached from Boldshay to the extremity of Cliffe Wood. The very names Boldshay, Miryshay, testify that the slope on which they stand was formerly a wood. I have followed Bawden, who states that the "leua" of Domesday Survey was one mile; but a good authority, Blomefield, says it was two miles. If so, the wood at Bradford mentioned in Domesday Survey, would be two miles long and one broad, and would cover the whole slope above the Church.

Appended to this Extent there is a long list of the tenants of the manor, and the sums paid by them; but as in its bulk it is uninteresting, I omit (with the exception of an extract or two) to insert it.

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, was a man of great military renown, as all our historians testify. In his time the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster was instituted. He died at Leicester, on the eve of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 1361, of a pestilence which then raged. He left, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Henry Lord Beaumont, two daughters, Maud and Blanch, who succeeded to his estate.

Upon his death an Inquisition was taken of his lands, at York, on the *Sabbath* day of the feast of St. George the

Martyr, the same year he died. Bradford is mentioned next to Pontefract. The Inquisition recites the grant by the Earl of Lincoln to Edward 1st, and regrant to the Earl and heirs of his body; remainder to Edmund the King's brother, and the heirs of his body; and that the father of the deceased was son of the said Edmund. The following is a translated copy of the Inquisition so far as relates to Bradford:—

And the jurors say that there is at Bradford, the site of one capital messuage, and one acre and one rood of meadow, and forty acres of land of the demesne, in the hands of tenants at will; and they render for the same by the year 33s., at the term of St. Martin, in winter, for the whole year. And there is there one water-mill and one fulling-mill, with the toll of market and fair there, in the hands of tenants at will, and they yield by the year £12, at the terms of Easter and St. Michael equally.

And there is there of the rents of the free tenants and of the nativi, [that is bondmen,] by the year £11 4s. 6d., at the term of St. Martin, in the winter, for the whole year. And there is at *Bradford*, *Stanbury*, and *Manynggham*, of the rents of the nativi, by the year £4 4s., at the terms of Easter and St. Michael equally. Also the pannage of hogs, arising from the said nativi there, yields by the year 24s., at the time of St. Andrew the Apostle, for the whole year. Also the herbage of Bradford Bank and Rohagh, yields by the year 2s., at the term of St. Michael, for the whole year. Also the perquisites of the court, with the profits of the two sheriff's turns there, are worth by the year 40s.

This Inquisition contains very little more than the preceding Survey, to throw a fuller light on the state of this locality. Haworth had by this time become disunited from Bradford manor; and Bradford, Stanbury, and Manningham, seem then to have formed, as they do now, the manor.

The pannage of hogs was the food which swine gathered from the spontaneous fruits of the earth; such as acorns, mast, earth-nuts, &c. It would appear from the large sum paid for pannage, that a considerable portion of the manor was still woody ground, unessarted.

Bradford Bank, (the 'Bank' to the north of the Church,) and Rohagh, are evidently the same as the unenclosed wood

mentioned in the 'Extent,' and a remnant of the wood recorded in Domesday Survey.

The two Turns, mentioned in the Extent of 1342 and in this Inquisition, I find by an inspection of the Court Rolls of the manor, continued to be held under the style of "Turns," twice a year, in May and October, up to the time of Elizabeth. Two constables for Bradford, and the constables of the other towns in the Leet, were in her reign, as now, chosen in October. In the beginning of the reign of Charles the 1st, the style of the Court Rolls is altered to "Great Court Leet of the King with the Turn," being also held twice a year. When the manor came into the Marsden family, "the Court Leet of the King," without any allusion to "Turn," is used. Shortly after this time the uses of Court Leets were much restricted, and the Court here seems to have been begun to be held only once a year, in October, as at present.

Blanch, the daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, married the celebrated John of Gaunt, (so called from being born at Ghent, in Flanders,) 4th son of Edward 3rd. The marriage pair were third cousins, and were therefore united by a dispensation from the Pope. A partition was made between the two co-heiresses of their father's lands and possessions, when the Honour of Pontefract was allotted to Blanch as her share. After Blanch had issue to her husband, he had, by the laws of England, livery of her lands; and his father the King assigned to him. The manor of Bradford is mentioned first in the Record, and afterwards, Leeds, Almondbury, and a great number of other places.* Maud married John Duke of Hainault, and died in 1362, without issue, upon which John of Gaunt, in right of his wife, became possessed of the remainder of the inheritance of the late Duke, and was advanced by the King to the dignity of Duke of Lancaster.

* *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, (In the Remembrancer's office,) vol. 2, p. 263.

In the feudal ages, when the rudest manners and most puerile tastes prevailed, the lords of manors often granted out lands to be holden by the performance of the most ridiculous services. Many of our topographical works contain notices of such singular tenures, and Blount has, with considerable care, collected some of the most curious of them into a body. One of these *singular tenures* existed in the manor of Bradford, within the last fifty years or so. The origin of it has generally been attributed to John of Gaunt. Gough, in his edition of the *Britannia*, gives the following notice of the tenure.*

“Bradford belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to “John Northrop, of Manningham, and his heirs, three “messuages and six bovates of land, to come to Bradford on “the blowing of a horn, in winter, and to wait upon him “and his heirs, on their way from Blackburnshire, with a “lance and hunting dog for thirty days; to have for yeoman’s “board, one penny for himself and a halfpenny for his dog. “A descendant of this Northrop afterwards granted land “to Rushworth of Horton, to hold the lance while Northrop’s “man blew the horn. The name of Hornman, or Hornblower’s Land, was imposed upon the lands in question, and the “custom is still kept up. A man comes into the market- “place with a horn, a halbert, and a dog, he is there met “by the owner of the lands in Horton. After the proclamation made, the former calls out aloud ‘Heirs of Rushworth, “‘come hold me my hound while I blow three blasts with my “‘horn, to pay the rent due to our Sovereign Lord the King.’ “He then delivers the string to the man from Horton, and “winds his horn thrice. The original horn, resembling that “of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, is still preserved, though “stripped of its original ornaments.”

I shall be able distinctly to prove that the origin of this tenure is of more remote date than the day of John of Gaunt;

* A similar account is given by Blount in his “*Ancient Tenures*.”

that the before-mentioned account of the circumstances of its origin is not quite correct; and shall clearly point out the precise locality of the land that was granted.

In the list of tenants and the sums and services due from them, appended to the Extent taken in 1342, there is the following entry :—

John de Northrop, for three messuages and six oxgangs of land, by the service of going with the lord as far as Blackburnshire, with one lance and one dog to take the Woody Boar, for forty days, taking of the lord per day 1½d. for his damages; to receive him at Bradford, when he ascends on the feast of St. Martin; and doing suit to Bradford Court, every three weeks, in Bradford; and owing to the lord 9d. for the land, at the Invention of the Blessed Cross; released for the time of forty days—and to go with the bailiff or receiver of the manor, and conduct him, at the lord's own charges, safe to the castle of Pontefract, and protect against thieves.

It is also shewn in the same Extent, that Roger de Manyngham held in Horton, one messuage and two bovates of land by the same service; and the entry in the Extent is worded in the same manner as the above relating to Northrop's tenure.*

John of Gaunt granted or confirmed to Northrop the three messuages and six oxgangs, by a charter or deed of which the following is a translated copy. It is highly probable that the Duke had been applied to by Northrop to do so; as in the instability of property in those days, it was frequently necessary to have successive grants or confirmations to render the holder secure of his tenure.—

* I give, for the satisfaction of the learned part of my readers, the following copy of the original, as they will very likely be better satisfied with their own translation than with mine :—"Roger de Manyngam p' un' messuag' duo bovates t're per "servit' eund' cu' D'no usque Blakeburnshire cu' un' lancia et un' cane ad aprum "silvester cap' per quadrag' dies cap' de D'no per diem un' den' et ob' pro damna- "tum se pat' apud Bradeforde oscendendo ad festu S'ci Martini et fact' sect' cur' de "Bradeforde de 3 Sept' in Bradeforde et dabit D'no 3d t're Inventionis.....crue' "relax' ad tem' quadr'—et ibit cu' ballio seu receptore manerii usque cast' Pont' "in salvo conductu D'ni sumpt' propriis quociens p'munit' fu'."

Know all present and future, that I, John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, unto John Northrop of Manyngham, three messuages and six oxgangs of land, and sufficient common of pasture to the same belonging, in Manyngham aforesaid, lying and abutting there upon one brook running between Manyngham and Horton on the south; upon one small brook called Bull-royd syke on the west part; on the north between Manyngham and Heaton to the height where the rain-water divides [*aqua pluvial' dividit*]; and on the east part upon one small brook called Shaw syke, to the water which runneth by Bradford; with all and singular the liberties and easements in Manyngham aforesaid. To have and to hold the aforesaid three messuages and six oxgangs of land, with sufficient common to the same belonging and appertaining with all the conveniences to the aforesaid John Northrop, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lord of the fee thereof, by his services due and of *right accustomed*. Rendering therefore yearly to me and my heirs coming to Bradford, one blast with his horn [*unam flatum cornu*], upon St. Martin's day, in winter; and attending upon me and my heirs coming to Bradford from Blackburnshire, with one lance and hunting dog [*canem venatico*], for the space of forty days, having yeoman's-board, one penny for himself, and a halfpenny for the dog, per day, and rendering as well one of his best cattle [*averia*], on the day of death for relief;* and going with my receiver or bailiff to conduct him with his friends safe to Pontefract, whenever the same shall be faithfully required. And I truly the aforesaid John Gaunt, and my heirs, the aforesaid three messuages and six oxgangs of land, with sufficient common, and all other the premises before mentioned, to the aforesaid John Northrop and his heirs, against all men [*gentes*], will warrant and for ever defend. In witness whereof, I have to this present writing put opposite my seal.—Dated at Lancaster, 4th of August, Edw. 3.†

This charter has been published by Dr. Whitaker, in the *Loidis and Elmete*; but from a mutilated copy, the land only being described as abutting upon "the water which runs to Bradford"—a very vague description. The boundaries of the six bovates, marked out in the copy of the charter I have

* This was a *heriot*. The custom of rendering these kind of mortuary gifts was derived from the Danes. The heriot generally consisted of one of the best cattle or of the best goods the tenant possessed when he died.

† Hopkinson's MSS., in Miss Curren's possession, vol. 2, p. 292.

given, are, considering the distance of time, tolerably precise even at present ; and at this day a land-measurer might lay his chain over the ground, and calculate the quantity of acres in it with considerable exactness. The following is a trace of these boundaries. The southern limit is Bradford beck, where it divides Manningham and Horton just below Four-lane-ends. There is a small beck coming from Chellow-dean which crosses Fairweather-green, and joins Bradford beck, and to this day is called Bull-royd beck. This is the Bull-royd *sike* (the old term for brook) of the charter, and forms the western boundary. The artificial line between the townships of Heaton and Manningham, as far as the height, near the road between Bradford and Wilsden, where the rain water sheds or divides, (*i. e.* part runs down the one slope, and part down the other) is the northern limit. And I presume that the brook running into Bradford beck, a little on this side of Four-lane-ends, now called Spring-head beck, is the Shaw *sike* of the charter, and the eastern boundary. I estimate the area of the land thus circumscribed, at 200 acres. There is no reasonable doubt that the three mesuages stood at Four-lane-ends, which is almost in the midst of the tract. This immense quantity of land granted for the paltry service of going with the lord's bailiff (as mentioned in the Extent) to Pontefract, shews at once that the origin of this tenure must be attributed to a very early period, when land was of much less value than in the day of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. It will be remembered that the yeoman's-board which was allowed during the forty days, was, at the time of the probable commencement of the tenure, an actual and fair remuneration for the service. Not the least curious circumstance relating to this tenure, is the fact that, after a lapse of 500 years, part of the land included in the grant, is yet in the possession of the Northrop family, and a few years since they were owners of a large portion of such land.

The Extent of 1342, and the grant by John of Gaunt, clearly proves that the Lacies and Plantagenets took Brad-

ford in their way, in journeying between their fees of Pontefract and Clitheroe. From Pontefract, the first stage, says Dr. Whitaker, would be to Rothwell, where the Lacies had a manor-house; then to Bradford, where they had undoubtedly once had a castle. If this castle were not one that arose and was destroyed about the time of Stephen, as before hinted at, it might for a long period furnish the resting place of the Lacies here. It is highly probable that Bradford, from its sheltered situation, was chosen by the Lacies as a convenient place to halt at; and to this circumstance may be imputed the superiority it has ever since assumed among the neighbouring villages. From Bradford, Dr. Whitaker assumes that the Lacies proceeded over the moors to Luddenden, and thence to the eastern extremity of the Long Causeway, by the cross of Cliviger. Nothing, however, can be more probable, than that the route lay along that "Long Causeway," whose eastern extremity is a little to the north of Denholme-gate. This "Long Causeway" (for there seems to be another, running from near Luddenden into Lancashire) was, without the least doubt, formerly the great trackway between these parts and Lancashire, and it leads straight to Colne, where the Lacies had a manor-house or residence. To conceive that the Lacies went by the way of Luddenden, implies that by coming to Bradford they took a most circuitous route, and completely overthrows that which the Dr. asserts, viz., that for a distance of upwards of fifty miles, in their journeys between Pontefract and Blackburnshire, they never set foot off ground over which they were superior lords. No part of the parish of Halifax, over which they would have had to pass from Bradford to Luddenden, was their fee, nor did they claim any feudal rights over it.

When the Lacies and the Plantagenets, with their vast trains of sumpter horses, and immense host of retainers, clothed in uncouth, but brilliant habiliments and armour, arrived in Bradford, on their passage to and from Blackburn-

shire, what a scene would be presented!—especially to a rude people, who were devotedly attached to their lords, whose magnificence and emblems of power would strike with immense force upon their untutored and savage minds. It is no outrageous assertion, that the displays made by the gorgeous John of Gaunt, clothed in the most sumptuous robes, and his army of followers encased in glittering armour, mounted upon richly caparisoned horses, in his entrances into Bradford, have never since been equalled here as brilliant sights.

Tenure by cornage, that is by the service of winding a horn, was very common in the distracted times of pure feudalism, especially on the borders. Oft in those days the tenant who held by cornage,

“Cursing his perilous tenure, wound the horn,”

on the invasion of the enemy, to alarm and raise the country. The service of cornage at Bradford, owed its origin to a different cause.

When the earlier Lacies traversed the parish of Bradford, it was in great part covered with brushwood. In this covert ran, in the earlier periods, the wolf, and, for a long time after, the wild boar. Besides the country was infested with vast numbers of robbers and outlaws. Hence the grants by the Lacies for the service of taking the wild boar, and protecting them against thieves. It is impossible for me to fix the date of the origin of the tenures, by which, in 1342, John de Northrop and Robert de Manyngham held their possessions. It is clearly shewn that they had their origin long before the day of John of Gaunt. Although they are not specifically mentioned in the Inquisition, taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, yet, I have no doubt they then existed. John Northrop and Robert Manyngham are therein mentioned together, as holding land; and the sums paid by both correspond with those in the Extent of 1342. The quantity of land that Manyngham held, according to the Inquisition, agrees with that mentioned in the Extent; besides

three-pence for two oxgangs of land was such a small sum, even then, that it may confidently be supposed that, in addition to the payment of that sum, some service had to be performed to the lord. In my copy of the Inquisition, Northrop is mentioned as holding only one oxgang, but I have little doubt that this is either an error of mine or of a former copyist. The two oxgangs of Roger de Manyngham are rated at three-pence, therefore, the six of Northrop's would, in the same proportion, be nine-pence.

It is highly probable that the messuage and land held by Roger de Manyngham, is that called to this day Hunt Yard, in Horton. I have not met with any grant from John of Gaunt respecting this. But it may naturally be inferred, that after the time of Roger de Manyngham, the Hunt Yard lands came by some means or other into the hands of the Rushworths; and they and the Northrops being burdened with the same services, after a time agreed to coalesce in the performance of them, the one party holding the lance and dog, and the other giving the "unam flatum cornu."

There is a tradition to this day in Bradford, that the Hunt Yard lands were obtained by the slaying of a wild boar. Though I am not disposed to place great reliance upon traditions, yet my investigations have proved that this one is partly based upon truth. But were this not the case, I should sin mightily against my Bradford readers, in omitting to mention this tradition, as it and that respecting the spectre appearing to the Earl of Newcastle, at Bowling-hall, and uttering the ejaculation "Pity poor Bradford," are almost received as Bible-truths; are familiar even to their children; and he would be considered most heterodox who did not believe them. In a little book published about sixty years since, the following account is given of this tradition, and I willingly insert it, because the writer had been a witness of the ceremony to which it relates:—

"We shall now proceed to take notice of the ancient and
"annual custom of blowing the horn and holding a dog on

“ St. Martin’s day in the forenoon, whereof the common
“ received opinion of this proceeding is, that a ravenous
“ wild boar, of a most enormous size, haunted a certain
“ place called the Cliffe Wood, and at times very much
“ infested the town and the neighbouring inhabitants thereof;
“ so that a reward was offered by the Government to any
“ person or persons, who would bring the head of this boar;
“ which much excited some to attempt it. Now the story
“ runs thus; that this boar frequented a certain well in the
“ aforesaid wood to drink, which to this day is called the
“ *Boar’s Well*; that he was watched by a certain person
“ who shot him dead there, took his tongue out of his head,
“ and immediately repaired to court to claim the promised
“ reward.

“ Presently after his departure from the well, another
“ person came thither upon the same intention; and finding
“ the beast dead, without any further examination, cuts off
“ his head, and away he hastes towards the same place, and
“ in expectation of the reward as the former, and there
“ arrives before him: being introduced into his Majesty’s
“ presence, the head was examined, but was found without
“ a tongue, concerning which the man being interrogated
“ could give no satisfactory account.

“ Whilst this was held in suspense, the other man was
“ introduced with the tongue, claimed the promised reward,
“ and unfolded the riddle, by informing his Majesty how,
“ and by what means he killed the beast; and thus received
“ the following grant; namely, a certain piece or portion
“ of land lying at Great Horton, known by the name of
“ Hunt Yard, and for the tenure of which he, and his heirs
“ for ever, should annually attend at the market-place at
“ Bradford on St. Martin’s day in the forenoon, and there,
“ by the name of the heir of Rushforth, hold a dog of the
“ hunting kind, whilst three blasts were blown on a gelder’s
“ horn; and these words following expressed aloud, ‘ Come,
“ ‘ heir of Rushforth, come hold me my dog, whilst I blow

“three blasts of my horn to pay my martinmas rent
“withal.”*

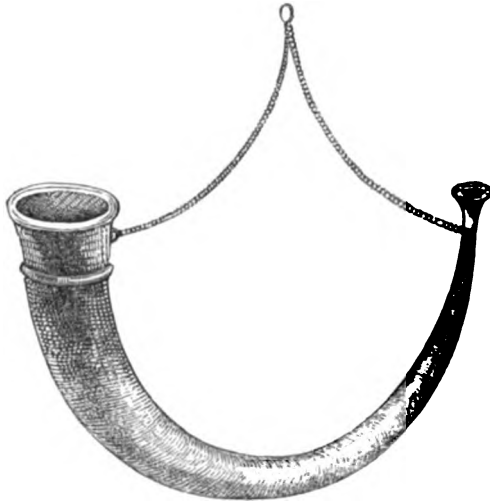
Here is a tradition, which in its great feature, has been faithfully preserved for at least 500 years ; and most assuredly it did not originate in the reading of any book ; for the account of the tenure, as to the taking of the boar, has never before been published, nor in any manner brought to light from the Chapter-house, Westminster. It is not improbable that the tradition may be even more correct than I have proved it to be. A ravenous boar might be killed in Cliffe Wood, and the slayer have for his bravery, the lands in Horton or in Manningham granted to him, superadding the honorary service of attending the lord and his bailiff. Blount says, “that one Nigell, having killed a large boar, in Bernwood Forest, Bucks, and presented its head to Edward the Confessor, he gave him the rangership of that forest, also a hyde of land called Deerhyde, and a wood called Hulewood, to hold to him and his heirs *by a horn*.”†

The original horn mentioned by Gough, is now in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Wright. It had, previous to coming into the hands of the present owner, been handed down from generation to generation, by the possessors of the Hunt Yard. Since the time of Gough, it has been reornamented with silver. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of ox horn that I have ever seen. Its colour is a dappled gray.

* Short description of Bradford, prefixed to the edition of Fairfax's Memoirs, mentioned in the note, p. 14.

† In Queen's College, Oxford, “The Boar's Head with Mustarde,” is served up on Christmas-day: the bearer, on bringing in the dish, chants an old carol, beginning “Caput apri defero.” At a time when fresh meats were seldom eaten, brawn was considered a great luxury ; and the boar's head soused, was anciently the first dish on Christmas day. There is an old legend in the above college, that a wild boar which infested the neighbourhood of Oxford, attacked a fellow of the college, as he was going to serve a church on Christmas-day ; and that having Aristotle's Logic in his hand, he killed the boar by thrusting the book down his throat. This legend contributed to establish and continue the custom at the college of serving up the boar's head on Christmas-day. The late Dr. Harrington of Bath, wrote a song

The length on the outer side, from the tip to the inferior extremity is twenty-eight inches ; the girth of such extremity (without ornament) nine inches, tapering beautifully to the tip.



in honour of this custom, which is so full of wit and humour, that were not the subject even "distantly related" to the singular tenure at Bradford, I should not far err, in inserting it to amuse my readers. I have extracted it from Hutchinson's 'Cumberland,' vol. 2, p. 293.

"TAM MARTI QUAM MERCURIO."*

I SING not of Roman or Grecian mad games,
The Pythian, Olympic, or such like hard names;
Your patience awhile, with submission I beg,
Whilst I study to honor the feast of Col. Reg.
No Thracian bowls at our rites e'er prevail,
We temper our mirth with plain sober mild ale;
The tricks of old Circe deter us from wine;
Tho' we honor a boar we wout make ourselves
swine.

Great Milo was famous for slaying his ox,
Yet he prov'd but an ass in cleaving of blocks;
But we had an hero for all things was fit,
Our motto displays both his valour and wit.*

Stout Hercules labour'd, and look'd mighty big
When he slew the half starved Erymanthian pig;
But we can relate such a stratagem taken,
That the stoutest of boars could not—*save his
own bacon.*

So dreadful his bristle-backed foe did appear,
You'd have sworn he had *got the wrong pig by
the ear;*

But, instead of avoiding the mouth of the beast,
He rammed in a volume, and cried 'Græcum
est.'

In this gallant action such fortitude shewn is,
As proves him no coward, nor tender Adonis;
No armour but logic; by which we may find,
That logic's the bulwark of body and mind.

Ye squires, that fear neither hills nor rough
rocks,
And think you're full wise, when you outwit a
poor fox;

Enrich your poor brains, and expose them no
more:

Learn Greek, and seek glory from slaying the
boar.

This horn has connected with it many associations which are interesting to the inhabitants of Bradford. It is probably co-eval with the origin of Bradford arms; which, without a shadow of doubt, took their rise from the above-mentioned singular tenure. These arms are now, according to the current representation,—gules, a chevron or, between three bugle horns strung sable; crest, a boar's head erased:* and evidently point at the slaying of the 'woody boar,' and the blowing of the horn on St. Martin's day.

I have heard it stated, that to the same cause is to be attributed the bearing of the boar's head, charged on the shoulder of the lion rampant in the arms of the ancient family of Hortons, of Horton, whose representative was the late Sir Watts Horton, of Chadderton, in Lancashire.

Edward the 3rd, on the 14th of July, in the 38th year of his reign, granted to his son, John of Gaunt, and Blanch his wife, that they and the heirs of their bodies, and all their men of the lands which belonged to Henry, Duke of Lancaster,

* I will not answer for the colours, as I have not seen these arms set forth on any authority. The bearings are, however, the same as have been used for a number of years.—The 'Bradfords' were an ancient family, who in remote times resided here, and took their name from the place. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, 2nd edition, p. 84, mentions that the Tempests married into the family of Bradford, of Bradford; and that in a window in Bracewell Church there were the Bradford arms—a *leopard's head* erased, between three bugle horns strung sable. Glover, in the visitation, 1590, gives the same arms to the 'Bradfords' then resident at Stanley, near Wakefield. Dodsworth also says, in 1610, there was in a window of Bradford Church, a *lion's head* erased, inter three bugles sable, an annulet argent. Brook also mentions that when he visited Bowling Hall, there were the same arms as those mentioned by Whitaker, painted in glass in a window. The arms mentioned by Dodsworth as being in the chancel window of Bradford Church, in 1610, (Jenning's MSS.,) are there yet, and he has undoubtedly mistaken a boar's head for a lion's head. I am unable to state whether the same error is attributable to the other authorities above mentioned. The arms now remaining in the large window of the chancel have an ancient appearance, and have remained there very likely since the time when such window was inserted, (temp. of Elizabeth probably,) and are, I apprehend, with the exception of the annulet for difference, the legitimate arms of Bradford town.

should for ever thenceforward be quit from all pannage, passage, lastage, stallage, tallage, carvage, pesage, pinage, and terrage, throughout the kingdom. A short history of this exclusive privilege, and of its operation with respect to Bradford, will form here a more connected account than if given in chronological order. Richard the 2nd, by his charter, did, on the 15th day of September in the 1st year of his reign, grant to his uncle, the said John of Gaunt, all the powers and liberties which had formerly been given to the duchy, and among others the exemption from tolls and other exactions above mentioned. This privilege was also confirmed by statutes in the time of Henry 4th, Edward 4th, and Henry 7th. Notwithstanding these grants, disputes arose as to whether the exemption extended to goods bought and sold by inhabitants of one town in the duchy, at markets and fairs in another town in it. To try this question, in the 5th of Edward the 6th, a suit was brought by Oliver Breers and Henry Hodgkinson, inhabitants of Preston, against James Thwaites and others, farmers of the tolls of Bradford, who had forced the inhabitants of Preston to pay toll. The disputed point seems not to have been decided in this suit, from its not being brought to a close. In the 6th of Elizabeth, a decree was made between the farmer of Wakefield lordship, and the inhabitants of Bradford and other residents within the Honour of Pontefract, wherein it was decided that the exemption from toll, claimed by the inhabitants of the lordship of Wakefield, as tenants of the King's ancient demesne, extended only to goods bought for their own use, but not to such as were bought in any duchy town to sell again.

The inhabitants of Bradford obtained royal letters patent, dated 2nd July, 1690, wherein, after reciting the grants to John, Duke of Lancaster, and the before-mentioned statutes, it commanded "that our men and tenants, inhabitants of and
"residents of and within our manor of Bradford, in the
"county of York, parcel of our said duchy, shall have, use,
"and exercise all the liberties in the above grants contained,
"according to the effect of the above-mentioned grants and

“statutes; and that they be not molested, provided that all
 “and singular, the aforesaid men and tenants, do pay toll,
 “pannage, lastage, &c., in all fairs, markets, and places
 “within the said duchy, wherein the same hath heretofore
 “been paid, as is just.”

The exemption from the above-mentioned tolls was, at the time of the grant to John of Gaunt, and up to the period of 1690, of great importance to the inhabitants of Bradford, as tolls then were a heavy impost. Now the privilege has fallen into disuse, and is of no avail.

In the latter part of his life, John of Gaunt granted the manor to his son, John de Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset, for the term of his life; who, in the 21st year of Richard the 2nd, obtained a grant of a fair, on the eve and day of St. Peter *ad vincula*, and on the day next following; and one market on the Thursday.* Nothing shews the insecurity of privileges founded on royal grants more than the necessity there was of purchasing, from time to time, a renewal of them.

John of Gaunt died on the third of February, 1399, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was buried near Blanch, his first wife, in St. Paul's Cathedral.† By his death the duchy of Lancaster fell to his son, Henry de Bolingbroke, then in exile. Richard the 2nd, by one of those iniquitous acts which hastened his dethronement, seized, by an *Amoveantur*, on the death of his uncle, the whole of his possessions, including the manor of Bradford, then belonging to the Marquis of Dorset. I refrain to set forth the instrument, as, with the exception of the facts above given, it is mere husk.

* Charters in the Tower of London, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Richard 2nd, No. 5.

† Blanch, his wife, died of a pestilence, when John of Gaunt, in a very gallant manner, wooed (the particulars are given by the historians of the period) and married Constance, the daughter and heiress of Don Pedro, King of Castile, and bore the title of King of Castile and Leon. Hollinshead says that he afterwards married Catherine Swinford, a waiting-maid of his wife Blanch, with whom he had long before cohabited. The match caused much scandal at the time, as he was then very old.

BRADFORD—UNDER THE CROWN.

RICHARD the second did not long enjoy the possessions which he had so iniquitously wrested from the hands of his cousins, John de Beaufort and Henry of Bolingbroke; for the latter returned from exile on the twenty-first of July, 1399, de-throned the King, and was proclaimed in his stead, by the title of Henry the 4th. After he had secured himself on the throne, knowing that his title to the immense estate of his late father was much better than that to the crown; and that were the duchy lands not dissevered from the Crown, they would, in the event of the restoration of the right heirs, follow it, made, with the consent of parliament, a charter, whereby he vested the duchy in certain feoffees; and ordained that it should be governed as it had been before his accession to the throne. Bradford, as part of the duchy, was included in this charter.

After this period, Bradford manor seems, during the whole time that it belonged to the Crown, to have been leased to the best bidder; and for a considerable period, no mention of moment is made of it either in records or history. From the Inquisition taken in the 4th year of Henry the 5th, on the death of Hugh de Horton, he appears to have been lessee of Bradford manor. After this event the manor probably returned to the Crown, as I find that in the 5th of Henry the 5th, a warrant dated 20th June, was directed to the stewards of the Honour of Pontefract, ordering them to pay the 3s. rent due to the Lord of Horton, for the land which the Earl of Lincoln ap-

proved from the waste, as before mentioned. Henry the 5th, as will be stated hereafter, granted the advowson of Bradford Church, to the college of Newark, at Leicester.

During the forty years' intestine war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in which the soil of England was soaked with her own children's blood, Bradford, in common with all the towns of these northren parts so often the scene of dreadful battles, would have a share in the conflict. It may be presumed that the town sided with the house to which as part of its patrimony it belonged. No doubt the blood of hundreds of its sons would be shed in the cause of the Lancasterian succession.

On the assumption of the throne by Edward the 4th, following the example of Henry the 4th, but for a different reason, he granted the duchy to nominal feoffees, and provided that it should remain a *corporate* inheritance, and be governed as a distinct portion of the Crown possessions.

During the reign of Edward the 4th, a charter was granted to the feoffees of the duchy, for two fairs at Bradford; and as they continue to the present, I shall give at length a translated copy of it :—

The King to the Archbishops, &c., greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, have granted, and by these do grant, for us and for our heirs, as much as in us lieth to our most reverend fathers Thomas Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Archbishop of York; the venerable fathers Richard of Salisbury, Robert of Bath, William of Durham, and John of Lincoln, Bishops; our most dear cousins Henry of Essex, and Anthony Rivers, Earls; our sincerely beloved William Lord of Hastings, and John Lord Dynham; to our dear and faithful Thomas Burgh, William Paire, and Thomas Montgomery, Knights; John Grinthorp, Clerk, and William Huse, our Serjeant at Law, feoffees of our lordship of Bradford, in the county of York, parcel of our duchy of Lancaster, that they their heirs and assigns shall have one market every week on Thursday, at the town of Bradford, in the county aforesaid, and two fairs there every year,

both of them to last for three days; to wit, one of them on the day of the feast of *the Deposition of Saint William of York*, and on the two days preceding, and the other of them on the day of *Saint Peter which is called in Cathedra*, and the two days preceding, with all liberties and customs to such market and fairs appertaining. And further of our abundant grace we will, and by these presents grant for us and for our heirs, to our feoffees aforesaid, that all liege and faithful persons whomsoever, coming to the market aforesaid, and there abiding and to their homes returning, to pay any stallages, or tributes, to us or our heirs, for any grain, flesh, fish, or any victuals whatsoever, by them, or any or either of them, bought or sold in the market aforesaid, by us or our heirs, bailiffs, constables, officers, or ministers, of us or of our heirs whomsoever, or by our feoffees aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, their bailiffs, officers, or ministers whomsoever, in anywise, shall not be compelled, forced, arrested, molested, distrained, or in any thing disturbed, but that they and every of them, coming to the market aforesaid, and the same abiding, and to their homes returning, shall be exonerated and quit for ever of the payment of such tolls, stallage, and tributes, for such victuals by them, or any of them, in the market aforesaid, bought or sold as aforesaid, any statute, act, or ordinance, to the contrary. Witnessed by several of the feoffees, and by Richard Duke of York, Marshal of England, and Richard Duke of Gloucester. Dated at Westminster, 4th May.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.*

The solicitude to encourage the prosperity of Bradford by fostering its market, is strongly evinced by the above exemption from toll, which would give this market a decided advantage over the markets at Halifax, Bingley, and Otley, which did not belong to the duchy.

The fairs granted by this charter are yet held on the same days, allowing for eleven days difference between old and new style. According to Nicolas' Chronology of History, the Feast of the Deposition of St. William of York, is on the 22nd of February (N. S.); and that of St. Peter in Cathedra, on the 8th of June (N. S.). The fairs began, according to the charter, two days preceding the Feast days. It has been found in modern times, that one day (3rd) suffices for the

* Charter Rolls in the Tower, from the 15th to the 22nd of Edward 4th, No. 7.

transaction of business at the March fair, though it is nominally held two. The latter fair is one of both business and pleasure, and still continues three days—17th, 18th, and 19th of June.

In the 9th of Henry the 7th, a bill was filed in the Duchy Court by the inhabitants of Bradford, against John Bradford otherwise Rawson, which as it discloses some curious particulars respecting the town at that time, I shall give the following extracts from it :—

The complainants say—that William Bradford, otherwise William Rawson, builded a fair place, that at this day is named *Bradford Hall*, and it standeth upon a piece of ground holden of the King by copy of Court Roll, after the custom of the manor of Bradford—that there is one John, son of the said William, who in the month of October, in the 9th of the King's reign, called unto the said hall his tenants, to the number of fifteen, and caused them to be sworn to inquire respecting copyhold tenements, holden of the King as of his lordship of Bradford, and of right ought to have been enquired after at the Great Leets holden *twice* in the year, in Bradford aforesaid. That the said William, in his lifetime, being the steward's clerk at Bradford, decayed a messuage with certain lands thereto belonging, to the number of six score acres, called Birkcliffe Lands, by the space of three years; and at the third year end the said William came to the Great Court, at Bradford, and took the same, yielding to the King for every acre two-pence, when, before the decaying of the same, they yielded to the King four-pence—that the said John Rawson, by reason of having the said hall, hath escheated certain tenements in Bradford, with certain lands, to the yearly value of fourteen shillings, which he hath holden for the space of sixteen years or thereabouts—that the said John hath holden certain messuages and land to the yearly value of £20, for which he ought to have come unto the Head Court of Bradford, and paid fines for admittance to them, which he hath not since the decease of his said father; and the said messuage and land, of right, ought to have been fined for within three head courts next after the decease of his father—that the said John hath lately taken from the King's waste at Bradford, certain four acres or more, against the will and mind of all the freeholders, and yielded therefore nothing to the King—that there was, at all times heretofore, a Court Baron, wont to be kept from three weeks to three weeks, which has been

discontinued, whereby the King is in divers ways disinherited, and the worse rule kept—that the old Court Rolls of Bradford were wont to be kept in a chest, within the *Toll Booth* of Bradford, which chest had three locks and three keys, and one was kept by the steward, the second by the King's freeholders, and the third by the bailiff of the town—that there is now one Brian Bradford, otherwise Rawson, who is now clerk of the Court of Bradford, and keeper of the Court Rolls, which Brian is brother of the said John, and now hath in his possession all the Court Rolls, and no tenant can get to them but by his licence, and he may make all to his brother's advantage.*

These were merely the complaints of litigious neighbours ; for, excepting the detention of the Court Rolls and the neglect to hold the Court Baron, all the other acts complained of did not affect them, but the King's treasury only. The inhabitants of Bradford, however, had, in a short time, reason to complain in earnest. It is well known that Henry the 7th, in the latter part of his days, became excessively avaricious, and cared little about the means employed to fill his coffers. The exactions of two of his wicked instruments, Empson and Dudley, are facts of general history. The former was Chancellor of the Duchy, and was executed in the next reign for his infamous conduct. Empson farmed out the duchy lands and possessions at double their value, and the farmers, with impunity, made use of the most bare-faced methods to extort money. Raynbron Bolling was the bailiff of Bradford, and so worthily did he follow the steps of his master, Empson, that in the 18th year of Henry the 7th, Sir Richard Tempest, John Rawson, John Bowett, Christopher Rawson, and — Leaventhorp, filed a bill in the Duchy Court against the bailiff. The bill contains a minute account of his acts of injustice and extortion.

The complainants say, among other things,—that there were three fairs at Bradford, of great resort of merchants, pedlars, chapmen, and of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and that such

* I extracted this and the following from the Records in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, London.

fairs, by reason of the excessive and unlawful toll demanded by the bailiff, are much less attended, and the town thereby greatly hurt—that the said bailiff being farmer of the King's mylnes, hath taken and exacted excessive mulcture—that the said bailiff taketh and driveth the cattle off the grounds of the King's tenants at Bradford, and secreteth them in remote parts of the parish, and then after a time claims them as waifs—that in the 16th year of the reign of Henry the 7th, he caused certain women to shear twenty sheep of the King's tenants, at Bradford, so that they were not known again and claimed—that he will not suffer the sheep of the said tenants to go unclipped after Whitsunday, but causes them himself to be clipped after that time, and taketh the fleece—that on the fifth of June, in the 17th of Henry the 7th, he took from one Ellen, late wife of Tristram Bolling, five ewes; from Elizabeth Bristow, two kye; and from William Wright, a cow—that one William Gordon, a Scotch chapman, who was coming from Halifax with three packs of wool, was waylaid by the said bailiff upon Manningham Moor, because the said chapman ought to have come through Bradford and paid toll, and cast him down and beat him, and caused him to pay 6s. 8d. and above, in money.

To these charges the bailiff made a very lame answer, and a commission was issued to the Abbot of Kirkstall and Sir William Calverley, to take the examination of witnesses on both sides. They sat in the *Court-House*, at Bradford, on the holiday of the beheading of St. John the Baptist. The town was filled with persons from the neighbourhood, who had come to hear mass and take the part of Sir Richard Tempest against the bailiff. In consequence of this company, Bolling, who states himself farmer and bailiff of the manor of Bradford, presented a bill to the Duchy Court, headed, "To the right discreet wisdoms of the worthy masters," &c., in which he complained that Sir William Calverley was cousin-german to Tempest; and that by reason of the riotous persons in the town on the commission day, he durst not go to the Court-House; and prayed for another commission.

He also stated—that there were two very great fairs every year at Bradford, on the day of the Feast of Saint Andrew, and the day of Saint Peter in Cathedra, three days every fair—that he had to attend upon the King's daughter, the Queen of Scots, into Scotland,

and in his absence Sir Richard Tempest went into the Toll-Booth of Bradford, and threatened his servants if they took toll—that the inhabitants of Clayton, at the instigation of Sir Richard Tempest, waylaid John Aldworth, whom the said bailiff had sent to gather toll, and beat him unmercifully, so that he had been little able to do any work since—that the said Tempest had ordered all his servants and retainers, and had encouraged all others, to beat down the bailiff's servants when they gathered toll; and declared that no man should bear rule in Bradford but himself (that is, Tempest).

I was unable to discover from the papers in the Duchy Office, what was the event of these suits—probably they were not proceeded on, to a decree. The gross misconduct of Bolling could hardly be justified even by Empson, and Tempest knew well that his cause was before a partial court.

But these grievances were not the whole that the inhabitants of Bradford manor had to sustain from the iniquitous conduct of the duchy officers, during the reign of Henry the 7th. I give the following here, rather than under the head "Manningham," because it is intimately connected with the preceding subject.—In the time of Henry the 7th, but in what year I am unable to say, as the bill is without date, the inhabitants of Manningham complained against John Clark, the King's auditor :—

They say—that they have occupied certain oxgang land, at 4s. 5d. an oxgang, for the space of 300 years; and done several services, such as *repairing the mill-dam*, and have carried great quantities of stone and other materials to repairing the said dam—that they pay fines on heirships—that they have hard fare and living—that John Clark, the King's auditor, hath put them out of their lands and increased their rents, as well freeholders and copyholders—that they have had common of pasture on the moors and commons adjoining to the town of Bradford, and that the said auditor hath lately enclosed great part of them, and left little to the said tenants of Manningham.

These details are sufficient to shew the discord and oppression which prevailed over the land in consequence of the King's insatiable avarice. Injustice, when it contributed to enrich the King's store, was never, during any era of English history, practised with more impunity than during this reign.

These proceedings in the Duchy Court disclose some facts which merit observation. Just before the 18th of Henry 7th, Bradford Hall, the precursor of the present one, had been built by the Rawsons. There was a Toll-Booth, which, very probably, stood at the point where Westgate, Kirkgate, and Ivegate join, at the bottom of the old market. From the Court Rolls of 1600, or so, I find that the Court-House, the same, doubtless, as that in which the Abbot of Kirkstall and his colleague opened their commission, is described as standing in Ivegate. It may fairly be presumed that it formed the upper part of the Toll-Booth, and was entered from Ivegate.

In the time of Henry the eighth we have given, by Leland, in his Itinerary, a curious account of the town:—"Brade-forde a praty quik market toun, dimidio aut eo amplius, minus Wackefeld. It hath one paroch church, and a chapel of Saint Sitha. It standith *much by clothing*, and is distant vi miles from Halifax, and four miles from Christeal Abbay."

We have indubitable evidence that Bradford was, in the time of Leland, a place of more consequence in trade than Leeds, and was as large, for he says, "Ledis two miles lower than Christeal Abbay on Aire Rywer, is a praty market, having one paroch church, reasonably well buildid, [that is the town,] and as large as Brade-forde, but not so quik."

In an inquisition taken in the time of Henry the 8th, the toll of the market was returned as worth yearly £14.

I have not found that Bradford participated in Aske's rebellion, though some of the rebels in their influx to the southern parts of England, from Lancashire, would assuredly pass through the town. Nicholas Tempest (one of the Tempests of Bowling-Hall) was deeply implicated in it, and was afterwards executed for his opposition to Henry the 8th's ecclesiastical despoliation. The transition from the Old Faith to the doctrines and discipline of Church of England Protestantism, seems to have caused no considerable revulsion here. The

fact of it not appearing that any religious house had a single acre of land belonging to it in Bradford; the want of chantries and other institutions of the Church of Rome; and the history of Bradford a century later than the Reformation, very forcibly shew, that at that time, the fetters of the Old Faith were looser here than in almost any other part of the kingdom. There is sufficient evidence that the principles of the Reformation met with an early and favourable reception at Bradford.

In the reign of Mary, the exactions committed by the stewards of the manor in the time of Henry the 7th, continued; as I find John Lister, Richard Wrightson, John Rawson, for and in the name of all the copyholders of the Hall-field, presented a bill to the Duchy Court, against Thomas Ledgard and William Ward, (probably sub-lessees of the Tempests,) for having exacted more rent than was due from them.

In the year 1577, (18th Elizabeth,) the survey of the duchy possessions, commonly called Barnard's Survey, was made. The survey, as far as regards this district, gives a pretty accurate *Nomina Villarum*, and the account of tenures is very exact. I insert the names of the jurors who made the return, as they would at the time be men of the greatest station in the parish.*

Thomas Taylor, of Bradford,	Thomas Illingworth, Bolton,
John Webster, do.	John Ambler, do.
Thomas Bower, do.	Christopher Holmes, Haworth,
Nicholas Tonge, Manningham,	John Mitchell, sen., do.
Thomas Swaine, Horton,	Thomas Scott, do.
John Field, do.	Roger Bower, Allerton,
Richard Walker, Wyke,	William Midgley, Thoruton,
Thomas Hollings, Clayton,	Edmund Jowett, Bolling,
Robert Hayneworth, do.	Thomas Holdsworth, do.
Edward Midgley, do.	

* Hopkinson's MSS. in Miss Currer's possession, vol. 39, p. 130.

MANOR OF BRADFORD.

V Allerton with	V Horton, Little
H Wilsden,	V Horton, Great
V Bolton,	V Haworth with
V Bolling,	V Oxenhope and
V Clayton,	V Stanbury,
H Heton with Frisinghall,	V Maningham with Northrop,
V Thornton with	V Wyke,
H Cockham and	Capital messuage called
H Hedley,	Crosley Hall.

The aforesaid villages and hamlets are within the liberty of the Duchy aforesaid, and the suit of the Court of View of Frank Pledge, of Bradford.

HAWORTH.—One carucate there, formerly of John Haworth, afterwards of Roger de Manyngham and John Berecroft, lately of John Rishworth, and now of Alexander Rishworth, held by the service of one eighth part of a knight's fee. In this village the aforesaid Alexander claimeth to have the manor by reason of the land aforesaid.

OXENHOPE.—Four oxgangs of land, formerly of William Heton, afterwards of William Eltofts, and now of Edmund Eltofts, gentleman, held by the service of one eighth part of a knight's fee, in which village he claimeth to have the manor by reason of the land aforesaid.

HORTON.—William Leventhorp formerly held in Horton and Clayton the third part of one knight's fee.

CLAYTON.—John Lacye, gentleman, held the third part of one knight's fee, in which village he claimeth to have the manor by reason of the tenure aforesaid.

BOLLINGE.—William Bollinge formerly held in Bollinge the third part of one knight's fee, afterwards John Bollinge, and now Richard Tempest, gentleman, in which he claimeth to have the manor by reason of the fee aforesaid.

CLAYTON.—William de Clayton formerly held in Clayton ten oxgangs of land, afterwards John Bollinge, late Robert Bollinge, and now Richard Tempest, gentleman, the same ten oxgangs are held by knight's service.

Jordanus de Birkby [qu. Bierley ?] formerly held in Clayton one carucate, afterwards Thomas Matthewson, sen., and now Richard Tempest, gentleman, by knight's service.

ALLERTON.—Thomas Thornton held in Allerton, in Bradford dale, half a knight's fee, afterwards John Bollinge, and now Richard Tempest, gentleman.

Six oxgangs of land and a half there, formerly Thomas de Thornton held of the Duchy of Lancaster, which to the hands of the late King, Henry the 8th, came by reason of the dissolution of the late monastery of Byland, and now in the tenure of Richard Tempest, gentleman, and Robert Savile, gentleman.

One oxgang of land there, formerly Thomas de Thornton held of the Duchy of Lancaster, which to the hands of the late King, Henry the 8th, came by reason of the dissolution of the late monastery of Pontefract.

THORNTON.—Roger de Thornton formerly held in Thornton two carucates, afterwards Thomas de Thornton, late Tristram de Bolling, and now Richard Tempest, gentleman, in which village he claimeth to have the manor by reason of the land aforesaid.

HETON.—Lady Margaret Leedes formerly held two carucates in Heton, before Roger de Leedes, as appears by record, afterwards Jane Pigott, late Lady Hussey, now Henry Bat, in which village he claims to have the manor by reason of the land aforesaid.*

The wording of this survey proves that the possession of a manor followed the holding of a large quantity of land. Thus nearly all the manors around Bradford took their rise.

In the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth (1598), the bridges at Bradford were presented to the West-Riding sessions, as being in a very ruinous state. The following is a copy of the order of sessions made thereon :†—

Forasmuch as Robert Littlewood, gentleman, and his fellow jurors, have presented, that there are four bridges of stone within the town of Bradford, so ruinous and in so great decay, by reason of certain *floods* which have happened of late years past, that without speedy amendment and reparation, they will utterly fall down, and be carried away by the water, to the great hindrance and loss of all the whole country. And they have further presented, that it is very necessary that a contribution of an assessment should be made through the whole *stewardship* of Bradford for the repairing thereof. It is therefore ordered by this court, that two of the next justices of the peace shall take a view thereof, and certify at the next sessions what sum of money will repair the decay, in order that the same may be levied within the said *stewardship*.

* Shipley and Eccleshill are not enumerated in this Inquisition among the villages dependent upon Bradford Lest. Wike and Bolton are, though out of the parish.

† Hopkinson's MSS., vol. 36.

In the 43rd year of Elizabeth, a weekly assessment was made by the justices, at their sessions for the West-Riding, for the pensions of maimed soldiers, on the several parishes of the Riding. This assessment, which was made with great care, shews with considerable correctness the relative populations of the parish of Bradford and the adjoining parishes.*

	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Bradford	9	Leeds	10
Wakefield	10	Bingley	8
Halifax	8	Keighley	8
Dewsbury	6		

What is called the county-rate, then only amounted to 40s. yearly, for the West-Riding.

At Leeds sessions, the 13th day of April, in the 44th of Queen Elizabeth, before Sir John Saville, Thomas Fairfax, and other justices, it was agreed that the justices should meet at Wakefield, upon Wednesday in Whitsuntide week then next, touching soldiers' pensions, assessments, and other matters; and then agree upon a particular estreat and perfect assessment of the *towns* within the wapentakes, to be and *remain a precedent* to direct other justices to make equal assessments for these parts when occasion should require. It may therefore be supposed, that the greatest care would be taken in making the assessment: it will give the most correct view in the absence of actual computation, which can now be obtained of the relative size, population, and wealth of the towns comprised in such assessment. I give a copy of such part of it as relates to all the towns about here.†

	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Bradford	20	Huddersfield ..	17
Bolton	5	Halifax	19½
Bolling	5	Idle	11
Calverley and Farsley	11	Manningham ..	9

* Hopkinson's MSS., vol. 41, *penes* Miss Currer.

† Ibid, vol. 36.

	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Dewsbury	12½	Horton	7
Eccleshill ..	7½	Pudsey ..	9½
Heaton-cum-Clayton	11½	Shipley	5
Bingley	9	Wakefield ..	27
Haworth	12	Leeds	39

From this table, a pretty near approximation may be drawn of the population of the town at the time. Thirty-six years before, (1566,) there were in Halifax 520 householders that kept fires and answered for vicar dues; so that the population would, at a low estimate, be more than 2,000 persons. In the space of these thirty-six years, we have abundant facts to prove that Halifax had greatly increased in population. The above table shews with certainty, that Bradford was in 1602, at least as large as Halifax, which then probably contained 2,500 persons.

It seems, that about this period, Leeds greatly exceeded Bradford in size,—containing, I conceive, double the population, as its assessment was double. The following is a tabular view of the baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in the two places about this time, taken from the Church Registers of each place :—

	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1599—Bradford, ..	137	43	158
1619—Do. ..	191	63	126
1574—Leeds, ..	133	32	78
1630—Do. ..	384	78	403

This table fully proves two points, viz., that towards the close of the sixteenth century, Bradford and Leeds contained about the same number of inhabitants; and that shortly after the commencement of the seventeenth century, Leeds had so quickly increased in size, as to double that of Bradford.

During the reign of Henry 7th, and up to the early part of that of Elizabeth, the stewards of the manor had granted out the waste grounds, and oppressed the inhabitants with

impunity. Queen Elizabeth directed a royal commission to Sir Thomas Gargrave and others, to inquire into the number of acres of heath and waste granted by the stewards of the manor of Bradford by copy of Court Roll, and incroached, from the first year of the reign of Henry the 8th; as presented by the several juries. The following is a summary of the commissioners' certificate :—

GRAVESHIP OF BRADFORD AND STANBURY.

The number of acres granted by the stewards by Copy of Court Roll, without war- rant, and incroached.			Sums of money paid for same to stewards.			Yearly rent reserved upon same.		
A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
307	7	0	141	10	2	2	18	10½

It is stated in the certificate, that it did not appear from the presentments of the steward, when the incroachments were made; but, it was believed to have been during the time Sir John Tempest was steward, (in the first of Elizabeth,) who granted 259 acres, taking, for a fine, 10s. to his own use, and reserving a rent of 2*d.* for every acre;—and that the said Sir John Tempest, when he ceased to be steward, refused to deliver up the Court Rolls.

From the Court Rolls it appears that the Saviles, of Howley Hall, were stewards of the manor in the reign of Elizabeth, and down to the time the manor was granted out by Charles the 1st. They succeeded the Tempests, who seem to have been stewards during the reigns of Henry the 8th, Edward the 6th, and Mary, and in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. There is, in the Duchy Court, a number of leases from the Duchy to the Tempests of Bowling Hall, of the corn and fulling mills, and toll and stallage of the town, agistment of cattle in Bradford Bank, and of the shops under the Hall of Pleas of the town.

On the 2nd of September, 1612, an Inquisition was taken at Bradford, before Sir William Inglebye, knight, Henry

Mynors, Esquire, and Robert Wall, gentleman, by virtue of his Majesty's commission, dated 27th of May, the same year ; to inquire the names of the towns and villages within the manor of Bradford ; the names of freeholders and copyholders, and tenants for years ; by what title they held the same ; and by what rents and services, &c.

The following is a copy of this Inquisition :—

JURORS.

Richard Baillie,	Allerton,	Richard Allerton,	Allerton,
Robert Craven,	Frizinghall,	William Heaton,	Stanbury,
John Illingworth,	Allerton,	William Crawshaw,	Wilsden,
Robert Clayton,	do.	William Hill,	do.
Robert Horton,	Bradford,	William Aldersley,	do.
William Mortimer,	Horton,	Michael Crabtree,	Manningham,
John Lister,	do.	William Northrop,	do.
Thomas Midgley,	Clayton,		

The jurors say that his Majesty is sole lord of the manor of *Bradford, Manningham, and Stanbury*, and hath rents and services of his *freeholders* within the towns and hamlets following, appertaining to the said manor—Horton, Clayton, Thornton, Allerton, Wilsden, Oxenhope, and Haworth—that there is divers lands in Bradford very anciently granted as copyhold lands, and amounting to 218A. 3R.

That the customs of the customary tenants are as follows :*—

Item. That after the death of any customary tenant, dying seised of any messuages or lands, parcel of the said manor, if the heirs of such tenant do not come in and make his claim within three Great Courts next after the death of his ancestor, then the lands are to be seized to his Majesty's use, and he or they to take it up again by way of seizure, according to the custom, paying such fines and other duties as in such cases are accustomed within the said manor, viz., 6s. 8d. for the seisin copy, 2s. 8d. for the entry, and double fine to his Majesty for the land.

Item. That if any copyholder do surrender his copyhold unto a tenant of the same to hold to the use of another, and such tenant

* I give an account of these customs solely because they shew the tenure on which the copyholds in Bradford manor were held.

do keep in his or their hands the said surrender above the space of three Great Courts, and do not, within the said time, present the same into the court, that then the lands so passed in the said surrender, shall be forfeited, and seized into his Majesty's hands; and if the tenant be requested by him to whose use the surrender is made, or by him who granteth the surrender, to bring in the said surrender into the court, and they refuse so to do, that then the said tenant or tenants shall forfeit likewise his own copyhold into his Majesty's hands, for such his refusal.

Item. That if any married man die seised of any copyhold lands within the said manor, his wife shall not be endowed of his copyhold lands, but the same shall fall and descend wholly upon his heirs, unless such married man do surrender the same in his lifetime to the use of his wife.*

Item. That no married woman, during the coverture, ought to surrender any copyhold lands without her husband, and before such time as the same shall be examined by the steward of the court of the said manor, or his deputy.

Item. If any customary tenant, within the said manor, do obstinately refuse to pay the King's rent, due unto his Majesty for his copyhold, unto the King's Majesty's Grave,† it is a forfeiture of his copyhold into his Majesty's hands.

Item. That no customary tenant may let his customary lands to another by indenture or other writing, but only by surrender, except only for nine years, and that to three several persons, at three several times, by several leases, every of them for the term of three years, and not above, to commence and take beginning one of them at the end of another; and if any lease be made otherwise, it is a forfeiture of such copyhold.

Item. That he to whom any surrender is made of any messuage or land in fee simple, shall pay for his fine, for every messuage 6*d.*, and for every acre of land 6*d.*, and so after that rate; and likewise for every messuage taken by surrender, for years, life, or lives, 6*d.*, and for every acre of land 4*d.*

Item. That if any customary tenant shall receive into his hands a surrender of any copyhold land to the use of another, and happen to die within the space of three Great Courts next after the taking of the said surrender, in such case, the said customary tenant who hath taken the surrender, may, upon his death-bed, deliver over the said

* The Court Roll of the 6th October, 17th Elizabeth, says the contrary.

† Grave from the German *Graaf*, a steward.

surrender to any other customary tenant of the same manor, as well as the said tenant might, if he had so long lived.

Item. That any customary tenant, being seised of any copyhold lands within the said manor, may, either upon his death-bed, or at any other time during his life, surrender any of his copyhold lands to the use of any other, either in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life, lives, or for years, by *a straw*, without surrender in writing; and that copyholder who taketh the said straw, may and ought to present the effect of the said surrender, upon his oath, and put the same in writing.

Item. They say there is no timber, wood, or trees growing upon any of the said copyhold lands only in hedgerows, which they use to cut down for repairing of their tenements; but for mines of stone, coal, or metal, they know of none in the same.

And they further say that there is a certain moor, waste, or common, in Bradford, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, which is reported or taken to abut and abound as followeth,—to wit, upon the middle of certain closes called the Lady Closes, belonging to the *Free School* of Bradford, on the west part; upon one great old casten ditch, and certain meer stones, situate between Bradford and Eccleshill, on the north part; upon Waynforth Clough on the east part; and upon the demesnes of Tyersal on the south part; which said common is very *uncossie canen*, and unfruitful ground, and great part spoiled by highways; upon which common his Majesty's freeholders and copyholders of Bradford used to have common of pasture and *turbary*,* time out of mind. And they further say, that there is a certain mine of stone upon it, out of which divers freeholders have gotten, and constantly used to get, stone for building and repairing their tenements.

And they say that the freeholders' rents, payable unto his Majesty, within the said town of Bradford, by the Grave there, amount to £8 4s. 6d.; those of copyholders to £6 12s 3½d.; and the rents paid by Sir Richard Tempest, for his manors and lands in Bradford dale, 38s.; the freeholders of Horton 23s. 4d.; freeholders of Wike 2s.; Richard Baylie, for Windhill* in Allerton, 2s.; John Lister, of Little Horton, payeth yearly ONE PAIR OF WHITE SPURS.

* It seems, from this expression, that part of the fuel of the inhabitants of Bradford, was, in ancient days, procured from the moor.

† The place here called Windhill, for which two shillings was yearly paid, was very probably the essart of Adam de Windhill, mentioned in the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death.

The land for which John Lister, of Horton, paid yearly a pair of white spurs, was, I presume, that mentioned in the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, as being held by the Abbot of Kirkstall. I have endeavoured to ascertain the exact locality of this land, but have been unsuccessful.

Bradford, along with the Honour of Pontefract, was settled by James the 1st upon his Queen, as part of her jointure. In the settlement, power was given to grant leases on reserving the old rents.

On the 13th of October, 1623, a presentment was made to the sessions at Leeds, from divers officers in the West-Riding, of their fees, pursuant to a letter of direction from the Honourable Commissioners for the redress of grievances. The following is a list of the fees returned as taken by the bailiff of Bradford :*—

	<i>d.</i>
For summonses 2 <i>d.</i> —distringas 2 <i>d.</i>	4
For a venire facias to the jury	12
To the bailiff for attending the jury	4
For serving the levy—1 <i>d.</i> at every 12 <i>d.</i>	
For serving executions—12 <i>d.</i> in the pound, if the same be under £100,—if above, only 6 <i>d.</i>	

JOHN WALTON, Bailiff.

The first four charges were for fees in the Manor Court. The fifth and last item shews that the King's executions were levied by the bailiff of Bradford,—a remnant, no doubt, of the privilege mentioned at page 54.†

James the 1st, at his death, owed to the city of London a very large sum of money ; and his son, shortly after his accession, sold to the city, to repay it, nearly the whole of the

* Hopkinson's MSS., vol 7.

† At this page it is stated that the privilege continued to the time of Elizabeth, being a mistake for James 1st.

crown lands and possessions, reserving fee farm rents upon them. The grant whereby the manor of Bradford was conveyed, bears date the 9th day of September, in the 4th year of Charles the 1st; and was made to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Moss, four citizens of London, in trust for the corporation; to be holden of the King, his heirs and successors, in fee farm, as of the King's manor of Enfield, in free and common socage, and not in capite, or by knight's service, and paying yearly £35 4s. 6½d. to the King. A rent-charge was also reserved to Sir John Savile, the steward of the manor, for his life, as an equivalent for the loss of his office. The following is a translated copy of the description of the manorial property contained in the grant:—

All that our lordship or manor of Bradford, parcel of the Honour of Tickhill,* in the county of York, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances; and all our lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, in the said county of York, called or known by the name of the Manor or Lordship of Bradford. Also all those our rents of assize, as well of freeholders as tenants at the will of the lord, and of bondmen, or customary tenants, in Bradford, Clayton, Oxenhope, Horton, Manningham, Haworth, Bollingheath, Stanbury, Allerton, and Wyke, within the manor or lordship of Bradford aforesaid; and all other our rents charged under the title of rents of assize there, by particular thereof amounting to £23 8s. 10d. yearly. And also all those messuages, lands, tenements, cottages, mills, meadows, pastures, minerals, quarries, and hereditaments there, with the appurtenances, in the tenure of divers persons, as well by separate indentures, as by copy of court roll, and at the will of the lord, and charged under the head of new rents there, by particular thereof mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of £33 5s. 6d. And also all those tolls, stallages, and privileges of the town and lordship of Bradford afore-said. Also the agistment of beasts in *Bradford Bank*, and strays and wai's. Also the shops under the Hall of Pleas (*Aulam*

* I am unable to state the reason of the manor being termed parcel of the Honour of Tickhill, as I have met with no other document in which this circumstance is stated. Probably the manor had, during the reign of the Stuarts, been *nominally*, for some royal cause, attached to the Honour of Tickhill, (as it now is to the manor of Enfield,) though it never belonged to it in reality.

Pl'itor) of the town or lordship of Bradford aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Tempest, gentleman, or his assigns, by particular thereof mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of 51s. 8d. Also all that capital messuage, in Bradford aforesaid, and all those thirty acres of land in Brasshawe, within the manor of Bradford; and all other rents charged under the title of coming from the manor there, by particular mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of 17s. Also all those closes of land in Man-ningham aforesaid, called Constable Greves, Halliwell Greves, Bull Greves, and Hall-royde Greves, with the appurtenances, by particular thereof mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of 3s. 4d. Also all those perquisites and profits of court, within the manor or lordship of Bradford aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Nicholas Tempest, gentleman, or his assigns, by particular thereof valued at 20s. yearly, (excepting always all those two corn mills there, called Bradford Mills, and another mill in the east part of Bradford, which were granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Phillips, their heirs and assigns, for ever, under the separate rent of £6 13s. 4d.,) which said lordship or manor of Bradford, and all other the premises before granted, are in the whole, by particular thereof, mentioned to be of the clear annual rent or value of £61 6s. 4d.

In a memorandum,* made by a gentleman on searching the Duchy Office records, relative to law proceedings, it is stated, that "Bradford manor was in settlement as part of "the jointure of Queen *Henrietta Maria*, and the receiver's "accounts during her life, are in existence in the Duchy "Office." I am unable to say whether this be correct, or is a mistake for the Queen of James the 1st, but at all events the settlement could only be of the fee farm rent reserved out of the manor on being granted to the city of London.

I have now before me a series of Court Rolls of the time of Elizabeth and Charles the 1st, and few of dates immediately subsequent to the Restoration. These Rolls contain many entries which elucidate the mode in which the town was governed in those days; and exhibit a curious pic-

* In the possession of S. Hailstone, Esq.

ture of the manners which then prevailed in Bradford and the surrounding locality. A few selections from these Rolls will find a proper place at the end of this section.

The Court Leet* (so called) was held twice a year. A great part of the offices or duties now performed by magistrates, then devolved upon the Leet jury. At every Leet I find numbers of persons presented, and heavily fined, for assaults: for common ones, where no blood was drawn, the fine was generally 3s. 4d.; but in those cases where it was, the fine amounted to 10s,—a heavy sum then. It will surprise the fair portion of my readers, when I state, that their sex were, for drawing blood, very frequently punished by the Bradford Leet. But the powers of the jury did not rest here: they exceeded those confided to the magistrates in these times. Many over-curious persons were presented and fined at the Leet for eaves-dropping. Heavy mulcts were also laid for using too freely unruly tongues, or for being bad neighbours. These were indeed wholesome restraints which are ill supplied by the law of libel, or the visitations of the apparitor. As Censor of Morals, the Leet repressed gaming. Several persons were presented, and fined as much as 20s., for allowing persons to play at cards and other games in their houses at night.† Two men were also fined, in the time of Elizabeth, for being common players at bowls,‡ and keeping a private still. Persons were punished for being disorderly in the night, and obstructing the constable in the execution of his duty.

The Leet juries appear to have been very watchful to prevent settlements being gained in the several towns within

* It was, in fact, the Sheriff's Turn, held by the lord's own steward, as mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, and the Extent of 1342.

† For so I understand the words "*Ludentes ad pictas cartas, et al' lusus illicitos, tempor' illicit' nocte.*" The Court Rolls, in the time of Elizabeth and Charles I, are in barbarous Latin, very beautifully written. For some time after the Restoration, they are partly in Latin and partly in English.

‡ *Co'l'em lus' ad globos.*

the Leet. Such orders as the following occur on the Rolls :—
 “ Ordered, that no person do entertain a stranger, without
 “ the consent of the constable and four freeholders under
 “ their hands, upon pain of 39s. 11d. every month ;” and
 again, “ Ordered, that Ann Clough do remove her daughter
 “ and a child she has, who have come from near Wood-
 “ church, in ten days, upon pain of 12d. a day if they
 “ continue longer.” Fines were also laid for taking appren-
 tices without the churchwardens’ leave. Several persons
 were presented for harbouring inmates, that is, allowing
 other persons to dwell with them in the same houses. The
 hiring of young men as servants, was also prohibited ; and
 none but “ datal” men—labourers by the day—were to be
 employed.

The Court Roll for 1687 has the following entry—“ Where-
 “ as many young women, healthful and strong, combine and
 “ agree to cot and live together without government, and
 “ refuse to work in time of harvest, and give *great occasion*
 “ *for lewdness*, therefore it is ordered, that no person receive
 “ such into his house as cotter or tabler, without the consent
 “ in writing of the churchwardens, upon pain of 39s. 11d.”
 This was a very stringent regulation, and probably arose
 from the vexation of the Leet jury at not being able to get
 the cotters to work in harvest for inferior wages, when they
 could earn much more by spinning or weaving.

It is probable there were, at the time I am speaking of,
 no surveyors of the highways here. The Rolls give sufficient
 evidence that every person was bound to repair the street
 opposite his house, and the narrow pack-horse highway con-
 tiguous to his land ; and heavy fines were inflicted for defaults.
 There seems to have been gates hung in all the highways
 around this town, and the others within the Leet, similar
 to those which at present obstruct the traveller upon lanes
 adjoining many country villages. It may on this ground
 be presumed, that portions of land around Bradford were,
 at the time, unenclosed.

In the days of Elizabeth and Charles, there was no need for that unwieldy balista, which none but strong pockets can move—a bill in the Duchy Court—to enforce suit and service from the lower class to the soke mills; and which, when brought to bear against the majority of offenders now, is like employing a seventy-pounder to destroy “small deer.” The Leet jury took upon themselves to enforce the rights of the soke upon the less wealthy portion of the inhabitants of Bradford. In the Court Rolls of 1602, seven persons were entered as fined 3s. 4d. each, for neglecting to grind their corn at the soke mill.

The Manor Court was the only medium used for the recovery of debts under 40s. The following entry is on the Rolls—“That no person inhabiting within the jurisdiction “of this court, do commence any action against any person “dwelling therein, in any other court, for debts under 40s., “under pain of such a sum.” The number of actions brought in this court, in the times of Elizabeth and Charles the 1st, averaged about twenty a year.

These Rolls prove that the greater part, if not the whole, of the inhabitants of Bradford, obtained their water from Bradford beck. The greatest attention seems to have been paid to keep it from pollution. It is stated that the miller of Bradford cast ashes into the beck, whereby the water of the inhabitants was corrupted, and he was fined for the offence. At that time the maidens of Bradford, like those of country villages at present, repaired, for recreation, after the labours of the day, with their water vessels, to the watering places at the beck side, to meet their female and male companions; while the elderly male inhabitants mustered at eve, at some favourite stone bench, with which the front of almost every house was graced, and discussed the foreign and local news of the day. Some of these benches projected greatly into the street, and incommoded the passage in it, as directions were given by the Leet jury for the curtailment of their size.

To conclude my extracts from the Court Rolls.—The Leet of Bradford appears to have taken within its cognizance almost every species of nuisance or petty offence. Fines were inflicted for allowing swine to go loose without being rung or bowed ; thus shewing that they were permitted to run about the streets and green lanes surrounding the town, without any other impediment than the gate of the next township. Persons were punished for keeping glandered horses, or allowing scabbed cattle to go at large. The fines laid by the Leet jury were summarily, and with eagerness, collected by the manor steward, to whom they belonged—immediate distrainments followed nonpayment.

The greatest care seems also to have been taken that no delinquent should escape ; for the jury, besides being under the obligation of an oath to present truly, took each town consecutively, and presented the offenders in it, or returned “*quod omnia bene*”—that all were good. It is a subject of great regret that the powers and duties of Court Leets have been suffered to die away, and be transferred, in great part, to the quarter sessions ; for there is no hazard in asserting, that although they sometimes were partial, and trespassed against good policy, yet, as domestic tribunals, to which all petty offenders could be cheaply and expeditiously brought and punished, their loss has not been supplied.

BRADFORD—DURING THE CIVIL WAR.*

A PERIOD is now arrived at, which, in the whole of its events, was more calamitous than any other recorded in English history. Charles the 1st, educated by his father in the principles of the divine right of kings, and their absolute power to govern as they willed; misled and urged forward in his encroachments upon the freedom of his subjects by the unprincipled minion Strafford, and the haughty and misguided prelate Laud; by a number of acts, which the most able and zealous of Charles's panegyrists and defenders have been unable to gloss, at last roused the representatives of the people to resist his endeavours to institute a rigid despotism in this land. The part which

* I have, in the main, taken the following account of the conflicts in which Bradford shared, during the Civil War, from four sources. The first is a very scarce quarto pamphlet, which I found in the British Museum, entitled "The Rider of the White Horse and his Army, their late good success in Yorkshire, or a true and faithful relation of that famous and wonderful victory at Bradford, obtained by the clubmen there, with all the circumstances thereof, and of the taking of Leeds and Wakefield by the same men, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the manner and circumstances thereof, from good hands; seriously commended to the High Court of Parliament, and all that are of God's side, for their encouragement. London, printed for Thomas Underhill, 1642." This must, therefore, have been printed the same month as that in which the attack on Bradford, the particulars of which is narrated in it, took place.—The second source is the "Life of Joseph Lister," who was an eye-witness of the several engagements here. His account of them is extremely artless and simple, and bears internal evidence of its truth. The edition I have used is that printed at Bradford, 1921. The editor states that it was printed from an old MS. which fell into his hands. It is evident that Lister's narrative was written from memory, many years after the Civil War. The third is "A Genuine Account of the sore calamities which befel Bradford in the time of the

Bradford took in the civil commotions which followed, was probably greater than that of any town of its size in the kingdom. In March, 1642, the King, thinking himself not safe in London, which was ill affected towards him, removed his court to York. This step may, in fact, be regarded as the commencement of the Civil War in these parts.

In August, 1642, Charles erected his standard at Nottingham; and called upon those who were loyal to the throne to assist him in maintaining the rights of the Monarchy. This step brought affairs, in these northern parts, quickly to a crisis. The greater part of the nobility, gentry, and landed proprietors in the county, were on the Royal side.* They enlisted men, formed them into companies and regiments, and supported them at their own expense; besides contributing large sums of money, according to their means, to meet the King's exigencies, and support a cause which, they believed, involved the safety of themselves and their estates. The inhabitants of this locality, being principally *puritans*, and possessing, from habits of trade, a strong devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty, were

"Civil Wars," and is appended to the edition of Fairfax's Memoirs, mentioned at page 14. I have a strong belief that it was drawn up by Hartley. In the preface, it is stated that it was taken from Lister's MS., and that every material circumstance relative to those "sore calamities" was inserted. The greater part of it is, however, taken from the "Rider of the White Horse," without any acknowledgment; and some important parts of the latter have, in the former, been suppressed. The editor or author of the "Genuine Account" has, in many places, garbled and mis-stated the accounts of Lister and the "Rider;" and, throughout, adopted an hyperbolic and exaggerated phrase. I have, therefore, made no use of the "Genuine Account" except as to a few particulars not given either in Lister or the "Rider." The fourth source is "Fairfax's Memoirs," and, like Lister's account, bears internal evidence of truth. The whole of these accounts relating to Bradford are one-sided, but they are the only ones that are extant—at least that I know of.

* Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, of Denton in Wharfedale, and his son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, were the only persons of any great consequence in the county who were against the Royal cause. The King meditated, says Echard, taking them into custody before he left York. If he had done so, most likely his cause would have proved triumphant.

in the interest of the Parliament.* Clarendon, in his History of the Civil War, vol. ii., part 1, speaking of the strength the Parliament had in the north, says, "Leeds, Halifax, and "Bradford, *three very populous and rich towns*, (which, "depending wholly upon clothing, too much maligned the "gentry,) were wholly at their disposition."

When the rupture between the King and Parliament became open, the King sent troops to be quartered here, to keep the inhabitants in awe, and prevent them disciplining and organizing their strength against the Royal cause. The brutal conduct of these soldiers tended very much to increase the hatred of the people of Bradford towards that cause. A great number fled from the town, in the fear of being butchered by the soldiers, who stated that they were merely waiting for orders to put the inhabitants of this disloyal town to the sword.

After a short stay, these troops were recalled from Bradford to join the Royal army. The inhabitants now began, with alacrity and vigour, to put the town in a state of defence, in the determination of opposing the King's troops, should they again attempt to occupy the town. Every avenue was strongly blocked up, and the weakest parts fortified in the best manner the townsmen, unskilled as they were in military tactics, could devise. The King's generals were

* From Lister's narrative it is evident that one cause of hatred to the King's cause, in these parts, arose from the belief that the King and his party intended to reinstate the Roman Catholic religion in the country. The year before the Civil War, and immediately after the event which is generally termed the Protestant Massacre in Ireland, Thoresby, in his Diary, states that the inhabitants of the whole country hereabouts were alarmed by the reports that the Irish had landed in England. The inhabitants of Bradford were, according to Lister, in the greatest terror and consternation, and gathered together in parties consulting what to do. At last some few horsemen were prevailed upon to go as far as Halifax, to ascertain whether the report were true or not; when they found that the rumour had arisen from the fact of several Protestants having escaped out of Ireland into England. There is little doubt this circumstance increased the disloyalty of Bradford. Lister and the "Rider" very frequently call the Royalists "the Popish army."

not ignorant of these preparations for defence ; and a party of soldiers which lay at Leeds, received orders to attack and subdue the place. The Bradford men had spies, who brought quick intelligence of the intention of the King's party. Upon the approach of the Royalists,* the inhabitants "sent men to Bingley, Halifax, and the small towns about, "who came with all speed, with such arms as they had, and "did much service." The Royal party "pitched their tents "on that part of the common called Undercliffe, in three "separate bodies, where they intrenched themselves, and lay "there for that day, which was about a mile distant from "the town. The next morning they struck their tents, and "advanced towards us and came to the brow of the hill ; here "they halted, and made every preparation necessary to attack "us ; they were about seven or eight hundred men, we about "three hundred ; they had several pieces of cannon, we had "none ; they began to play their ordnance with great fury. "We drew close up to the town in order to receive them ; "they had the advantage of the ground, which exposed us "more to their cannon, from which we sustained some loss, "but our men defended these passes so well, by which they "were to descend, that they got no ground of us. More- "over, whilst each party were exerting themselves to the "utmost of their power, a shower of snow descended, at- "tended with a mighty strong and blustering wind, which "beat in their faces with great impetuosity, and at the "same time one of their great guns burst asunder, which "so intimidated them that they fled towards Leeds in the "greatest confusion, whilst we, not thinking it prudent to "pursue them, by reason of the hurricane and other incon- "veniences, returned into the town."†

In a few days after this repulse, Sir William Saville with a large force attacked the town. This attack has been termed the "First Siege of Bradford." I give, in the words

* December, 1642.

† From the "Genuine Account."

of the author of the ‘Rider of the White Horse,’ some curious particulars of events which preceded the attack, as they have not before been published except in the ‘Rider,’ though they shew that the inhabitants of Bradford were not so disloyal as has been commonly supposed; and that the defence of the town against the King, originated in other quarters. After “Fairfax had retired from Tadcaster, the Earl of Newcastle “possessed himself of Pontefract, and so making himself “master of these northern parts, blocked up all passage “between us and our strength, and exacted large sums from “those hostile to the King’s cause. We could expect nothing “now but destruction. In Leeds, the *Malignant** humour “predominating, it was easily taken. Bradford was the next “in their way. The Popish army was within a day’s march “of the town, grievously incensed at their late repulses, “and no help could be expected from Lord Fairfax. Many “of the best affected to the Parliament were so affrighted “that *they left the town*, whereupon the Royalists went to “bring in the army. Some religious persons in the *parish*, “considering what danger might occur to their country and “consciences, and caring nothing for their lives or estates, “resolved to stand upon their guard, and invited all the “well affected to assist, *and entered the town*. When “our Malignants had returned, with a letter from Sir William Saville, threatening to burn the town if we did not “contribute to the Royal army, we gave no answer, but “imprisoned those who brought it, and subscribed to it—a “very courageous attempt, when we consider our condition, “having no one in the parish to command us, and no stranger willing to take the charge. All our trained soldiers, “with their arms, were with Lord Fairfax, and most of “those fitted for service as volunteers; nor could it be “expected that the well affected of our poor parish could “pay a garrison any long time, and none would tarry a

* The Royalists were termed by the Roundheads, Malignants.

“day without pay. Our neighbours perceiving this, and
 “fearing the issue would be our ruin, refused to help us.
 “Nor wanted we discouragement from our men; to instance
 “no more, the night before a great part left us. This was
 “on Saturday, December seventeenth.”

The next morning (Sunday), about nine o'clock, the enemy were discovered approaching the eastern part of the town. They were marshalled in two bodies; “the van was commanded by Colonel Evers, eldest son of Lord Evers; wherein were three troops of horse, two companies of dragoons, one hundred foot, twenty pioneers, two drakes; the train of artillery commanded by Major Carew, a Dutchman. The rear was commanded by Sir Francis Howard; wherein were his own and Captain Hilyard's troops, six companies of Colonel Eddrington's dragooners, and one hundred foot. Colonel Goring came along with them, and some say the Earl of Newport, but whether he had any charge or no in the expedition I hear not. All these our Yorkshire gentlemen had procured of the Lord of Newcastle, as though Sir William Saville's regiment, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir Thomas Gleman, and Sir John Goodricke's troops, Sir Ingham Hopton, Captain Neville, Captain Batt, and Captain Binn's companies had not been sufficient to have swallowed our town. I should now shew how our men were marshalled. We had the night before got a captain from Halifax, a man of military skill.* We had near upon forty muskets and calivers in the town; about thirty fowling, birding, and smaller pieces; and well nigh as many more club-men. These our captain disposed in several parts of the town; ten or twelve of our best marksmen upon the steeple, and some in the church.”

* I have somewhere seen it stated, but cannot remember where, that this was Captain Hodgson, of Coley, in the parish of Halifax. I do not remember whether he has mentioned the circumstance in his “Memoirs” (which I have not access to now) or not.

The Royalists* erected a battery in Barkerend, about three hundred paces from the church, and played their artillery against the steeple.† My author, however, says they hardly ever hit it. The Royalists, seeing how advantageous the church steeple was to the besieged, sent out a troop of horse under the command of Sir John Goodricke, to divert the attention of the besieged, while they planted their cannon in a better position, so that their shot would scour Kirkgate, and cut off assistance to the defenders of the steeple and church. The troop of horse encompassed the town, and in their progress robbed (says my author) a woman most basely, and cowardly slew two unarmed men. When the troop came to the west end of the town, the sentinel there fired upon them, and wounded two or three of their horses; and some club-men from Bingley approaching, the troop retreated to the main body of their party near the church. In the mean time the Royalists had brought their cannon nearer, and Major Carew drawing down some foot, took therewith two houses‡ within thirty yards of the church, without any resistance than from the steeple, the besieged not having any strength to sally out upon them. The marksmen in the steeple aimed principally at the buff coats, (that is, officers,) and when any one came within shot, two or three guns were at once pointed at it. At noon there came to the assistance of the besieged some 'fire-men' and club-men from Halifax, and these were immediately put in requisition, some in the church, and others in the lanes near it. The men in the church and lanes kept those of the enemy in the two houses engaged, and those in the steeple cut off relief to them. The largeness of the church windows, however,

* The following is taken from the "Rider," in nearly the same words, only the account is condensed.

† In the "Genuine Account" it is stated, the steeple was *this* siege hung round with wool-packs; but in the "Rider," and Lister's Narrative, no such statement is made.

‡ Probably where the vicarage now stands.

and the smallness of those of the houses, gave a decided advantage to the Royalists ; and the besieged being determined to dislodge the enemy at all hazards, made an assault upon the two houses, burst open the doors, and slew those that resisted ; the rest fled into an adjoining field, whither they were followed by some of the Roundheads, and a very hot skirmish commenced. The Roundheads "were too eager " to keep rank and file though they had known how to keep " it ; for mixing with the enemy they fought securely in the " cannon mouth," and within shot of a large body of the Royalists in the field above them. The Roundheads defeated the Royalists. The officers of the latter, exasperated at the cowardice of their common soldiers, fought with great fury, and being principally aimed at, suffered severely from the scythes and clubs of the assailants. Colonel Goring was nearly taken, (I think it was he, says my author,) but a party of horse belonging to him seeing their leader taken, leaped over a hedge and rescued him ; and the enemy's musketeers giving a volley, drove the Roundheads into the town again. The Royalists seeing no chance of taking the town began to retreat, and were pursued by fifty fire-men and club-men from the town, a mile and a half, up to the moor ; and having the whole enemy as their butt made a considerable slaughter. The fifty men being fearful of being surrounded by the Royalists' horse, then retreated to the town. The fight lasted eight hours.

Lister says, that during the heat of the action, "a stout " gallant officer, who commanded about four companies of " foot, came running down a field shaded with a hedge, " intending to come rushing into the church, and to cut off " the men both in the church and in the steeple ; but the " men in the steeple having a full view of their design, " ordered a few men to meet them and give them a charge. " Well, it fell out that they intended to come through a room " in a house leading to the church. The commander coming " first, two of the town's men met him, and struck him down.

“ He cried out for quarter, and they, poor men, not knowing what the word meant, said they would quarter him, and so killed him outright. I think they said he was the Earl of Newport, or his son, as I remember.* The enemy sent a trumpeter to request his corpse the next day, which was delivered unto them. He being fallen that was their champion, his men that followed him thither were easily driven back to the body of their army that stood within a little of where their guns were planted ; so presently a panic fell upon Sir William Saville, their commander, and they did not fire a gun any more that I remember, but plucked up their feet and ran away to Leeds, their den. The town’s men fell in the rear of them, and some little slaughter was made, but not much.”

The author of the “ Genuine Account ” has given another version of the circumstances attending the slaying of the officer supposed to be the Earl of Newport or his son. “ He (the officer) being too sanguine, pushing on a little too fast before his men, fell into an ambuscade ; and being cut off from his men, and seeing no way to escape, begged for quarter,

* Dr. Whitaker has, in the “ Loidis,” the following note on this subject :— “ There was at this time no Sir John Harp and no Earl of Newport, so that it is difficult to rectify the misnomer. Sir Richard Newport, however, of High Ercal, was created Baron Newport 18th Charles 1st. He had two sons ; Francis, who succeeded him, and Andrew, who, according to Dugdale, was living in 1650. Either, therefore, there must have been a third son killed at the time, and in the manner here related, or there must have been an entire mistake as to the name and family of the gallant sufferer. That some young man of rank was thus killed there can be no doubt. The greater of these two errors may easily be conceived of a man ill-informed and in an inferior condition of life.” This note is appended to an account of this engagement, contained in fourteen lines, which the Dr. says he drew up from a narrative by Lister. It will, however, be seen above, that Lister mentions no Sir John Harp, and speaks with very great doubt as to the Earl of Newport or his son being slain. The Dr. evidently had before him, not Lister’s narrative, but the “ Genuine Account,” and was misled by the statement of the editor that it was drawn from Lister. The “ Rider ” has Sir John *Harper* (not Harp). I am unable to state whether there was any person of that name in the time of Charles the 1st, as I have not access to Dugdale, or any other authority, to inform me.

“but was answered by one Ralph Atkinson, saying, ‘*he would give him Bradford quarter,*’ and immediately slew him.”

“‘There was slain,’ says the ‘Rider,’ “in this engagement, “Sir John Harper, (as one Saville, taken at Halifax, confesseth,) Captain Wray, in whose pocket were found great store of gold, and a commission directed to Major Williams, “which makes us think he was the man ; and Captain Binns, “whom they carried to Leeds, scarce dead, and buried two “days after, and more common soldiers than we shall ever “hear of. Of ours, I cannot hear that two perished in the “fight. Sir John Goodricke got a bastinado, and had his “horse killed with a scythe, and about one hundred common “soldiers were wounded, as we were informed from Leeds, “where they are billeted. Of ours, about twelve persons “wounded, all curable except one or two. There were also “taken prisoners, Serjeant-major Carew, twenty-six common “soldiers, ten horses, one hundred and eighty pounds of “powder, and about forty muskets.”*

An account is given of the exploits of a “hearty Roundhead” in this encounter, which rival those of Shaw, the life-guardsmen, at Waterloo. The “Rider” states, that the Roundhead being deserted by his comrades, “and surrounded by three of the enemies’ horse, discharged his musket “upon one, struck down another’s horse with the butt end of “it, broke a third’s sword beating it back to his throat, and “put them all to flight.”

With the exception of a few “fire-men,” that is, musketeers, the whole of the besieged were armed with uncouth

* In this narrative there is no mention of the Earl of Newport’s son being slain ; and it may here be shewn how the author of the “Genuine Account” has garbled this narrative. He says, “There was slain in this notable and remarkable skirmish, “Sir John Harp, [most likely a misprint,] the Earl of Newport’s Son, (by Atkinson, “who took great store of gold from his pockets, a gold ring, &c. ; but it is said, “upon a serious reflection, he greatly repented so rash an action ;) and Captain “Binns, whom the enemy carried away to Leeds, who died of his wounds three “days after,” &c. The rest of the paragraph is in the same words as in the “Rider,” except that a sentence or so is inverted.

and unmilitary weapons, such as clubs, scythes, spits, flails, halberts, and sickles laid in long poles; and were completely undisciplined. And it may be presumed that the Royalists were not much better practised in the arts of warfare; for it is stated, "that the cannon which was planted against the church steeple did it no harm; and that intended to scour Kirkgate, though planted in the most advantageous place, and the streets were continually crowded with people, and though the bullets did hit some of the houses, and some whistled through the streets, yet was not any man hurt therewith." A strong instance of the inexperience of the royal artillery-men. Both parties were, however, at the time of this engagement, an undisciplined rabble. I believe that this place was the scene of the first of the Civil War conflicts, at least in the northern counties; for Fairfax commences his Memoirs with saying, "*The first action we had was at Bradford.*"

Sir Thomas Fairfax shortly afterwards came to Bradford. In his Memoirs, after speaking of the fight at Tadcaster, he says, "The Earl of Newcastle now lay betwixt us and our friends in the West-Riding; but to assist and encourage them, I was sent with about three hundred foot, three troops of horse, and some arms to Bradford. Three days after this, upon better intelligence how the enemy lay, with the same number as before, I marched in the night by several towns where they lay, and came the next day to Bradford, *a town very untenable*, but for their good affection to us, deserving all we could hazard for them.

"Our first work then was to fortify ourselves, for we could not but expect an assault. There lay at Leeds fifteen hundred of the enemy, and twelve hundred at Wakefield, neither place above six or seven miles distant from us. They visited us every day with their horse, ours not going far from the town, being very unequal in number, yet the enemy seldom returned without loss, till at last our few men grew so bold, and theirs so disheartened, that they durst not stir a mile from their garrisons.

“ While these daily skirmishes were among the horse, I thought it necessary to strengthen ourselves with foot. I summoned the country, who had by this time more liberty to come to us. I presently armed them with those arms we brought along with us, so that in all we were about eight hundred foot.

“ Being too many to be idle, and too few to be upon constant duty, we resolved to attempt them in their garrisons.

“ On Monday, being the twenty-third of January, 1643, I marched from Bradford with six troops of horse and three companies of dragoons, under the command of Sir Henry Fowles, my commissary, or lieutenant-general of horse; and near one thousand musketeers, and two thousand club-men, under the command of Sir William Fairfax, colonel and lieutenant-general of the foot; one company of these also being dragoons, under Captain Mildmay; about thirty musketeers and one thousand club-men marched on the south side toward Wakefield, the rest on the north side towards Woodhouse-moor.”

The bridge at Kirkstall, says the “ Rider,” had been broken down for the space of twenty yards, and the greater part of Fairfax’s army, therefore, went by way of Apperley-bridge; the rest on the south side of the river, to Hunslet-moor. It would be foreign to this work, to give a detailed account of the operations against Leeds. Sir William Saville was intrenched in it with nearly two thousand men. Fairfax says, that although most of his men “ were but inexperienced fresh-water men, taken up about Bradford and Halifax only the Saturday before,” yet they behaved with admirable courage, and the town was speedily taken.*

This action gave the Earl of Newcastle such alarm, that he drew off his army from Pontefract to York. Sir Thomas Fairfax and his men pushed on to Selby. They afterwards sustained a severe defeat at Tadcaster, and both Lord Fair-

* The war-cry and word of encouragement of this army was, *Emanuel*.

fax and Sir Thomas retreated to Leeds. "We being at Leeds," says Fairfax, "it was thought fit to possess some other place; whereupon I was sent to Bradford with seven or eight hundred foot and three troops of horse. These two towns were all the garrisons we had; and at Wakefield lay three thousand of the enemy, but they did not much disturb us."

On Whit-sunday, (21st May, 1643,) early in the morning, the small army from Bradford marched to Wakefield, and after a severe contest took it; bringing away fourteen hundred prisoners, eighty officers, twenty-eight colours, and a great store of ammunition.

The Earl of Newcastle hearing of these successes, "marched," says Fairfax, "with an army of ten or twelve thousand men to besiege us, and resolved to sit down before Bradford, which was a very untenable place. Hither my father drew all the forces he could spare out of the garrisons; but seeing it impossible to defend the town otherwise than by strength of men, and that we had not above ten or twelve days' provisions for so many as were necessary to keep it, we resolved the next morning very early, with a body of three thousand men, to attempt his whole army as they lay in their quarters three miles off."

The men of the parish of Bradford forming a very considerable portion of the Parliament army engaged at the battle of Atherton-moor, I presume an account of it in Fairfax's own words will not be irrelevant or out of place here, especially as the battle was fought near the town, and its results were so disastrous to it.

"To this end," proceeds Fairfax, "my father appointed four of the clock next morning to begin our march; but Major-general Gifford, who had the ordering of the business, so delayed the execution of it, that it was seven or eight before we began to move, and not without much suspicion of treachery; for when we came near the place we intended, the enemy's whole army was drawn up in battalia.

“ We were to go up a hill to them ; that our forlorn hope
“ gained by beating theirs into their main body, which was
“ drawn up half a mile further upon a plain called Adderton-
“ moor. We being all got up the hill, drew into battalia also.
“ I commanded the right wing, which was about one thou-
“ sand foot, and five troops of horse. Major-general Gifford
“ commanded the left wing, which was about the same num-
“ ber. My father commanded in chief.

“ We advanced through the inclosed grounds, till we came
“ to the moor, beating the foot, that lay in them, to their
“ main body.

“ Ten or twelve troops of horse charged us in the right
“ wing ; we kept the inclosures, placing our musketeers in
“ the hedges next the moor ; which was a good advantage
“ to us who had so few horse.

“ There was a gate, or open place, to the moor, where five
“ or six might enter a-breast. Here they strive to enter, we
“ to defend it ; but after some dispute, those that entered the
“ pass, found sharp entertainment ; and those who were not
“ yet entered, as hot welcome from the musketeers that
“ flanked them in the hedges. They were all, in the end,
“ forced to retreat, with the loss of Colonel Howard, who
“ commanded them.

“ Our left wing, at the same time was engaged with the
“ enemy’s foot, and had gained ground of them. The horse
“ came down again, and charged us, they being about thir-
“ teen or fourteen troops. We defended ourselves as before,
“ but with more difficulty ; many having got in among us,
“ but were beaten off again with some loss. Colonel Herne,
“ who commanded that party, was slain. We pursued them
“ to their cannon.”

“ This charge, and the resolution our men shewed in the
“ left wing, made the enemy think of retreating. Orders
“ were given for it, and some marched off the field.

“ Whilst they were in this wavering condition, one Colonel
“ Skirton desired his general to let him charge once with a

“stand of pikes, with which he broke in upon our men, and
“not being relieved by our reserves, which were commanded
“by some ill-affected officers, chiefly Major-general Gifford,
“who did not his part as he ought to do, our men lost
“ground, which the enemy seeing, pursued this advantage,
“by bringing on fresh troops; ours being herewith dis-
“couraged, began to fly, and were soon routed. The horse
“also charged us again. We not knowing what was done
“in the left wing, our men maintained their ground, till a
“command came for us to retreat, having scarce any way
“now to do it, the enemy being almost round about us, and
“our way to Bradford cut off. But there was a lane in the
“field we were in which led to Halifax, which as a happy
“providence, brought us off, without any great loss, save of
“Captain Talbot, and twelve more that were slain in this last
“encounter. Of those who fled, there were about sixty
“killed, and three hundred taken prisoners.

“After this ill success, we had small hopes of better,
“wanting all things necessary in Bradford for defence of
“the town, and no expectation of help from any place.
“The Earl of Newcastle presently besieged the town; but
“before he had surrounded it, I got in with those men
“I brought from Halifax.”

I have been twice on the field of battle; and, with the assistance of the interesting remarks contained in Mr. Scat-cherd's History of Morley, have been enabled to form a very accurate conception of the position of the opposing armies.

The hill gained by the Parliamentarians on beating in the advanced guard of Newcastle's army, was Wisket-hill. From inquiries made on the spot, I ascertained that it is yet called “Red-hill;” and that numbers of musket-balls are frequently found buried just beneath its surface. The conflict appears to have been severe in gaining this hill. The battle has even been named from it; for Roseworm, in his “Historical Relation of eight years' services for the King and Parliament,” states that about July 4th, 1643,

the Earl of Newcastle beat the Parliamentary army at "Whisket-hill."

The following seems to have been the position of Lord Fairfax's army :—The right wing was stationed at a point on the south-west side of the moor, where there still remains the end of the lane along which Sir Thomas Fairfax retreated. It is at this day called Warren's-lane : within the memory of old persons resident on the spot, it led to Oakwell-hall, and in the direction of Halifax. On the west of the moor there is another lane leading to Birkenshaw, and out upon Tongmoor. Where this lane joins the moor the centre of the line of the Roundheads was stationed, commanded by Lord Fairfax. Near the windmill standing to the north of the moor, was most likely the post of Major-general Gifford. Mr. Scatcherd says, (and the residents on the spot confirm it,) that in the fields north-west of the windmill, the number of bullets discovered in turning up the ground have been so great that a dozen have been found in a day.

The contest seems, from the number of warlike missiles discovered, to have been greatest at the centre and the left of Fairfax's army. The Parliamentary line was formed altogether in the enclosures bordering upon the moor ; which were never left but when Newcastle's troops were pursued to their cannon.

I do not remember having seen the battle of Adwalton (or Atherton) moor noticed in our general histories. From Roseworm's "Historical Relation," it might be inferred that the battle was fought in the beginning of July ; and from Lister, about the middle of June. Fairfax does not mention the precise time. Rushworth,* however, gives the following account of the battle, and states the day on which it was fought.—"The Earl of Newcastle, on the 22nd June, took "Howley-house, in Yorkshire, and therein Sir John Saville. "From thence he marched to Bradford, a Parliamentary "garrison. In the way he was met at Atherton-moor by

* Historical Collections, vol. 2, part 3, p. 279.

“ Lord Fairfax, where, on *the last of June*, a smart battle “ was fought between them. The Earl of Newcastle had “ the advantage in number, especially in horse, but Fairfax’s “ foot first got the ground, and had almost encompassed the “ Earl’s train of artillery and put his force to rout, when a “ stand of pikes gave some check to their success, and at “ the same time a body of his horse fell upon their rear and “ routed them ; so that the fortune of the field being changed “ in a minute, Fairfax’s army was utterly defeated, and several “ pieces of ordnance taken ; four or five hundred slain, and “ as many taken prisoners. Lord Fairfax’s forces retreated “ to Bradford, but the Earl following the same night, they “ were shortly forced to quit the town.”

Lord Fairfax retired to Leeds, and thence to Hull ; leaving Sir Thomas with a force of eight hundred foot and sixty horse to defend the town. The place was immediately put in a state of defence, and every effort made to sustain with success “ the second Siege of Bradford.”

The Earl of Newcastle took up his quarters at Bowling-hall, and spent two or three days in investing the town and bringing down his cannon. The besieged party again converted the church steeple into a fortress ; and hung, says Lister, wool-packs on that side of the steeple which faced the enemy’s battery. The Royalists’ cannon was planted against the steeple, and “ gave it many a sad shake.” When the shot cut the cords whereon the sheets of wool hung, and down they fell, the assailants loudly huzzaed. The store of ammunition of the besieged, consisting only of twenty-five or twenty-six barrels of powder, was consumed at the beginning of the siege ; nor had they a single match but such as were made of twisted cord dipped in oil. The next day being the Sabbath, the Earl of Newcastle sent a trumpeter to offer conditions ; which Fairfax agreed to accept, so that they were honourable to take, and safe to the inhabitants. Fairfax sent two captains to treat with the Earl, and a cessation of hostilities was agreed to during that time.

The parley lasted most part of the day. The enemy took the advantage of it to remove their cannon nearer to the town, and fixed it in Goodmansend, directly against the heart of the town. Fairfax suspecting that Newcastle designed to surprise him, sent commissioners to obtain the Earl's answer. They did not return till eleven o'clock, and then with a slight answer.

"Whilst they were delivering it to us," Fairfax proceeds, "we heard great shooting of cannon and muskets; all run presently to the works, which the enemy was storming. Here for three-quarters of an hour was very hot service, but at length they retreated.

"They made a second attempt, but were also beaten off; after this, we had not above one barrel of powder left, and no match: I called the officers together, when it was advised and resolved to draw off presently, before it was day, and to retreat to Leeds, by forcing a way, which we must do, for they had surrounded the town.

"Orders were dispatched, and speedily put in execution. The foot commanded by Colonel Rogers was sent out, through some narrow lanes, and they were to beat up the dragoons' quarters, and so go on to Leeds.

"I myself with some other officers went with the horse, which were not above fifty, in a more open way.

"I must not here forget my wife, who ran the same hazard with us in this retreat and with as little expression of fear; not from any *zeal*, or delight in the war, but through a willing and patient suffering of this undesirable condition.

"I sent two or three horsemen before, to discover what they could of the enemy; who presently returned, and told us there was a guard of horse close by us. Before I had gone forty paces, the day beginning to break, I saw them upon the hill above us, being about three hundred horse. I, with some twelve more, charged them; Sir Henry Fowles, Major-general Gifford, myself, and three more brake through; Captain Mudd was slain, and the rest of

“our horse being close by, the enemy fell upon them, and soon routed them, taking most of them prisoners, among whom was my wife, the officer William Hill, behind whom she rid, being taken.

“I saw this disaster, but could give no relief; for after I was got through, I was in the enemy’s rear alone; those who had charged through with me, went on to Leeds, thinking I had done so too: but I was unwilling to leave my company, and stayed till I saw there was no more in my power to do, but to be taken prisoner with them. I then retired to Leeds.

“The like disaster fell among the foot, that went the other way, by a mistake, for after they had marched a little way, the van fell into the dragoons’ quarters, clearing their way; but through a cowardly fear, he that commanded these men, being in the rear, made them face about, and march again into the town, where the next day they were all taken prisoners, only eighty or thereabout of the front that got through, came all to Leeds, mounted on horses which they had taken from the enemy, where I found them when I came thither, which was some joy to them all, concluding I was either slain, or taken prisoner.”

The road taken by Fairfax and his followers in retreating, was the old road to Leeds, up Barkerend. The point where Lady Fairfax was captured, would be about where the road to Eccleshill branches off. “Not many days after,” says Fairfax, “the Earl of Newcastle sent my wife back again in his coach, with some horse to guard her; which generous act of his gained him more reputation than he could have got by detaining a lady prisoner upon such terms.”*

* I have somewhere seen an anecdote which shews that this lady was a Royalist at heart. The substance of the anecdote is this:—When sentence was pronounced on Charles the 1st by Bradshaw, in the name of the people of England, she was concealed in the court, and rising up energetically exclaimed, to the astonishment and alarm of the regicidal tribunal, that the people of England were averse to such a sentence, and knew nothing about it.

After the retreat of Fairfax, those remaining in the town were filled with the utmost fear. Lister in his Narrative, writes—"O! what a dreadful night was that in which Bradford "was taken! What weeping and wringing of hands! None "expected to live longer than till the enemy came in; the "Duke of Newcastle having charged his men to kill all—man, "woman, and child in the town, and to give them Bradford "quarter, for the brave Earl of Newport's sake. However, before the town was taken, the Earl gave another command, "viz., that quarter should be given to all. It was generally "reported, that on the Lord's day, at night, something came "and pulled the clothes off his bed several times, till he had "sent out his second order that none should be slain, and "then that thing which troubled him went away. This I "assert not as a fact, but this is a truth that they slew very "few. Some desperate men wounded several that afterwards "died of their wounds; but I think not more than half a "dozen were slain."

Another account of this ghost-story has been given in the "Genuine Account," namely, that the Earl of Newcastle being in bed, at Bowling-hall, an apparition appeared to him, and importuned him with these words, "*Pity poor Bradford! Pity poor Bradford!*"

Afterwards, the soldiers of the Earl entered the town and pillaged it. Lister says, "The women gathered meal in the "streets, of which there was plenty; for the soldiers emptied "the meal-sacks into the streets, and filled them with any "thing they found that was more valuable." The Royalists having encamped near Bowling-hall, and having emptied the town of what was worth carrying away, now sat down and sold those things that would sell. It seems too, that they were not content with one payment of the purchase-money: for Lister relates that he was sent by his mistress to the camp, and bought a cow in the forenoon which was driven away again before night; and that another day he went and bought another, which was also taken.

The cannon used in this and the former siege was, it is probable, not larger than eight-pounders. Two or three balls of this weight have, at different times, been found in pulling down buildings, &c., in Bradford, which no doubt had been used in these sieges. There are a few marks on the steeple which shew the places where it was hit by these ‘small shot,’ but the damage done seems to have been very trivial.*

The Earl of Newcastle, with his army, did not remain long in the neighbourhood of Bradford; but, leaving garrisons in Bradford and other towns, withdrew his forces into the midland counties. I do not find that Bradford had any share in the events of the year which succeeded the siege to the battle of Marston-moor, which decided the King’s cause.

I would willingly believe that few of the Bradford Round-heads were in favour of the bloody sentence on Charles the 1st; for although no doubt remains of his intentions to overthrow the liberties of his subjects, yet the guilt is more imputable to bad counsel than to his own disposition.

The shock which the prosperity of Bradford sustained in these internal commotions was very great. No other town in these quarters suffered so much. In a hundred years subsequent to the war the town had not recovered from its effects. The following table, taken from the parish registers, will forcibly shew this :—

		Baptisms.		Marriages.		Deaths.
1639	.....	209	.....	61	.....	183
1659	.....	113	.....	38	.....	117
1739	.....	182	.....	94	.....	134

* In March, 1827, on pulling down the premises adjoining the Unicorn Inn, in Ivegate, an eight-pounder, supposed to have been shot from the cannon of the Earl of Newcastle in this siege, was found in the roof.

BRADFORD—IN MODERN TIMES.

THE manor, after passing into private hands, is no longer intimately connected with the history of the town. The successive descents by which it became vested in the present possessor are numerous and unimportant ; and I would willingly omit them, as more properly belonging to the province of an investigator of the legal title to the property than to the general reader. It has, however, been suggested, that it would only be in accordance with my plan, to bring down in an unbroken manner, these descents to the present time. The following is a succinct account of them in a connected form :—

In 1629, Ditchfield and his co-trustees, by the direction of the common council and aldermen of the city of London, conveyed the manor to John Okell, vicar of Bradford, William Lister of Manningham, gentleman, Robert Clarkson and Joshua Cooke, of Bradford, yeomen, (subject to the fee-farm rent of £35 4s. 6½*d.*.) upon trust for such purchaser or purchasers as should pay unto Robert Bateman, treasurer of the city of London, for the use of the citizens thereof, the sum of £1200.

Okell and his fellow trustees enfranchised a great number of the copyhold estates in the manor, and granted out much of the commons and waste grounds.

It is probable that they did not perform their trust to the satisfaction of the corporation of London ; for, in performance of a decree, made 5th of October, 1637, by the right honourable the vice-president of the council established in these northern parts, they conveyed the manorial property to Richard

Brooke of Baildon, Joshua Field of Shipley, Joshua Baillie of Cottingley, and James Sagar of Allerton, yeomen, in trust for purchasers.

Henry Bradshaw of Manningham, bought one fourth part of the manor ; Richard Richardson, Esquire, of Bierley Hall, another fourth ; the said Baillie, John Crabtree of Clockhouse, Robert West of Bradford, tanner, and Joseph Hollings of Bradford, another fourth part, in equal shares ; and John Hollings and Thomas Wilkinson another fourth, of which Hollings had three parts and Wilkinson the remaining one part.

I. Bradshaw bought, in 1660, of Phœbe, widow of John Wilkinson of Manningham, and one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the said John Hollings (then deceased), one half of his part for £31 19s. Bradshaw's son, in 1662, sold to Henry Marsden of Gisburn, gentleman, his father's share and that purchased of Phœbe Wilkinson, for £140.

II. Mr. Richardson devised by will, dated 14th February, 1655, his portion to his son, John Richardson of Bradford, gentleman ; who, in 1669, purchased the shares of the said Baillie and Crabtree for £42. In 1676 this John Richardson, then of Birks-Hall, sold the whole of these shares to the said Marsden for £165 ; reserving out of the conveyance two messuages called Birks, and three closes called Gallow-closes or Butts, at a rent to the lord of the manor of 1s. 4d.

III. In 1669, Tobias West of Bradford, tanner, son and heir of the above-named Robert West, sold to Marsden, for £19 10s., his father's part. In 1678, Joseph Hollings of Bradford, son and heir of the above-named Joseph Hollings, in consideration of £20, conveyed his father's share to Marsden.

IV. The remaining moiety of the above-named John Hollings's portion was sold by Mary, his other daughter and co-heir, and her husband, the Rev. Josiah Holdsworth of Oakwell, in the parish of Birstal, clerk, to the said Henry Marsden, for £30. Wilkinson, in 1640, sold to Thomas

Hollings of Manningham, half of his part for £20; and the devisees under his will (John Hollings of Allerton, Isaac Hollings of Clayton, John Hollings, John Sagar, and Joseph Lister, of Cottingley) sold it to Marsden, in 1667, for £10; that is, half of what it was worth the year previous to the Civil War—and then, on account of the gloominess of the political horizon, it was sold under its worth. The other half part of Wilkinson's share, was conveyed, in 1669, to Marsden, by Thomas Wilkinson the younger, for £10.

The manor had been leased in the time of James the first for a term of ninety-nine years; as I have seen a deed, dated in 1667, in which Mary Hollings, widow and executrix of Isaac Hollings of Allerton, assigned all her interest in the manor, for the residue of a term of ninety-nine years, (granted by an indenture of lease, dated 5th October, 17th James, to Sir Henry Hubbard, knight, and others,) to Henry Marsden, for the sum of £18.

Thus the manor became vested in Marsden. There seems no reason for the purchase by a gentleman so far resident from the place, except that at the time he was in possession of the adjoining manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden.

The whole of the above sales were made subject to the payment of the due proportion of the fee-farm rent, with which the manorial property was burdened. Nothing can more forcibly shew the havoc which the war had produced in Bradford, than the immense depreciation of the value of the manor which followed it. In 1671, Marsden purchased, for £591 4s. 8d., the above-mentioned fee-farm rent of £35 4s. 6½d., of the commissioners appointed by letters patent of Charles 2nd, (11th November, 1670,) in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the same year, for advancing the sale of fee-farm rents belonging to the crown, for the purpose of paying off the King's debts at interest.

From Henry Marsden of Gisburn, the manor descended to Henry Marsden of Wennington Hall, in the county of Lancaster, who was, I perceive from the list of game cer-

tificates in 1745, then lord thereof. In 1780, his brother and heir at law, John Marsden* of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, was the lord; and by indentures dated 12th and 13th February, 1795, conveyed the manorial property to Benjamin Rawson, Esq., of Bolton-in-the-Moors, for two thousand one hundred pounds.

During the period the Marsdens had possession of the manor, they had numerous disputes with the Rawsons of this place, respecting the coal, and other manorial rights. A long suit-at-law took place between them and Sir William Calverley, lord of the manor of Calverley, respecting the bounds of their respective manors on Bradford-moor. After the cause had been carried to York, it was finally settled by arbitration, according to the present metes and bounds.

In the above-named Benjamin Rawson, Esq., the manor is yet vested.

I have found no historical notice of this town during the Protectorate. There is no evidence that Bradford received any marks of favour from Cromwell or his ministers, for the great sacrifices and unwearied zeal of the inhabitants in the cause of the Parliament. The towns of Leeds and Halifax had the privilege granted them, in the time of the Inter-Regnum, of sending each a member to parliament. One great reason of this favour being withheld from this town, probably arose from the fact of its being reduced by the war from a third rate town to an insignificant place; whereas Leeds and Halifax (especially the latter) suffered little from it.

The Restoration caused no satisfaction to a large portion of the inhabitants of Bradford; as much of the old leaven of

* This was the gentleman respecting whose will there has been so much litigation in the well-known cause, "Tatham against Wright."

republican puritanism still continued to work in their minds. A crude and ill-digested scheme was formed by the Round-head* party in the West-Riding, in 1633, for the purpose of overturning the Government, and establishing a "Christian Magistracy" and "Gospel Ministry;" and a great number of the inhabitants of this town appear to have been deeply implicated in the plot. On the 12th of October a considerable number of the conspirators met, according to appointment, in the Great Wood at Farnley, near Otley; but finding their numbers much less than expected, and fearing a body of troops which was sent against them by the Lord-lieutenant of the county, they hastily dispersed without taking any decisive step; and many dreading the consequences of their treason, fled to foreign countries. There were sixteen persons all resident in the neighbourhood of Bradford, who were the leaders or principal concoctors of the plot; and among them was an old Parliamentary officer, resident in Bradford, named John Locock. Ralph Oates, one of the conspirators, on being apprehended, made a confession of all the circumstances attending the plot. In his examination,† taken the 21st of October, 1663, he says, "he heard from "Joseph Crowther that a party expected from Bradforth, to "the number of *three score* failed them, who should have "been conducted by Henry Bradshaw of Manningham; and "so from Skipton, led by one Butler; and that one Locock of "Bradford, an old officer, should have been lieutenant in the "service." And again, in a further examination taken the next day, says, "that he had heard that Bradshaw, Locock, "and the party there, had provided three stone of powder, and "the like of ball; and that one George Ogden of Gildersome,

* As many of my readers may not know the meaning of "Roundhead," it may be well for their benefit to state, that Cavalier and Roundhead, were then party names, the same as Whig and Tory now. The Cavaliers were Royalists. The term Roundhead originated in the puritans of the day having, in opposition to the licentious fashion of the age, their hair cropped short.

† Printed in Whitaker's Leeds, under the head "Farnley."

“was sent with Joshua Sparling towards Bradforth, to meet Bradshaw, who was to command sixty horse, and Butler who commanded eighty horse, and to bring them on to the rendezvous, at Farnley Wood.” “Also, this examinant saith, Joseph Crowther sent Richard Crowther his brother, to Bradforth, the 10th instant, [two days before the meeting at Farnley Wood,] to see whether they would come to the place of meeting at the time appointed; and they returned this answer, Bradshaw had fallen off, but Locock would bring up most of his men.” A commission of oyer and terminer was sent down to York to try the prisoners in January, 1664; and twenty-one were convicted and executed. From the list of these unfortunate persons, given in Drake’s “Eboracum,” I do not perceive that any one from Bradford suffered the penalty of death. Locock probably escaped, like many of his accomplices, beyond the seas; and Bradshaw* most likely was not apprehended, on account of having retreated in time from the conspiracy. In the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, written by his widow, it is stated respecting “Farnley Wood Plot,” that Government “sent out trepanners among the discontented people, to stir them to insurrection, to restore the old parliament, gospel ministry, and English liberty, which specious things found many ready to entertain them; and abundance of simple people were caught in the net whereof many lost their lives.” Thus it appears that the “spy system” was then a machine of the Government; and that had Bradshawe proved firm to his promise, sixty armed horsemen from Bradford would most likely have endangered their lives in a project, the most quixotic and ill-planned that can well be conceived.

The lord of the manor, (Marsden,) in 1689, leased to William Rawson, the stallages, tolls, and all other dues be-

* I presume this is the same person that bought one fourth of the manor of Bradford.

longing to the market and fairs of the town ; the execution of all precepts of court ; together with "All that messuage, situated at the upper end of the town of Bradford, and a barn and croft thereto adjoining," for the term of seven years, at £12 a year. If any further proof were wanted of the calamities inflicted on Bradford by the Civil War, it is here. The yearly value of the tolls, together with that of a house, &c., did not amount to as much, in forty-six years after the termination of the war, as they did in the time of Henry the 8th, when as before stated, the tolls of the market were worth £14 a year.

About the time this lease was granted, the valuable coal bed on the east part of the town, (that is, on the moor, &c.,) was also leased to Rawson, for the consideration of £20 a year.

In the year 1672 the copper tradesmen's-tokens, which had been allowed to be coined during the Protectorate, were cried down by proclamation. They first began to be used about 1649,* when very little copper money being coined by authority, tradesmen were obliged to devise some substitute for it. Thoresby says that almost all the chief tradesmen in these parts issued tokens ; and sorting boxes were kept, into which were put tokens of the different neighbouring trades-

* In the latter end of last and beginning of this century, tradesmen's tokens were again issued in considerable numbers. In 1812, Messrs. Laycock of Bradford, Spirit-Merchants and Grocers, issued a silver shilling token. These are remembered by the name of "Laycock's Shillings." On the obverse is Bradford arms, with the inscription around, 'JAMES LAYCOCK, BRADFORD.' On the other side, a figure of Justice holding the scales, &c.; on her left, a puncheon or hog'shead, bearing the words 'Wine & Spirits;' and a bale of merchandize on her right; (what Emblems!) and the inscription 'One Shilling Silver Token, 1812.' The coin is a little larger than our present shillings, and of good workmanship, having a bold die well finished. About twenty-three years ago, copper and silver tokens were so numerous in the hands of the poorer classes, that an order was made that the poor-rates might be paid in them. When so paid, they were stamped with the words "Bradford Workhouse," and circulated again, the overseers undertaking to exchange them for current coin.

men who issued such coin ; and when a considerable quantity was collected, exchanges were made, somewhat similar to those between one country bank and another. Some of these domestic coins were issued by Bradford tradesmen.

The harsh and tyrannical laws, made against the Nonconformists in the reign of Charles the second, were severely felt in Bradford by a large portion of the inhabitants, who could not conscientiously conform to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. Whoever has attentively studied the character of the greater part of these Seceders, must acknowledge that they discharged the moral duties of life with exemplary attention ; though they were in the main gloomy-minded, and great precisians. The Nonconformist ministers oft mistook the means of religion for the end, and frequently prolonged their pastoral ministrations for the space of six or seven hours ; they were, with all these drawbacks, a worthy and conscientious body of men. It must not be forgotten, that to the Nonconformists, Englishmen are indebted for some of the most valuable prerogatives they enjoy. The men who stiffly and at an immense sacrifice maintained the right to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, were also the most devotedly attached to the principles of civil liberty : they had sought its presence in the fields of death, and their motto was—

“ ’Tis Liberty that crowns Britannia’s isle,

“ And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile.”*

The Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, published by James the second, gave great satisfaction to most of the Nonconformists at first, because they did not perceive the ulterior designs of James. We have it on record, that in no place was the joy more general and unfeigned than here, when the Prince of Orange ascended the English throne.

* Addison’s Poetical Letter from Italy.

About the year 1738, the persons receiving relief from the parish funds had become so numerous, that it was deemed expedient to erect a workhouse for their accommodation. The following is a copy of an agreement, fairly engrossed on parchment, and executed by eight of the most influential inhabitants of Bradford at the time, for carrying into effect this project :—

Whereas at several publick meetings and consultations of greatest part of the principal freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Bradford, in the county of York, it hath upon mature deliberation by them been fully ordered concluded and agreed upon, that for the better providing for all such poor people of or belonging to the said town of Bradford, as now are or at any time hereafter shall or may become chargeable to the said town, a Workhouse should with all convenient speed be erected in some proper place near the said town, according to a certain plan already agreed upon, and that the several sums of money now owing by diverse persons to the said town, amounting in the whole to sixty pounds or thereabouts, should be called in and applied towards the erecting the said Workhouse: And as the said sum of sixty pounds has upon computation been found by far too little to answer the expense of erecting such a Workhouse, it has been ordered concluded and agreed, that all such further sum and sums of money, as shall be found requisite and necessary (over and above the said sixty pounds) to be raised and applied towards the erecting the said Workhouse, and compleating and finishing the same, should be raised from time to time by a poor-rate or assessment for the poor of the township of Bradford aforesaid, and collected by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being.—And Whereas it is computed and adjudged that the expenses of erecting and finishing the said Workhouse, according to the above-said plan, will amount to the sum of three hundred pounds or thereabouts, (over and besides the said sum of sixty pounds); and that the raising so *large a sum of money** by way of poor-rate upon the said town in a short time, may be very *grievous and burthensome* to several of the small freeholders and other inhabitants of the said town, We therefore whose names are hereunto subscribed and seals affixed, do covenant and agree for ourselves respectively, and for our respective heirs, executors, ad-

* In 1840, a sum of about £300, nearly as much as the cost of building the workhouse, has been given for an iron safe for the Union books and registers, &c.

ministrators, and assigns, to and with Timothy Nicholls, Benjamin Jowett, Barnard Shackleton, and Abraham Foster, the present churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Bradford aforesaid and their successors, that in order to the carrying on and compleating of the said work with all convenient expedition, the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor and their successors for the time being, shall and may from time to time as any sum or sums of money shall be wanted for that purpose, borrow and advance the same upon the securities of themselves and their successors, at as low an interest as they can, and pay the same into the hands of such person or persons as now are or hereafter shall be appointed trustees or managers of the said work, and that all such sum or sums of money so by them borrowed on such securities for the purposes aforesaid, together with the growing interest thereon, shall be paid off and discharged by the moneys hereafter to be raised by such yearly poor-rates upon the said town as shall hereafter yearly by assessment or assessments (of the time of making of which such public notice shall be given that all the freeholders and inhabitants may attend that please) be laid rated and assessed by the said freeholders and inhabitants, and by them *adjudged the least grievous or oppressive* to the said small freeholders and other inhabitants of the said town. In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seals, the twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight.

Ro^t. Stansfield, (L.s.)

Hen: Hemmingway, (L.s.)

Jere: Rawson, (L.s.)

Isaac Wood, (L.s.)

C. Booth, (L.s.)

Hen: Atkinson, (L.s.)

Jno. Rawson, (L.s.)

Joseph Shaw, (L.s.)

I have given this document in full, with all its verbosity, to shew the layers and enforcers of poor and other rates in our times, the great and humane care taken by their predecessors a century since, to render the rates not "grievous and burthensome" to the poorer inhabitants. It is a lesson which they may con with great advantage to the comfort of a large class of persons.

The above-named Robert Stansfield was a wealthy drysalter in Bradford; his son Robert, in 1755, purchased of the Calverleys, Esholt-hall. I believe Jeremiah Rawson was an attorney at law, at least his signature in the old engrossing hand, bespeaks this. He married a cousin of the cele-

brated Lawrence Sterne ; and dying without issue, left the Bradford estates to his first cousin, Benjamin Rawson.

The inhabitants of Bradford, in common with those of the neighbouring towns, were in great alarm in the rebellion of 1745, as it was believed that the Pretender would march in this direction ; and many prepared for the worst, by concealing their most valuable effects. These fears were, however, unfounded, as the rebel army went by way of the west country to Manchester, and thence to Derby. Subscriptions were raised in the town in aid of the funds of the military association formed in the county, for the support of the Brunswick dynasty.

About this time, commodious turnpike-roads began to be formed in these parts, in the place of the narrow pack-horse lanes. The turnpikes were, by the lower class, universally regarded as an obnoxious regulation,—more adopted for the convenience of the wealthy portion of the community, whose carriages could hardly pass on the old roads, than the benefit of such class. In this neighbourhood, many disturbances at first arose in enforcing the turnpike-tolls.

This town joined in the political agitation raised by the celebrated Wilkes. He was a favourite with the inhabitants ; for on being liberated, on the 18th of April, 1770, from his long imprisonment, the event was honoured here with great rejoicings ; the town being the scene of illuminations and fireworks, and enlivened by the ringing of bells. “ Wilkes and Liberty” and “ No. 45” were seen in almost every window.

A spirit of enterprise had now been infused into the inhabitants. The erection of the Piece-hall in 1773, and the completion of the Bradford Canal in the following year, (of which an account is given in another part of this work,) clearly import that the town had begun to recover from the shock its

prosperity had sustained in the Civil War. The church registers prove that within the last twenty years the population had nearly doubled itself.

Riotous mobs, in 1783, assembled in Bradford and the neighbouring market-towns, and demanded an immediate reduction of the high price of corn. On the market days, and at other times, they seized all the corn and meal on which they could lay their hands, and exposed it for sale at their own price. A spectator informs me that the meal was strewed about the streets, and that the desperadoes who acted as salesmen, in most cases kept the money produced by it.

In January 1789, subscriptions were opened in this town for the relief of the numerous distressed poor.

In 1792, a public demonstration was made by the inhabitants of their detestation of the "Rights of Man" and "Age of Reason." An effigy of Paine, habited as a stay-maker, with the books in his hands, was paraded through the town, and then burnt. The popular clamour in Bradford was so great against Paine and his writings, that a few respectable individuals who had imbibed his opinions were forced to leave the town.

In 1793, the act establishing the Court of Requests at Bradford and the neighbouring towns, upon the basis on which it continued till 1839, was passed. In 1776, an act was obtained (afterwards amended in 1779) principally through the agency of a gentleman resident in Bradford, named Isaac Willson, who was appointed clerk of the court. These acts were most iniquitous and oppressive, and a disgrace to the parliaments that passed them. The commissioners under them seem also to have carried the provisions of these acts into effect with little humanity or prudence. Numbers of persons were committed to prison for a period

of three months, in liquidation of debts so small as four shillings ; and it was given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that there were at one period in the court prison, fifteen persons (the parents of seventy-three children) owing only seventeen pounds. The act of 1793 was therefore passed to remedy the defects of the former acts. In it the following forty-eight persons, residents and householders within the parish, were appointed commissioners for the Bradford district :—The Rev. John Cross, vicar, the Rev. William Atkinson, clerk, Charles Swain Booth Sharp, Richard Hodgson, Joshua Field, Abraham Balme, Samuel Skelton and Thomas Skelton, Esqs. ; Tommis Atkinson, Jonas Atkinson, Cowling Ackroyd, sen., John Aked the elder, John Aked the younger, Robert Aked, Thomas Broadley, Samuel Broadley, John Balme, sen., Samuel Crossley, Francis Duffield, Isaac Hollings, Dawson Humble, William Hustler, John Hodgson, Richard Holmes, John Jarratt, John Key, Benjamin Kaye, Thomas Mann, George Mawson, William Maud, James Marshall, John Maud sen., Thomas Naylor, Henry William Oates, Thomas Outhwaite, William Pollard, Edmund Peckover, Joseph Priestley, Robert Ramsbotham, James Smith, Richard Sclater, William Sharp, John Sturges, Jeremiah Thornton, Joseph Thornton, John Wood, James Ward, and Robert Wright.* The provisions of the act are similiar to those by which Courts of Requests are in general governed. The commissioners were to possess £500 in personal, or £20 a year in real property (clear of debt) ; they were authorized to determine on cases where the debt did not amount to forty shillings, and to award for that sum forty days' imprisonment ; where the debt should be under twenty shillings, only twenty days. When the original bill came into parliament, there was great difficulty in getting the imprisonment clause inserted.

* I give this list solely because it contains at the period the names of most of the respectable persons then dwelling in Bradford.

In the act of 1793, Mr. Willson's salary is fixed not to exceed £400, that of future clerks not to be more than £300. The provisions of these acts so exasperated the people of Bradford against the promoter of them, that a large body of persons riotously assembled here, with the intention of pulling Willson's house down to the ground, and were only prevented by the "Ready and Steady" men being called out.

Though not in strict chronological succession, it may be better to add here a further notice of this court. In 1839 an act was obtained for enlarging the jurisdiction of the court to the recovery of debts under £15, out of the Honour of Pontefract, and £7 10s., in the places within it. By this act, however, the duties of the commissioners were dispensed with; and the power of trial committed to a barrister (or attorney) to be appointed judge, either alone, or in certain cases, with a jury of three or five persons. This was a very important modification.

In 1794, volunteer corps were formed in most places in the West-Riding for internal defence. There was throughout the kingdom, and especially in the West-Riding, a strong feeling of discontent against the Government, and large numbers of persons openly avowed their sympathy for the French revolutionists, and their desire to overturn the established institutions of this country. To counteract the designs of these men, and provide 'against insurrections, the volunteers were raised. During the American War, a corps of them had also been established in Bradford. That formed in 1794 here, was commanded by Colonel Busfield. The following details respecting it, I have obtained from a person who served in it. The corps consisted of eight or nine hundred men. Attached to it were two field pieces, (four pounders,) and thirty-two artillery-men. The dress of the Bradford volunteers was scarlet coats turned up with buff; white breeches and leggings; black caps and "*bobtails*." On their buttons they had inscribed the words "Ready and Steady." On this

account, this corps (and the preceding one also) was termed the "Ready and Steady."*

On the 27th of June, 1794, General Cameron reviewed the Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Wakefield volunteers upon Chapeltown-moor. At this grand military spectacle were present sixty thousand spectators, and three hundred carriages. My informant, with great zest relates, that the Bradford division were distinguished for the excellence of their firing. About two years after (he relates), they were reviewed at Heath, near Wakefield.

The inhabitants of Bradford were also very zealous in obtaining men for the service of the navy. In March, 1794, a sort of recruiting party, headed by a procession of a great number of gentlemen and tradesmen of the town, paraded the streets, accompanied by a band of music, for the purpose of raising the required quota of men from this town for the navy. Admiral Pasley visited Bradford on the 26th of July, this year, for the purpose of getting the loss of a leg supplied by one of Mr. Mann's patent invention.

On the alarm of an invasion in 1803, another body of volunteers, about one thousand strong, of which John Hardy, Esquire became Colonel, was formed here; the old one having been disbanded. The dress of this body was scarlet coat turned up with white; white breeches and black leggings, and linen trowsers for changes; black caps with a worsted tuft. It is related by impartial judges, that the Bradford volunteers, in common with most of those in the West-Riding, were as well disciplined as regular troops.

Wheat sold in January 1796, from 12s. to 13s. per bushel;

* More than one song was composed in honour of Colonel Busfeild's "Ready and Steady." I once heard an old volunteer sing with great spirit one of these songs, of which I remember this jingling triplet.

"I thought I heard Colonel Busfeild say,

"Come my lads, march away

"O'er the hills and far away."

and the principal inhabitants of Leeds and Bradford entered into a solemn agreement to reduce its consumption in their families at least one third, till it should fall to 8s. per bushel.

The scarcity of corn was even greater in 1799 and the following year ; and work being also scarce, the distress in this town was very severe. Wheat sold for 17s. a bushel ; and the poorer class of inhabitants lived principally on barley, bean, and pea meal, of which only a scanty supply could be obtained. It was a season of distress which is yet well remembered by many.

The town had now risen to a size and population that required some municipal regulation for lighting and cleansing, and preventing nuisances and obstructions in the streets, and making provision for the effectual watching of the town. A bill was therefore brought into parliament in 1803, for accomplishing these purposes. The jurisdiction of the act extends over Bradford and part of the hamlet of Little-Horton. Fifty-eight persons were appointed commissioners, with power to appoint others—the qualification for office being an estate of £1000, either real or personal. Very large powers are given to the commissioners, which if rigidly exercised, would be very obnoxious to the public ; but hitherto they have been used with moderation and good judgment. I am unable to give even a summary of the multifarious sections of this long act. There is in it ample provision for preventing nuisances and obstructions in the streets, and for paving and improving, lighting and watching them. There is in it one section which contains provisions which have not been enforced. In this section it is enacted, that all persons resident within the township of Bradford and the hamlet of Little-Horton, making use in their buildings of fires casting up large quantities of smoke or flame, should construct the chimneys of such buildings of such a height as the commissioners may direct ; for the purpose of preventing, as much as possible, the smoke and flame becom-

ing a nuisance. And that the owner of every fire-engine or steam-engine within the above-named jurisdiction, should construct the fire-places and chimneys thereof in such manner as most effectually to destroy and consume the smoke, provided *they do not infringe on any patent*; and on their refusing to comply with these provisions, after notice from the commissioners, they are subject to a penalty.

The town had hitherto been lighted by oil lamps. In 1822 an act received the Royal assent for lighting Bradford and the neighbourhood with gas. The subscribers originally consisted of forty-one inhabitants of the place, who were incorporated under the title of the "Bradford Gas-Light Company," and empowered to raise a capital of £15,000, in £25 shares—no subscriber to hold more than forty shares. By this act it is rendered imperative upon the gas company to supply the public lamps of the town with gas, of such a quality as should at all times *afford a cheaper and better light* than could be obtained from oil; and that "every contract or agreement which shall be entered into for lighting with gas such public lamps by the said company, shall contain a clause providing that it shall be obligatory on the said company that such public lamps shall, at all times, be better and cheaper lighted by the said company than could be done by oil." This obligation was imposed on the company as an equivalent for being allowed to break up the pavement and soil of the streets, &c., to lay the pipes.

On the 25th of March, 1804, Messrs. Ramsbotham and Swaine's extensive worsted-mill (the first erected at Bradford) was nearly destroyed by fire. December 16th, the woollen-manufactory at Laister-dyke was burnt down.

The neighbourhood of Bradford has ever been prolific in "wisemen," astrologers, and other impostors of that descrip-

tion. The tribe in these parts, notwithstanding the spread of general intelligence and the progress in civilization, is still numerous ; and continues to thrive on the credulity of the lower class of inhabitants. On the 14th of May, 1804, a poor aged weaver named Robert Sutcliffe, having been frequently injured by his neighbours, imagined that his house was haunted by an evil spirit ; and to lay it, had recourse to John Hepworth, the notorious Bradford fortune-teller, who, after pouring human blood mixed with hair into a large iron bottle, corked it up tightly and put it into the fire, when it soon after exploded with terrible violence, and killed the old weaver. I cannot learn whether the impious exorciser were punished or not. So lucrative has the profession of fortune-telling in this neighbourhood been, that many of the adepts in it have died worth considerable sums of money. In 1810, Hannah Green, the Lingbob witch died ; having amassed during forty years' practice of the art of fortune-telling, upwards of £1000.

The floods at Bradford, and all places communicating with the English Apennines, (the Back-bone of England,) were sudden and alarming on the 3rd of February, 1822, and did considerable damage here. Mr. Benjamin Baines, druggist-assistant, unfortunately lost his life in this flood. While examining a water-mark which he had set up at the back of his house adjoining the beck, a heap of rubbish on which he stood gave way and precipitated him into the water, where he perished unseen, and his body was not found till three days after.

While on this head I may add, that the floods were very great at Bradford at the following times previous to this period :—December 26th, 1763. In July 1768, large quantities of cloth, wool, &c., were swept away by the flood. A man and a boy, as before stated, were standing on the church bridge, and were carried away with it and drowned : the man's name was Jennings. An informant states that this

flood happened on a Sunday forenoon ; and that the congregation on coming from church, could not get over the bridge. 20th and 21st of October, 1775, another great flood. In December, 1790, another flood. 9th of February, 1795, a destructive flood, in which James Robinson of Frizing-hall mills, lost his life in attempting to cross the road near his own house ; again, January 16th, 1806, and December 30th, 1815.

This town, in common with all other towns in the kingdom of its size, evinced its joy by illuminations and other displays on the various sea and land victories gained during the French war, and on the proclamations of peace. I have not thought it worth the space to particularize these illuminations.

Shortly after the return of the Marquis of Anglesey (then Lord Uxbridge) from the battle of Waterloo, he travelled from his seat at Baudesert in Staffordshire, to Bradford in one day, to make the preparatory arrangements for being supplied with an artificial leg, the ingenious invention of Mr. Mann, of this place. The noble warrior was received with every mark of respect by many of the most respectable inhabitants, and went through the piece-hall, conversing familiarly with the manufacturers. He afterwards invited Colonel Kutusoff, a Russian officer under Mr. Mann's care, (having sustained a similar loss to the Marquis,) to dinner. The noble Marquis immediately returned into Staffordshire, but promised to be again at Bradford in a few days, having expressed a hope that he should soon be able to receive the Prince Regent *on his legs*. He accomplished his hope.

1825, February 3rd. This year the septennial festival in honour of Bishop Blaize, was celebrated with unusual splendour. In 1811 and 1818 the occasion was honoured with considerable pomp and show, as also at preceding sep-

ennial periods, especially in 1769. I need not particularly recur to the tradition occasioning these displays in honour of the Bishop, who

“ ————— o’er Vulcanian stoves,
 “ With tepid lees of oil and spiky combs,
 “ Shew’d how the fleece might stretch to greater length,
 “ And cast a glossier whiteness.
 “ Hence the GLAD CITIES OF THE LOOM his name
 “ Honour with yearly festivals; and thro’ the streets
 “ The pomp, with tuneful sounds and order just
 “ Denoting labour’s happy progress, moves—
 “ Procession slow and solemn.”

Dyer’s “FLEECE.”

Although the sister towns in the worsted and woollen trade, have from time to time celebrated the septennial festival of the inventor of wool-combing with due honours, yet the memory of the Bishop has been commemorated with greater splendour here than in any other town in the kingdom,—especially in 1825. As it appears probable that the honours then paid to the wool-combers’ Saint will be the last of the kind rendered here, (two septennial periods having since elapsed without any display,) I shall give an account of them.

The weather being very fine, at an early hour in the morning the surrounding towns and villages began to pour in their population. On no occasion within the memory of living persons were the streets of Bradford so densely thronged. About eight o’clock in the morning, the persons intending to form part of the procession began to assemble in Westgate; and shortly before ten o’clock, under the superintendence of Matthew Thompson, Esquire, were formed in the following order:—

Herald, bearing a flag.

Twenty-four Woolstaplers on horseback, each horse caparisoned with a fleece.

Thirty-eight Worsted-Spinners and Manufacturers on horseback, in white stuff waistcoats, with each a siver of wool over his shoulder and a white stuff sash: the horses’ necks covered with nets made of thick yarn.

Six Merchants on horseback, with coloured sashes.

Three Guards.

Masters’ Colours.

Three Guards.

Fifty-six Apprentices and Masters’ Sons on horseback, with ornamented caps, scarlet coloured coats, white stuff waistcoats, and blue pantaloons.

Bradford and Keighley Bands.

Macebearer, on foot.

Six Guards.	KING.	QUEEN.	Six Guards.
Guards.	JASON.	PRINCESS MEDEA.	Guards.

Bishop's Chaplain.

BISHOP BLAIZE.

Shepherd and Shepherdess.

Shepherd-Swains.

One hundred and sixty Woolsorters on horseback, with ornamented caps and various coloured slivers.

Thirty Comb-makers.

Charcoal Burners.

Combers' Colours.

Band.

Four hundred and seventy Wool-combers, with wool wigs, &c.

Band.

Forty Dyers, with red cockades, blue aprons, and crossed slivers of red and blue.

Just before the procession started, Mr. Richard Fawcett, who was on horseback at the head of the spinners and manufacturers, pronounced, uncovered, the lines in the under-printed note,* which it had long been customary to repeat on the festival of Bishop Blaize.

-
- * "HAIL to the day, whose kind auspicious rays
 "Deign'd first to smile on famous Bishop Blaize!
 "To the great author of our combing trade
 "This day's devoted, and due honours paid
 "To him whose fame thro' Britain's isle resounds,—
 "To him whose goodness to the poor abounds.
 "Long shall his name in British annals shine,
 "And grateful ages offer at his shrine!
 "By this, our trade, are thousands daily fed;
 "By it supplied with means to earn their bread.
 "In various forms our trade its works imparts;
 "In different methods and by different arts
 "Preserves from starving, indigents distress'd;
 "As combers, spinners, weavers, and the rest.
 "We boast no gems, nor costly garments vain,
 "Borrowed from India or the coast of Spain;
 "Our native soil with wool our trade supplies,
 "While foreign countries envy us the prize.
 "No foreign broil our common good annoys,
 "Our country's product all our art employs;

The procession started about ten o'clock, and proceeded through the principal streets and roads of the town ; and did not disperse till about five o'clock. The whole cavalcade reached upwards of half a mile. Several splendid and well-painted flags were displayed.

The person who figured as the " King " in the procession, was an old man named William Clough, from Darlington, who had sustained the part on four previous occasions. Jason was personated by a John Smith. The fair Medea rode by his side. Bishop Blaize was represented with becoming gravity by another John Smith, who had, too, borne the pastoral crook on several other commemorations. His chaplain was James Beetham.

The ornaments of the spinners and manufacturers had a neat and even elegant appearance, from the delicate and glossy whiteness of the finely-combed wool which they wore. The apprentices and masters' sons, however, formed the most showy part of the procession ; their caps being richly ornamented with ostrich feathers, flowers, and knots of various coloured yarn ; and their stuff garments formed of the gayest colours. Some of these dresses were very costly, from the profusion of their decorations.

The shepherd, shepherdess, and swains were attired in bright green. The wool-sorters, from their number, and the height of their plumes of feathers, which were mostly

" Our fleecy flocks abound in every vale,
" Our bleating lambs proclaim the joyful tale,
" So let not Spain with us attempt to vie,
" Nor India's wealth pretend to soar so high ;
" Nor Jason pride him in his Colchian spoil,
" By hardship gain'd and enterprising toil ;
" Since Britons all with ease attain the prize,
" And every hill resounds with golden cries.
" To celebrate our founder's great renown
" Our shepherd and our shepherdess we crown ;
" For England's commerce, and for George's sway,
" Each loyal subject give a loud Huzza ! Huzza ! "

of different colours, formed in the shape of a *fleur-de-lis*, had a dashing appearance. The comb-makers carried before them the instruments here so much celebrated, raised on standards, together with golden fleeces, rams' heads with gilded horns, and other emblems. The wool-combers were neatly dressed, and looked mighty wise in their odd-fashioned and full flowing wigs of combed wool. And the garb of the dyers was quite professional.

The year 1825 was the most disastrous to Bradford in its events of any in modern times. From the great pomp with which the Bishop Blaize festival was in February celebrated, it seems that the trade here was then very prosperous. The wool-combers and stuff-weavers of Bradford and the surrounding villages had long been discontented with their wages (though they were then very high), and after unsuccessfully endeavouring to obtain an advance, "turned out" of their work. On the 14th of June this famous "strike" commenced. The workmen, to the number of nearly 20,000, associated themselves in the name of the Bradford Union, under the leadership of a wool-comber named John Tester. Their demands were perseveringly opposed by the masters; and, as a consequence, the trade of Bradford was nearly stopped. The unemployed men were supported by subscriptions from the operatives in various parts of the kingdom; the sums raised for the purpose were immense, and enabled the malcontents to strive with the masters for twenty-three weeks; when the money began to fail, and Tester absconding with part of the funds, on the 7th of November the Union was dissolved; but 1200 of the wool-combers and weavers, and 1000 of the children could not find employment even at the old prices.

Added to the calamity of the trade of the town being almost discontinued for twenty-three weeks, the house of Wentworth, Chaloner, and Rishworths, Bankers, with which the tradesmen of Bradford had large dealings, stopped pay-

ment on the 9th of December. This event created a panic here such as had never before been experienced ; the effects of it are yet felt.

In the unhappy commotions of Luddism, in 1812, I do not find that Bradford bore any share, although distress was very prevalent among its operatives. It seems to have been also free from the disturbances of 1820. The spirit of Luddism partially broke out in the neighbourhood in 1822.* In May, 1826, however, the workmen manifested a determined disposition to destroy the machinery for weaving, which had been introduced into the town. On the 1st of that month, in the afternoon, a meeting of unemployed workmen took place on Fairweather-green, near Bradford. The number of persons assembled amounted to about two hundred and fifty ; who, after consulting together some time, proceeded at five o'clock in the afternoon to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, situated at North-wing, which contained a number of power-loom for weaving stuffs, and commenced a partial attack upon the mill, but without doing any mischief except breaking the windows. They then proceeded to Bradford-moor, where they were joined by about two hundred more, and with this reinforcement they returned to the mill, and made a second attack between eight and nine o'clock ; but the riot act being read, the mob after a time separated. This was on the Monday, and all remained quiet until the Wednesday, when another public meeting was held on Fairweather-green, far more numerous than

* A riot took place on the 18th of April, 1822. Mr. James Warbrick, of Bradford, a worsted-stuff-manufacturer, got a power-loom made as secretly as possible, and sent it privately to be set at work in a mill at Shipley ; but it was scarcely put in motion, ere the bellman was sent round to give notice in the neighbouring villages of its arrival ; and a great number of weavers shortly surrounded the mill, and threatened the whole fabric with destruction if the loom was not instantly removed. It was therefore immediately taken down and placed in a cart, under a convoy of constables ; the enraged weavers, however, routed the constables, destroyed the loom, and dragged its roller and warp in triumph through Baildon.

that on the Monday ; and after forming in several groups till about twenty minutes past three, they again moved in a body to Messrs. Horsfall's mill, where they arrived a little before four. They began throwing stones as before. The squares which were broken on the Monday, about two hundred and forty in number, had since been glazed. They continued the attack about half an hour, when they had completely demolished three of the windows—stanchions, frames, and every thing connected with them. But on the preceding day, iron bars had been fixed in front of the low windows ; and as the doors were secured by three-inch planks, it was next to impossible to force an entrance. At half-past four, Colonel Plumbé Tempest, accompanied by a number of special constables, appeared on the ground adjoining the mill, and read the riot act. The mob still shewed no disposition to disperse, but continued throwing stones. All other efforts hitherto adopted proving unavailing, and one of the mob having fired a pistol into the mill, the persons who were defending it, amounting to about forty, fired from twenty to thirty shots upon the mob, by which two persons were killed, viz., Jonas Barstow, of Queen's Head, aged eighteen years, and Edward Fearnley, of Bradford, a boy thirteen years of age ; and a considerable number wounded. The mob soon afterwards dispersed. Two of the rioters were sent to York Castle.

In 1830, application was made to parliament for an act to form a railway between Bradford and Leeds. The line was intended to commence close to the Bowling Coal-staith, in Leeds-road ; and proceeding past Quarry-gap, leave Staningley a little to the north, run through Wortley and Holbeck, and join the Leeds and Selby railway. The money necessary to construct this railway was estimated at £191,000. Although such a communication between this town and Leeds would have been of great advantage to the former place, yet the application for the act failed after considerable expense had been incurred, principally through

the opposition of the Marchioness of Hertford, through whose property at Holbeck, it was intended to carry the railway.

The year 1832 is memorable in the annals of Bradford, for the franchise of returning two members to parliament being conferred upon it by the Reform Bill. The inhabitants of Bradford had fully shared in the political agitation which preceded and caused the passing of that measure. The limits of the parliamentary borough of Bradford, are those of the townships of Bradford, Horton, Bowling, and Manningham. The first candidates for the representation of Bradford were E. C. Lister, Esquire, of Manningham-house, and John Hardy, Esquire, of Heath, near Wakefield. Both these gentlemen were intimately connected with the town by many personal ties, and both came forward as reformers. The third candidate was George Banks, Esquire, of Leeds, who professed conservative principles. Immediately after the dissolution of the old parliament, in December 1832, the Returning Officer for Bradford took the necessary steps preparatory to the election.

Thursday, the 13th of December, being the day appointed for the nomination of candidates, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, (which were heard at intervals during the day,) and the town assumed a bustling appearance. At twelve o'clock, the Returning Officer, J. G. Horsfall, Esquire, accompanied by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Banks, and their friends, and also the friends of Mr. Lister, who was confined by indisposition to his room, appeared upon the steps in front of the Piece-hall.

The Returning Officer opened the proceedings in a short speech. The usual formalities having been gone through,

Charles Harris, Esquire, came forward and proposed Mr. Hardy. Mr. Hollings seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hardy then addressed the meeting. After some preliminary observations, he said he had received a letter from

the secretary of the Bradford Political Union, in which the following question was asked: "In the event of your being returned as a member to serve the borough of Bradford in parliament, will you, in the ensuing session, bring in or support a bill or bills the object of which shall be to extend the suffrage to householders at least; to limit the duration of parliament to three years at most; and to cause every election to be taken by ballot?" With respect to the ballot, he said he had both spoken and written on the subject; and from the experience he had from day to day, he was convinced that the ballot was more and more necessary. (Cheers.) To the question whether he would limit the duration of parliament to three years, he replied he would not. (Disapprobation.) He thought septennial parliaments too long, and triennial parliaments too short; and for some point between the two he could conscientiously vote. He was of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to householders would be a most impolitic measure. He had been asked whether he would vote for the separation of the Church and State. He would not. The hisses and other marks of disapprobation were here so violent that Mr. Hardy could not for some time proceed. He was afterwards asked whether he would support a bill which should have for its object the admission of the right of free discussion, on all subjects, both in speaking and writing. Mr. Hardy answered in the negative.

Mr. John Hustler, jun., then nominated Mr. Banks; seconded by Mr. James Garnett.

Mr. Banks, in addressing the meeting, said that he was a member of the Church of England; but that, like all other institutions which carry in them the principles of decay, there was room for reform in the establishment; and he would support such reform, but would not carry it to the subversion of the Church,—but for the purpose of placing it on a firmer footing. He was also an advocate for a revision of the corn-laws, with a view to considerable alterations.

He would advocate the abolition of the slave-trade as speedily as practicable. He then proceeded, "I come now to the last question, and on which I believe there exists some difference of opinion ; but it is one of those subjects on which I cast expediency aside. This question, then, I unhesitatingly approach. My opinion on it was formed before that event which brings us together to-day was in contemplation. I allude to the ten hours' bill. (Cheers.) I am no advocate for legislative interference in matters of trade ; but in this case it will place the humane and feeling master on a level with his unfeeling and inhuman competitor. (Applause.) Here is an acknowledged case made out ; and the only question is, what degree of labour a child can bear. The question I will put to every father and mother in this assemblage is this—Whether they think the tender offspring of their union should be compelled to work more than ten hours a day ? I acknowledge no human authority on this point. I go at once to the fountain-head of human nature. I dive into the hearts of you parents, for an answer to the question I have put ; and lay your hands on your hearts to answer it, that you may lay your heads on your pillows in peace. (Applause.) *Eloquent and feeling advocates for the Black whom you have not seen, will you be less eloquent—less feeling for the white infant slaves whom you daily see !* What I heard last night I take as a test of your sincerity ; I boldly answer for you, I am sure you will not. Ten hours a day I say ought to be the maximum of infant labour. (Cheers.) At this period of the year do you adult artizans generally work ten hours a day ? Is the rising and setting sun to be no measure of time to the infant labourer ?" He was then asked the same questions as Mr. Hardy. With respect to household suffrage, he wished to see how the great change which had been effected would work. As to vote by ballot, he thought the old mode more English-like.

Mr. Richard Margerison nominated, and Mr. J. Peacock

seconded Mr. Lister, who was, as before stated, prevented attending by indisposition.

Mr. John Wood, jun., and the Rev. Messrs. Boddington and Bull, proposed questions to the candidates respecting taxation, the factory-bill, a revision of the poor-laws in England and the establishment of them in Ireland; the answers to which were satisfactory.

On a show of hands being called for, a decided majority appeared for Mr. Lister. Between Mr. Hardy and Mr. Banks the numbers were so nearly equal that a second show was called for; when the Returning Officer declared that it was in favour of Mr. Lister and Mr. Hardy, and he accordingly declared them duly elected.

Mr. Hustler demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Banks, which was granted, to commence on the next day.

STATE OF THE POLL.

<i>First Day.</i>	<i>Second Day.</i>	<i>PLUMBERS.</i>
Mr. Lister .. 483	Mr. Lister .. 650	.... 224
Mr. Hardy .. 321	Mr. Hardy .. 471	.... 49
Mr. Banks .. 281	Mr. Banks .. 402	.... 114

Nine hundred and sixty-seven persons voted.

It was intended that the chairing of the newly-elected members should take place on Monday next after the election, and two splendid chairs were provided for the occasion; but both members being indisposed, they were represented in this ceremonial by their sons. The populace, either not approving of the members thus performing their first duties by proxy, or what is still more probable, instigated by the mere love of fun, made an assault upon the procession long before it reached its destination, the Sun Inn, and threw the young proxies out and tore the chairs to pieces.

At a public dinner, given on the 28th of December to Mr. Banks by his supporters, in the large room of the Exchange-buildings, a most splendid silver epergne, purchased by subscription, was presented to him as a mark of his public worth.

The first reformed parliament was dissolved on the 29th of December, 1834; and immediately the various political sections of the borough were actively employed in preparing for the ensuing election. The candidates were the two former members, and George Hadfield, Esquire, of Manchester, a Radical. A meeting of the reformers of Bradford had been held at the Sun Inn in the previous November; and in consequence of the resolutions then passed, Mr. Hadfield was invited to become a candidate for the representation of this borough, and he accepted the invitation. The writ to the Returning Officer for Bradford, J. G. Horsfall, Esq., having been received, and the usual preliminary formalities gone through, Thursday, the 8th of January, 1835, was fixed for the day of nomination. On that day, at twelve o'clock, the Returning Officer appeared at the Court-house steps, to proceed in the election of two members for the borough. There were present about ten thousand persons.

Mr. Keighley nominated Mr. Lister; seconded by Mr. Thomas Hill.

Mr. Hardy was proposed by M. Thompson, Esquire; seconded by H. Harris, Esquire.

Mr. Robert Milligan nominated Mr. Hadfield; seconded by Mr. Joshua Lupton.

Mr. Lister then shortly addressed the electors, and observed that his political principles were well known: his conduct in parliament was before the electors, and they could judge of it.

Mr. Hardy next presented himself, and met with considerable interruption: he said, "I am glad the day has arrived when I can clear myself of the falsehoods and misrepresentations that have been propagated to my disadvantage. It has been stated, that I have been wanting in diligence in my parliamentary duties. I can appeal to my late colleague for a refutation of this calumny." He then proceeded, "I voted in the house, on Mr. Buckingham's motion, to prevent the impressment of seamen; the two members for the Ri-

“ding voted against it. You have heard a great deal about
 “the pension-list; I voted with Mr. Whittle Harvey on every
 “occasion for an inquiry into that list. When Liverpool,
 “Hertford, Stafford, and Warwick had bills brought in to
 “disfranchise them, I voted for those bills. (Great uproar
 “which lasted a considerable time.) With respect to reli-
 “gious liberty, I and my colleague voted for every bill for
 “the better observance of the Sabbath: the object of those
 “bills being that every man should be at liberty to attend
 “upon the worship of God when and where he pleased, let
 “his station in life be what it might. I brought a bill into
 “the House of Commons, which was carried through that
 “house in spite of the opposition of Dr. Lushington and
 “other reformers, that every man might have liberty to
 “assemble his friends to worship God in his own house. I
 “challenge any man to stand forward and charge me with
 “ever having opposed any means calculated to secure the
 “civil liberty of the people. With respect to economy, I
 “am an advocate for the wiping off all taxes which press upon
 “the labouring poor; substituting in their place a property
 “tax; for depend upon it, if such a tax can be imposed that
 “will touch immediately the pockets of the M. P.s, we
 “shall have economy enough. It has been stated, that I am
 “a supporter of the present administration, and that I have
 “thought it right they should have a fair trial. It is abso-
 “lutely false. I am for measures, to be sure, not men; and I
 “care not who the men are that tender me a measure for the
 “good of the country, it shall have my support. My con-
 “duct has been misrepresented by certain parties, who, like
 “the Irish justice, would only hear one side of the case, be-
 “cause both sides bothered them.”

Mr. Hadfield was received with three rounds of applause.
 After some prefatory observations, he said, “Mr. Hardy
 “stands before you in a dilemma. Does he advocate reform?
 “—what then will become of his Tory friends? Does he
 “advocate Toryism?—what will become of the half-and-half

“reformers who support him? Mr. Hardy says, I am for measures, not men. Mr. Canning very properly observed, “Away with the cant of measures not men. Is it the harness or the horses that draw the chariot?” Mr. Hadfield then proceeded to give a summary of his political creed. He was for triennial parliaments; an extension of the franchise; vote by ballot; would vote for a bill for the general education of the people of England; was for cheap justice; doing away with all capital punishment; for the abolition of all unnecessary oaths; for a repeal of the corn-laws; the abolition of taxes on knowledge; economy in the public expenditure; abolition of flogging, and impressment of seamen; and would vote against bishops sitting in parliament.

The show of hands was greatly in favour of Mr. Lister and Mr. Hadfield, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hardy.

The polling commenced on the Friday morning at nine o'clock, and at four o'clock the numbers were—Lister 373, Hardy 314, Hadfield 277.

On Saturday the polling commenced at eight o'clock. In two hours Mr Hardy's committee proceeded in a body to vote, and brought him to the head of the poll. After this, Mr. Lister's committee in a body, headed by a band of music, marched to the poll. Most of them split with Lister and Hadfield. The polling after this went on very slowly. There were not more than one hundred and fifty or two hundred electors remained unpolled; and at the usual half-hour's announcement of the poll, Mr. Hadfield rose, and addressing the Returning Officer, said, “The time has now arrived when I should declare my sentiments as to the continuance of the poll; I stated my intention last evening to keep open the poll till four o'clock to-day; but, with the advice of my committee, I deem it best to retire at present from the poll, as it is evident that in the further prosecution of it I have no chance of defeating Mr. Hardy.”

The Returning Officer addressed the court, and proposed three cheers for Mr. Hadfield, which were cordially given.

The scene now changed to the front of the Court-house. Mr. Lister addressed the multitude ; he said that he won the last election in gallant style, but that on this he had had a little extra-weight to carry, and consequently only came in as a good second. If there were ten thousand boroughs to represent, he had rather be returned for Bradford than them all.

Mr. Hardy then presented himself, but could not be heard, owing to the hisses and other marks of disapprobation.

On the Monday following, at twelve o'clock, the Returning Officer having received the poll-books from Mr. Tolson, the poll-clerk, broke them open and proceeded to cast them up. The numbers were—

PLUMPESS.			SPLIT VOTES.	
Hardy....	611 ..	413	Hardy and Lister..	186
Lister....	589 ..	25	Hardy and Hadfield	12
Hadfield..	392 ..	2	Lister and Hadfield	378

One thousand and thirteen persons voted.

The Returning Officer then declared the two former to be elected. Both the members addressed the crowd. Mr. Hardy observed that if there was a man who went to parliament desirous to promote reform, to accelerate the abolition of abuses, and still maintain uninjured the venerable institutions of the country, he was the man. He was ready with any man to take the pruning-knife and lop off the excrescences of the good old constitutional tree ; but he would not join any man who came with spade and pick-axe to uproot and level it with the earth.

Three cheers were afterwards given for the Returning Officer, and the court then broke up.

A large number of the electors for the borough being dissatisfied with the parliamentary conduct of Mr. Hardy, a requisition, signed by six hundred and two voters, was presented to William Busfeild, Esquire, of Upwood, a Whig,

desiring him to become a candidate for the representation of Bradford at the next election. Mr. Busfeild acceded to this request. His nephew, William Busfeild, Esquire, of Milner-field, also signified his intention of competing in the same lists. On the dissolution of parliament in 1837, there were, therefore, four candidates in the field. The writ for the election here, reached the Returning Officer on Wednesday, the 19th of July, and the ensuing Tuesday was fixed for the day of nomination. On the morning of that day a large procession, accompanied by four bands of music, was formed to escort the two liberal candidates from Man-ningham-house to the hustings. The Conservatives were also not idle, but proceeded in great numbers, four a-breast, with a band of music and several blue flags, from the White Lion Inn to the Court-house. The hustings, capable of holding five hundred persons, were well filled. The Conservatives ranging on the right and the Reformers on the left. Not less than twenty thousand persons were present ; and the excitement of the various political parties greatly exceeded that on the two former elections. Mr. Lister and Mr. Busfeild of Upwood united their strength, as did also the other two candidates. After the accustomed preliminaries,

M. Thompson, Esquire, nominated, and John Rand, Esquire, seconded, Mr. Hardy as a candidate.

Mr. George Oxley proposed, and Charles Harris, Esquire, seconded, Mr. Lister.

Mr. Busfeild of Upwood was nominated by Mr. Thomas Hill ; seconded by Mr. Thomas Greenwood Clayton.

George Pollard, Esquire, proposed Mr. Busfeild of Milner-field ; seconded by Mr. Cowling Ackroyd.

Mr. Hardy and Mr. Lister having addressed the electors, Mr. Busfeild of Upwood presented himself, and said, " With respect to my political principles, they are those which I have held for the last forty years. During that period I have ever endeavoured to support genuine honest reform. If you return me to parliament I will endeavour to carry

“out the Reform Bill in all its principles. I will vote on all occasions for the investigation of all hidden abuses. I am here a Whig, and will not turn Tory when you elect me.”

Mr. Busfeild of Milner-field, stated that he was a firm and unflinching supporter of our Protestant Church, but was at the same time ready to redress every grievance in it ; to give the curates a better salary, and abolish pluralities. “I will relieve Dissenters of every hardship of which they can conscientiously complain, but will never allow them to destroy the Church. I am actuated by a firm and sincere determination to support the institutions of the country, and at the same time remove every corruption or evil that can be found in them by any sound-thinking man.” Would vote for the repeal of the New Poor-law, and for a commission to inquire into the condition of the poor hand-loom weaver.

The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands, when there was a great majority for Messrs. Lister and Busfeild (of Upwood), and a poll was demanded on behalf of the other two candidates, which was arranged to take place the next day. Afterwards, questions were put to the two liberal candidates. From Mr. Lister’s answers it appeared that he would vote in favour of a ten hours’ bill, but recommended an eleven hours’ bill to be obtained first, as a step to the other ;—that he had staid in London to vote for household suffrage, which measure he was desirous to carry ; that he would vote for a property-tax, if the circumstances and the manner in which it was levied gave a fair promise that it would relieve the people from unfair taxation. Similar answers were given by Mr Busfeild of Upwood.

On Wednesday the polling commenced at eight o’clock, at six booths ;—three at the Court-house, one in Tyrrel-street, another in Well-street, and the other at the Court of Requests. The Reform party came up in good force, and in the first half-hour polled two hundred and fifty for both their candidates. At twelve o’clock the numbers were—Lister 603, Busfeild 565, Hardy 397, Busfeild, jun. 353.

At the close of the poll the numbers were—

PLUMBERS.			SPLIT VOTES.	
Lister	635	.. 6	Lister and Busfeild	601
Busfeild, sen.	621	.. 6	Lister and Hardy	28
Hardy	443	.. 29	Busfeild and Hardy	9
Busfeild, jun.	383	.. 1	Busfeild and Busfeild . .	5
			Hardy and Busfeild, jun. . .	377

One thousand and sixty persons voted.

Mr. Lister and Mr. Busfeild now came upon the hustings at the front of the Court-house, and addressed the electors ; as did also Mr. Hardy and Young Busfeild afterwards from the balcony in front of the White Lion Inn.

On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Returning Officer, with his deputy, Mr. Tolson, (who had filled this office on the two former elections,) appeared at the hustings, when the poll-books were cast up, and the successful candidates were declared duly elected. After an address from them, and a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer had been passed, the multitude quietly dispersed.

The year 1837 was marked at Bradford by the occurrence of a serious riot, arising out of the introduction here of the New Poor-law. In February, the Bradford Union had been constituted, comprising the whole of the townships in the parish of Bradford, with the exception of Haworth ; and also the townships of Drighlington, Cleckheaton, Hunsworth, Tong, Calverley-with-Farsley, Bolton, Idle, and Pudsey. The Union was placed under the direction of a board of thirty-two guardians ; of whom six are chosen for Bradford ; three for Horton ; two each for Bowling, North Bierley, Pudsey, and Thornton. The magistrates residing within the Union are also guardians ex-officio. The Union has been divided, for the purposes of the registration act, into thirteen districts. On the Sunday before this act came into operation at Bradford, the baptisms were so numerous at the Old Church that it was past eight o'clock before they were

concluded, and during the week the number of christenings amounted to nearly five hundred. This press arose from a report which prevailed that after the new law for registration came in force, the offices of the Church, so far as registration was concerned, would cease and become invalid.

On Monday, October 30th, 1837, the guardians of the poor for Bradford Union, met at the Court-house to make arrangements for taking the management of the poor into their hands. Mr. Power, one of the assistant-commissioners, was present to render the guardians advice and assistance in the discharge of their duties. The meeting was first held in the jury-room; but on account of the violence of the crowd in the Court-house to obtain admission into the room, the board adjourned to the Sun Inn. On the recommendation, however, of one of the guardians, they at last held their meeting in open court, to which the public were admitted. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, the populace, who during the proceedings had been very tumultuous, followed Mr. Power, the commissioner, as he was returning to the Sun Inn, and treated him roughly, pelting him with mud and stones. The meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 13th November. On the Sunday preceding, Mr. Power came to Bradford to be in readiness for the adjourned meeting. He was met by two or three of the guardians and two magistrates, who strongly advised him not to hold the meeting the next day, as there would no doubt be a breach of the peace, and the civil force would not be sufficient to put it down. On this intimation the meeting was again adjourned to the 20th; and in the mean time, application was made by the assistant-commissioner for the aid of the military. Accordingly, on Saturday evening the 18th, a detachment of about forty of the 15th Hussars, commanded by Captain Murray and Lieutenant Pilgrim, arrived in the town. At ten o'clock on Monday, the guardians met at the Court-house, and proceeded to business. Not above one hundred persons were then present. About twelve o'clock they amounted to five

or six thousand. All the doors leading to the Court-house were barricaded and secured; and the crowd finding it impossible to obtain access, began to throw stones at the windows. One of the magistrates went to the Talbot Inn for the soldiers, who came at hand gallop, and formed in a line before the iron palisading in front of the Court-house, and for some time remained inactive. At length a daring fellow contrived to remove the barricado, and immediately a body of men rushed up the stairs and began to force the folding-doors leading to the place of meeting of the guardians. As soon as Mr. Paley saw these movements he read the riot act. This did not avail; upon which the military were ordered to clear the Court-house yard and steps; which was effected after a considerable resistance, and some of the soldiers had been severely wounded with the showers of stones with which they were assailed from Leeds New-road. The charges and countercharges between the mob and soldiers continued for several minutes, the latter behaving with great forbearance and using only the back of the sword. A pause now took place, after which a number of the mob proceeded to the field to the north of the Court-house, and began very deliberately to smash the windows. On hearing this the soldiers leaped their horses over the low wall and quickly dispersed the people. The mob were now comparatively quiet till the breaking up of the meeting of guardians. When the guardians in company with the magistrates left the Court-house, they were followed by several hundreds of people. When they came near Brook-street they were assailed by volleys of stones, one of which struck Mr. Paley on the head, but his hat saved him from serious injury. The party of guardians and magistrates were upon this obliged to take shelter in a warehouse. A party of soldiers shortly after arrived and escorted them into the town. The people about three o'clock began to disperse, and the military were ordered to their quarters. When the soldiers had disappeared, the people were emboldened to assemble again at the Court-house;

again attacked the windows of the building with great assiduity, and before the arrival of the military, had nearly demolished every pane. The mob now began to shew a determination to oppose the soldiers ; and darkness coming on, a desultory skirmish took place, which was prolonged till seven o'clock. The soldiers, having received much provocation, began to display less command, and used their pistols and the edge of the sword. A young man was shot through the arm, and obliged to have the member amputated. Several were slightly wounded, but none mortally, as the soldiers, pursuant to orders, fired very low. Several persons concerned in the riot were taken and committed to York-castle to take their trial.

On Wednesday, the 20th of December, 1837, the most alarming flood that had ever occurred at Bradford took place. This flood has been before alluded to in a brief manner. I may, however, here add the following particulars. It had rained incessantly on the Sunday and Monday, and likewise on the Tuesday afternoon, and the water in the beck had consequently been greatly increased. On the Wednesday morning the rain descended in torrents for six or eight hours. About twelve o'clock the water in the beck had increased so considerably that the inhabitants in the lower parts of the town began to remove their goods. About two o'clock, the passage being choked up, the water shortly overflowed the whole of the lower part of the town. One continuous and impetuous current flowed from the end of Thornton-road, down Tyrrel-street, over the area of the Sun-bridge, Bridge-street, Market-street, and Well-street ; and reaching up the hill as far as Hustler-gate on one side and Skinner-lane on the other. In many parts of the streets the stream was six feet in depth. From the Old Brewery, not only an immense number of empty casks, but several barrels of ale were swept away. At one time, a waggon laden with wood was seen majestically floating down the stream. The loss of property,

especially by grocers, in the lower part of the town was very great. Three persons perished in the flood—Thomas Keeton, head ostler at the Sun Inn, while attempting to save some floating casks, slipped into a water-course in Union-street and was drowned. A female named Susannah Lightowler, of Wibsey, while attempting to cross Thornton-road was swept away; and a child belonging to Thomas Taylor, in Dunkirk-street, was drowned in a cellar before the mother could get it away. The loss to poor cottagers was very considerable.

During the latter part of the year 1839, the Chartist agitation in this neighbourhood caused much apprehension to the inhabitants. Considerable numbers of men were furnished with fire-arms and pikes, and openly practised military evolutions upon Fairweather-green. After a number of infatuated and imprudent actions, a plan of insurrection was formed, which the police were acquainted with; and about two o'clock on the morning of the 27th of January, 1840, a number of armed men appeared in the Green-market, having taken two of the watchmen of the town prisoners. A signal was to have been given by means of a rocket, for the assembling in the same place of various armed parties, who were at the outskirts of the town awaiting the signal. The police, assisted by a few special constables, succeeded in capturing sixteen of the insurrectionists, who were committed to York-castle, and most of them sentenced at the ensuing assizes to various terms of imprisonment. In rashness of enterprise and folly of execution, this outbreak was a perfect counterpart of the Farnley Wood Plot of 1662.

Two public undertakings of great importance to the inhabitants of Bradford are, at the period when this work is brought to a close, contemplated: namely, the formation of works to supply the town plentifully with water; and of a railway communication between Bradford and Leeds. For

carrying into effect the former project, an Act will probably be obtained in the ensuing session of parliament; and it is sanguinely expected that the latter undertaking will not remain much longer unexecuted.*

Excepting Brighton, there is no town in the kingdom that has within the last forty years, so fast progressed in population as Bradford. The consequent demand for habitations, has caused building speculations to prevail here to an extraordinary extent; and all the *legerdemain* of modern builders has been employed—fragile walls, hastily and loosely constructed, or rather “run up,” with ill-tempered lime, and at all seasons of the year; roofs of unseasoned worthless deal, and of strength hardly sufficient for a hen-cote—pervious to all the elements; are the characteristics of whole masses of modern houses in the town. It may of them truly be observed, (as the pedlar said of his razors,) they are formed for *sale*, not for use. To such erections may be applied Dr. Whitaker’s sarcasm on modern dwellings—“That while walls, floors, and roofs vibrate with every gust of wind, and almost every tread of human foot, the inhabitant reflecting that frail as his dwelling is, he inhabits another tenement which will probably perish before it, gladly bestows the sums which would formerly have been applied to purchase stability and duration, on paint and varnish.” These flimsy habitations may indeed rear their heads during the lives of the present owners, but another generation will see their wreck.

With the “mind’s eye,” the history of Bradford has been feebly traced for a period of seven hundred and sixty years.

* A considerable portion of the information contained in this section has been obtained from the local newspapers. The “Annals of the Clothing District,” a work containing a great body of local information, has been consulted. The account of the votes on the final close of the poll at the three elections, has been taken from Crosby’s Parliamentary Record.

What a contrast between the condition of the place at the extremes of this interval!—At the one we see it a small knot of mud huts, and inhabited by semi-barbarians: the “hum of men” scarcely breaking the desolation and stillness of the desert scene.—On the other hand, we behold it with the bodily eye, standing supremely the “Metropolis of the Worst Trade;” its hundred streets, stretching their wide arms for miles; filled with tens of thousands of busy merchants and manufacturers, artizans and operatives; and the immense products of its stupendous mills—where hundreds of clacking power-looms and thousands of whirring spinning-frames din the ear—exported to almost every civilized country of the globe,

“————— to spread

“ Among the habitations of mankind,

“ The various wealth of toil, and what the fleece

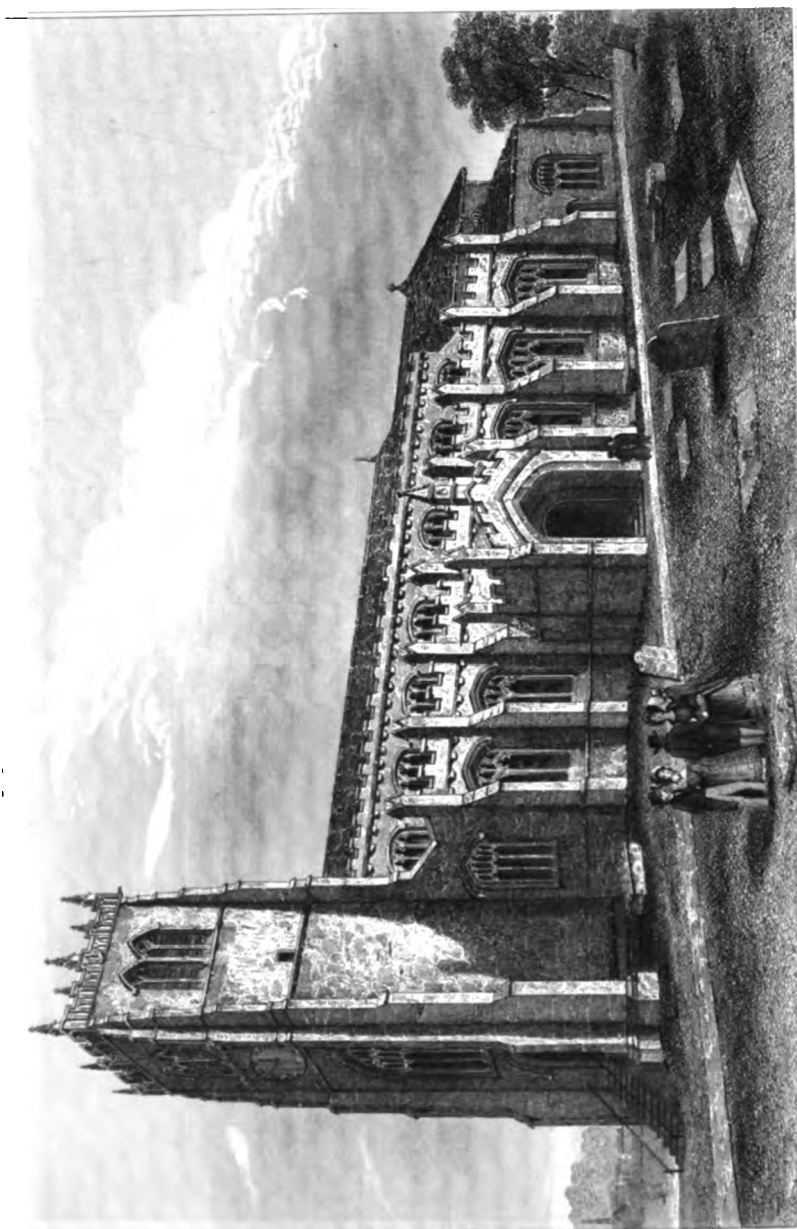
“ To clothe the naked, and *her skilful looms*

“ Peculiar give.”

Dyer.

That Bradford, raised to a proud pre-eminence among the manufacturing towns of the kingdom, may, so long as manufactures flourish or are known in this our “ocean speck,” (alike distinguished for arts and arms,) increasingly maintain the honourable distinction it now enjoys, is the sincere wish of one of its humble denizens—the Author.





THEORY

Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space and \mathcal{K} a compact operator on \mathcal{H} . Then \mathcal{K} is self-adjoint if and only if $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}^*$.

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THE PARISH CHURCH.

It has often been observed by antiquaries, that the obscure origin of great part of our parishes is one of the opprobria of English topography. The exact time when the parish of Bradford was formed and a church erected here, cannot be ascertained. It is an incontestible fact, that about the period of Domesday Survey, the parish of Bradford, in common with a large tract of Yorkshire lying on this side the river Aire, belonged to the ancient Saxon parish of Dewsbury. The necessity and circumstances which occasioned and resulted from the sub-division of the extensive Saxon parishes, are clearly set forth by Burton, in the preface to his *Monasticon Eboracense*; in which, after observing that such parishes being of very great extent it was found necessary to erect chapels of ease, or oratories, as they were then called, proceeds—"These were used only for common prayers or the "ordinary divine service, the mother church enjoying as "well the sole right of baptism, marriage, and burial, as all "the tithes and possessions with which she was originally "endowed, without any defalcation thereof for the supply of "such oratories. But the same reasons which rendered the "institution of parishes necessary, held in a certain degree "for allowing all the offices of religion to be performed in "such chapels, and thereby making them parochial. The "distance from, and the danger of going to the mother "church, were also reasons for making several of these "chapels parochial. But though chapels or churches were "thus made parochial, yet some of them paid *an acknowledgement in token of subjection to the Mother Church.*

“The bishops, too, finding it proper to encourage the building
“and endowing of more churches, were obliged at last to
“put the latter churches upon an equal footing with the first,
“and to assign them all the tithes within their precincts;
“consecrating church-yards, and granting the right of burial
“and christenings to make them distinct parishes, independent of the mother church.”

These observations of a very learned writer on the subject, apply strictly to the manner in which the church of Bradford became parochial. The earlier Lacies were a devout church-building race, and would by their influence facilitate the excision of Bradford parish from its parent one; and either build a church here at their own expense, or contribute, along with the inhabitants, to the erection. In either case they would, as lords of the manor, become the patrons. The church was endowed by them with ninety-six acres of land.

The church of Bradford pays to that of Dewsbury eight shillings yearly, in token of ancient dependence upon it as the mother church; and in the absence of all direct evidence to shew at what precise time after the Conquest the parish of Bradford was separated, the fact of this small payment may assist in forming a probable conjecture as to that period. I have before advanced reasons from which it may unhesitatingly be inferred that a church did not exist here when Domesday Survey was made. That this parish was instituted soon after such Survey, is almost certain, for the following reason :—

The respective sums paid by the churches formerly dependent upon Dewsbury would, at the time of their parishes being parcelled out, be in proportion to the value of the tithes and profits arising from the district comprised within each parish; because, at the time of the separation, such sum was a kind of composition or equivalent for the loss occasioned to the mother church by the subtraction of the tithes and profits. The ancient payment of eight shillings

a year from Bradford to Dewsbury is so small a sum, that it may reasonably be presumed that it was accepted as a composition or equivalent for the tithes during the time the parish lay waste.*

The first mention of Bradford church which I have seen, is in the register of Archbishop Wickwayne, in the year 1281,† where there is an entry of the institution of Robert Tonnington to the rectory, on the presentation of Alice de Lacy, widow of Edmund de Lacy. This entry is sixty-four years after the commencement of the Archiepiscopal Registers of York; and those of two out of the three intermediate archbishops are lost.

From the first foundation of the church, to the year 1293, the clerical duties were performed by the rector; but the living having become a lucrative one, and worthy of the ambition of rich and lazy dignitaries, in that year the rector, with the assent of the above-named Alice de Lacy, first presented a vicar to the church.‡ From this time there has been a regular succession of vicars.

The first three vicars were presented with the assent of the patron; but in the reign of Edward the 3rd, the rectors, either through the negligence of the patrons, or with their consent, began to perform this duty alone, and continued to do so up to the time of the grant to the college of Leicester.

* Huddersfield church pays four shillings yearly to that of Dewsbury, and their separation is well known to have occurred within twenty years after the Conquest, and Huddersfield was then waste. Kirkheaton pays twenty-three shillings and fourpence, and Almondbury forty-six shillings and eightpence; they were taken, says Dr. Whitaker, from Dewsbury parish about the year 1200. Huddersfield church was, in 1292, valued at £9 6s. 8d., and the vicarage £6 13s. 4d.; Kirkheaton at £20, and Almondbury at £40—yearly. I think from these facts it is very probable, that the payment from Bradford was first accepted as a composition long before the year 1200. Probably about 1150.

† No. 128, folio 9 of his register.

‡ "Robert, rector of the church of Bradford, by the assent of Alice de Lacy, patroness of the same, presents to the vicarage, eighth year of Archbishop Romaine, folio 26 of his register." Jennings MSS., Harleian Collection, No. 797.

In 1288, Pope Nicholas the 4th, gave to Edward the 1st, the tenths of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to Holy Land ; and that the tenths might be collected at their full value, a taxation was made of those benefices, which was finished in 1292. This is commonly called Pope Nicholas' Taxation, and exhibits a very correct view of the value of English church livings at the time. The following is the entry in it respecting Bradford —

	£.	s.	d.
Church of Bradford	53	6	8
Vicarage there	13	6	8*

This shews, that in 1292, the living had become of very considerable value.

On account of the incursions of the Scots, after the battle of Bannockburn, a great number of the ecclesiastical benefices in the north of England, had so depreciated in value, that another taxation of them was made in 1318, called "Nova Taxatio," in which the value of Bradford church is shewn to be only

	£.
Church	28
Vicarage	5

A strong instance of the sufferings inflicted on the inhabitants of Bradford by these incursions.

The manor and advowson of the rectory, descended together in the Lacy family till the death of the Earl of Lincoln, when the former became the dowry of his widow ; and the advowson descended to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. On the confiscation of the estates of Lancaster, Edward the 2nd, as before mentioned, seized the advowson. The record, dated at Felton, 8th August, 1322, by which it became the

* The taxation of the church of Leeds was £80, vicarage £13 6s. 8d ; church of Halifax £93 6s. 8d., vicarage £16 ; church of Wakefield £33 6s. 8d.

property of the Crown, is given in Rymer's *Fœdera*; but as it contains no fact worthy of notice, except that the advowson had come to the King's hands by reason of Lancaster's treason, I refrain giving a copy of it. The manor also having been wrenched from the Earl of Lincoln's widow by the King, the advowson and manor again became conjoined. In the inquisition taken on the death of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1361, the advowson, by which undoubtedly is meant the church living, is stated to be worth £100 yearly. The manor and advowson continued in the same hands till the grant of the former by John of Gaunt to his son, the Marquis of Dorset, when the latter was reserved.

On the seizure by Richard the 2nd of the possessions of his deceased uncle, John of Gaunt, the manor and advowson were again coupled, and so continued till the reign of Henry the 5th, who, by a grant dated at Carron, 7th November, 1416,* gave the church of Bradford to the college of the Blessed Mary, commonly called the Newark, at Leicester. This college had been founded and liberally endowed by his ancestors. In the same year as this grant, the church was appropriated to the college by Henry Bowet, archbishop of York. I have seen the ordination of the vicarage in Bowet's register; and as the purport, and indeed the only part which is not mere formal verbiage, is given in the following extract from Torre's MSS., I did not think it necessary to incur the heavy expense of a copy. "In the appropriation there is
 " reserved out of the fruits of the church a *competent* portion
 " for the perpetual vicar, who then was, and for his successors
 " serving therein, who shall be henceforth presentable by
 " the dean and canons of the college of Leicester; and
 " have for his maintenance the same allowance which the
 " present vicar and his predecessors used to receive."† The

* Patent Henry 5th, ao. 3, p. 2, m. 19, in the Tower of London. Brook's MSS., citing Hutton's Collections.

† Torre's MSS., in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of York.

wording of the original is in these general terms. The archbishop also reserved to himself and his successors, out of the fruits of the church, a pension of 20*s.* per annum; to the dean and chapter of York 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; and, in accordance with the ancient right of the poor to a share of the tithes for their support, ordained that the college should pay to the poor of Bradford 20*s.* yearly, to be distributed among them.

From the vague terms in which this ordination of the vicarage of Bradford is couched, it cannot be correctly ascertained in what the ancient endowment of the vicarage consisted. It may, however, be fairly inferred, that the vicarial tithes were in and long previous to 1416, the same as they are now. In 1292, the value of Bradford vicarage was equal to that of Leeds, and nearly to that of Halifax; and in the endowment of Leeds vicarage in 1242, and of Halifax in 1273, were certainly included the whole of the small tithes now belonging to the vicar of Bradford. It is very probable that the ancient endowments of the whole of these vicarages were not much dissimilar.

To the time of the grant to the college of Leicester, the rectors were in regular succession presented by the Lacies and their successors patrons of the Church. The following is a list, as correct as I am able to make it out, of these rectors:

Robert Tonnington, presented, as before stated, in 1281.*

Robert de Baldock the younger, presented by Edward the second, in 1323.† He was professor of the civil law. Sequestration of the living was granted to him third kalends of May, 1324, by the Archbishop of York.‡

* The surname of the rector who in 1293 presented the first vicar is not given; I cannot, therefore, say whether it was Robert Tonnington or a successor. Burton, in the *Mon. Ebor.* mentions that "John son of Reginald clerk of Bradford gave land in Bowling to Kirkstall Abbey;" but I know not at what date he lived, nor have seen any other notice of him.

† Sixth year of Bishop Melton folio 157 of his register, Jennings's MSS.

‡ Brook's MSS., quoting Hutton's Collections.

Robert de Walkington was next rector, and immediately after him

William de Mirfield.*—No doubt he was of the ancient and affluent family of the Mirfields of Tong. This rector had large possessions in the neighbourhood.† He appears to have been a liberal man. In 1374 he obtained a licence from the King to grant to William Cotes, then vicar of Bradford, and his successors for ever, a house in Bradford to reside in.‡ There is, to me, not the slightest doubt that this was the old vicarage-house in *Goodmansend*. He died in 1377.

In the same year John of Gaunt (King of Castile, as he is styled in the Archiepiscopal Register) presented to the rectory, vacant by the death of Mirfield, Wm. de Wynceby.§

Thomas de Durysch was the last parson (in the proper sense of the word) of the church of Bradford. On the grant of the church to the dean and canons of the college of Leicester, some agreement seems to have been entered into between Durysch and them, and on the second of January, 1422, he resigned to them the rectory.||

During the latter part of the period in which the church belonged to the college of Leicester, the advowson and rectory were leased to various persons, who presented in two instances the vicar.¶

* "Robert de Walkington, rector of the church of Bradford, and immediately after him William de Mirfield was rector of the same church." Jennings's MSS.

† In the Escheats, 22nd of Edward 3rd, it is stated that it would not be for the damage of the King if Benedict Normanton enfeoffed William de Mirfield, priest, of the manors of Fersley and Shelf, held of the King in capite, paying yearly to Normanton and his heirs 60s. These manors were held 50th of Edward 3rd by William de Mirfield the day he died, of the King in capite, by the service of one penny yearly.—Vide Watson's 'Halifax,' p. 116.

‡ Escheats, 47th Edward 3rd, No. 11, quoted in Brook's MSS.

§ Archbishop Nevile's Register, folio 19, quoted in Jennings's MSS.

|| Archbishop Hutton's Collections, p. 116, quoted in Brook's MSS.

¶ "Thomas Ogden, vicar of the church of Bradford, by the resignation of William Weston, on the presentation of William Ranold, by reason of the grant to him by Robert Bone, dean of the college." Brook's MSS. See also list of vicars hereafter.

In the Ecclesiastical Survey, made by order of Henry the 8th, Bradford rectory is returned, under the notice of the possessions of the college of Leicester, as being of the value of £50 a year. In this Survey (commonly called the "King's Book") the vicarage of Bradford was totally overlooked; and at the end, under the head of "Omissions," it was merely stated that its value amounted to £20 yearly, and the tenths to £2, without giving, in the usual manner, any details.

On the dissolution of the college of Leicester, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage vested in the Crown. In the 5th Mary, this advowson was, along with that of Calverley, granted by her to the Archbishop of York. For some reason I am unacquainted with, Queen Elizabeth presented afterwards to both livings; but the Archbishop of York presented to them in the reign of James the first—in consequence, I presume, of the above-mentioned grant; not by lapse. It seems, however, that the Archbishops had not, with the exception of a single presentation, any benefit from the grant of the advowson of Bradford vicarage.

The rectory from time to time, after it became vested in the Crown, was leased out by the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1607 the rectory was in the possession of Sir Richard Tempest; and it appears from the following precept directed to him, that the impropiator of the rectory had been accustomed to pay the procurations and synodals, which at this time amounted to 7s. 6d. (subsides, £1 16s.)

After our hearty commendations. Forasmuch as we have received a resolution by full consent of the Doctors of the Civil Law, having argued the case at large among themselves at the Doctors' Commons, that the Rectory of Bradford by the appropriation thereof is bound to pay all procurations at visitations and synodals and not the Vicar; and it appeareth also that before the suppression of the Collegiate Church of Leicester, the Dean and Canons of the same Church did in their leases covenant with their farmers that they should at their proper costs and charges find a proctor to appear for them, and to answer in their names at all such meetings and congregations of the Clergy within the Archdeaconry of York, however in late leases since the suppression of the said College this covenant hath been left out.

These are therefore to will and require you that after the receipt of this our Letter, you persist no further in refusal of the payment of them. And this we doubt not but that you will the rather do at our motion for the favour you have lately received from us in your lease of the said Rectory, and for the benefits which you receive thereby far above that which the Vicar hath allotted for his portion, although his labours and continual residence *with so great a people* may justly look for a more full maintenance, otherwise upon knowledge of your refusal we shall take such order as shall be fitting, and so we bid you farewell. From Westminster the 25th day of June, 1607.

Your loving friends,

J. FORTESCUE,
JOHN BROGRAVE.

The former, Sir John Fortescue, was chancellor, and the latter attorney of the Duchy. It seems from the introduction of this document, that there had been a suit as to the person who was bound to pay the procurations. In the inquisition of 1612, before set forth, Sir Richard Tempest is returned as having the rectory lands, and paying therefore to the lord of the manor, one shilling and four-pence yearly.

From the Duchy of Lancaster the rectory and advowson of the vicarage came into the possession of Sir John Maynard of Footing Greveny, Surrey, knight, who in 1638 made a survey of the value of the rectorial tithes of the parish, which is well known in Bradford, and has been published.* I have now before me a very old copy of this survey and other documents relating to the church. In the survey the tithes of Bradford were set down as being worth five hundred and ninety pounds; and that there were in Bradford seven hundred and seventy-five acres of land, and one hundred and fifty acres of common. In the year 1639, about one hundred and twenty acres of the land was made tithe-free, for the sum of about ninety-four pounds. The tithes were valued at the rate of

* In a small useful pamphlet, entitled "Documents relating to the Parish Church of Bradford," edited by Dr. Outhwaite. The greater part of this pamphlet was printed from a duplicate of the "Old Copy," next mentioned; but several judicious additions were made by the editor.

fifteen shillings an acre, for all the land in Bradford, except about one hundred and twenty acres lying in the Mill Cliffe by the water side, and in the Hall-field, which then paid tithe corn and hay in kind, and valued at seventeen shillings an acre. The rest of the land in the township paid tithe corn only in kind, and a composition for hay.

The following is the account in this Survey of the quantity and value of the parsonage lands :—

A Valuation of Lands belonging to the Parsonage, in particulars, as follows :—

		Quantity.					Yearly value.					Total value at 16 years' purchase.				
		A.	R.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
The Cliffe Field or Wood Field	..	22	2..	16	0	0..	256	0	0							
The Broome Closes	.. ..	5	0..	5	10	0..	88	0	0						
Dunnel Holme, otherwise Parsonage																
Holme or Ing	.. ..	2	2..	5	10	0..	88	0	0						
The Doles	.. ..	1	2..	2	10	0..	40	0	0						
The Little Holme	.. ..	1	0..	2	0	0..	32	0	0						
The Nether Barker Leys	.. ..	2	0..	2	10	0..	40	0	0						
The Close called the Flatts & Parsonage Fold	.. ..	4	3..	8	0	0..	128	0	0						
The Wheat Close	.. ..	2	0..	4	0	0..	64	0	0						
The two Closes called Folderings																
The five Closes called Flashes	..	9	0..	4	0	0..	64	0	0							
The three Closes called Hurrikers		11	0..	6	16	0..	109	6	8							
The four Closes called Fulley Closes		5	0..	5	13	0..	91	3	4							
The Upper Barker Leys	..	6	0..	6	0	0..	96	0	0							
The Middle Barker Leys	.. ..	2	2..	3	4	0..	51	4	0						
Webster Parrack	.. ..														
Starkey Closes	.. ..	1	2..	2	13	0..	42	13	4						
Jepson Parrack	.. ..														
The Lower Flats	.. ..	2	0..	3	10	0..	56	0	0						
<hr/>																
84 2 8..1347 14 0																

The number of acres here given amount only to seventy-eight, but the quantities of four closes are not shewn. In the same Survey, however, these parsonage lands are stated to amount to ninety-six acres, which was their real and ancient quantity.

The total value of the rectorial tithes in the parish of Bradford, in 1638, is thus shewn :—

The Total Sums of the whole Rectory or Parsonage of Bradford.

	£.	s.	d.
The Tythes of Bradford	590	0	0
The Parsonage Lands	1332	0	0
The Tythes of Manningham	450	0	0
The Tythes of Bolling	404	0	0
The Tythes of Wibsey	101	0	0
The Tythes of Allerton and Wilsden	82	0	0
The Tythes of Thornton	345	0	0
The Tythes of Eccleshill, together with Wool, Lamb, and Common thereto belonging, and are sold to Mr. Calverley of Calverley, for £145			
	120	0	0
The Tythes of Shipley	79	0	0
The Tythes of Hortons	603	0	0
The Tythes of Haworth	200	0	0
The Easter Book	470	0	0
The Tythes of Wool and Lamb	256	0	0

A Note of such parcels of the Parsonage of Bradford, as have been sold off.

In 1637.

	£.	s.	d.
The Tythes of the New Land in Haworth, and Fifty Shillings per annum of the Easter Book, sold for ..	260	0	0
The Tythes of the New Land in Clayton, sold for ..	100	0	0
The Tythes of the New Lands in Bolling, sold for ..	45	5	0

In 1639.

The Tythes of the half of Eccleshill, together with the whole Tythe of Wool and Lamb and Commons, sold to Mr. Calverley, for	145	0	0
The other half did belong to Savill, and he hath sold it.			
Part of the Tythe of Horton, sold to John Sharp, Jun., and John Mortimer, for	195	18	2
Part of the Tythes of Bradford and Manningham, sold to Mr. Okell and others, for	341	14	8

The Easter Book alluded to in this Survey, comprised the moduses or compositions for the rectorial tithes collected at Easter.

In the Parliamentary Survey of church livings, made in 1650, during the Protectorate, there are the following entries :—*

Wee finde belonging to the P'ish Church of Bradford a viccaridge presentative with cure of souls, and Sir John Maynard hath the advowson and also the Improprate Rectorie there.

The Viccaridge-house, small tithes, and profitts, was worth about seaventye pounds p. ann., but by reason of the late warrs not now worth above fortye pounds p. ann. or thereabouts.

There is no Mynister the Viccaridge being vacant.

Wee finde there be three Chapells or Chapellryes in the said parish, viz. the Chapells of Wibsey, Thornton, and Haworth. [The survey of these chapells will be given under their proper heads.]

After this the advowson and rectory came into the hands of Jonas Waterhouse, clerk.† This was the Jonas Waterhouse mentioned by Calamy, in his Nonconformists' Memorial of Ejected Ministers, as having been ejected from the ministry of Bradford church. The following is Calamy's notice of him : " Mr. Jonas Waterhouse, M. A., sometime fellow of " St. John's College, Cambridge, a learned man, a lover of " peace, and greatly esteemed for his works' sake. After his " ejectment he lived privately and frequented the established " worship, but usually preached on Lord's Days' evenings in " his house."

Though there is no direct evidence to prove that Waterhouse was the sole minister of the church at the time of the survey of 1650, yet it is probable.‡ I am unable to state how

* I have to acknowledge my obligation to J. A. Lewis, Esquire, keeper of the records at Lambeth Palace, for having, in a very handsome manner, sent me this transcript from the original. I am aware the Survey has been printed by the Record Commissioners, but I have been unable to obtain access to the printed copy.

† After the advowson of the vicarage came into private hands, it is not easy to trace its descent from one private hand to another. The following account of its descent is partly taken from Dr. Outhwaite's pamphlet before mentioned; with additions from an abstract of the title to the rectorial tithes; Bacon's Liber Regis; and other sources.

‡ There was in the middle aisle of the Church a monument with the following inscription on it, but some despoiling hand has removed it :—" Sub hoc clippo reponit

Waterhouse obtained the rectory and advowson from Sir John Maynard ; but about the year 1678, the former conveyed all his interest therein, to Mary, the daughter and heir of Sir John, and wife of ——— Buller, Esquire, of Shillingham in Cornwall, who left it to her second son, James Buller of Shillingham. In 1707, he created a term of five hundred years, for the benefit of his wife, and died 14th of September, 1709. From the trustees, the rectory and advowson came to the Rev. Nicholas Woolfe of Boynton, Yorkshire, Clerk ; who intailed them by his will, dated 1748, upon the children of his sister Lydia, the wife of Francis Dawson of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant ; and Samuel Dawson, her eldest son, by force of this devise, became possessed of them, and barred the entail by a fine levied in 1780. He afterwards died intestate, and his father, the said Francis Dawson, obtained letters of administration to his property. From this Francis, the rectory and advowson came to his son, Francis Dawson of Newmarket, Esquire, who sold the advowson to the Rev. John Crosse, the vicar ; of Mr. Crosse it was purchased by Henry Thornton, Esquire, of Clapham, whose executors sold it to Mr. Richard Fawcett, who afterwards conveyed the advowson to the Rev. Charles Simeon, vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge, now deceased, and in his trustees it is now vested.

Such part of the rectorial possessions as are not sold, belong to the Rev. Francis Dawson of Chiselhurst, Kent, as administrator of the personal estate of his father, the last-mentioned Francis Dawson, who died intestate.

In a mortgage of the rectorial property, effected in 1796, the glebe lands of the parsonage were stated to consist of one hundred and eighteen acres of land ; being the eight oxgangs anciently belonging to the church, with the addition of a few

“ In quod mortale fuit Jonæ Waterhouse, A.M., Divi Johannis Coll., Cantab. quondam Socii ; Viri non in eruditi Qui (in.....novissimè elapsâ nil infelicissimâ “ Monarchiæ et Episcopatus interruptione) fuit hujus Ecclesiæ Minister hand infideli.
“ Ob. 13o Februarii, Anno Domini M.DCCXVI. Ætatis LXXXX.”

acres of new inclosures. The tithes in that year were let for the sum of sixty-two pounds. The same year the greater part of the glebe lands were conveyed for the remainder of the before-mentioned term to William Pollard, William Hustler, Thomas Jones, John Hodgson, and Thomas Skelton, for three thousand six hundred and forty-nine pounds. These lands were all situated above the church, in Undercliffe-lane, Barkerend, and that locality. Since 1796 a large portion of the rectorial tithes has been sold.

To churchmen resident in Bradford, and whose ancestors for generations dwelt in it, the fabric of its parish church is an object of peculiar interest, and connected with many powerful associations. Such men may emphatically exclaim "It is our holy and beautiful house where our fathers worshipped." With it are joined many pleasing and sorrowful reminiscences to thousands in Bradford—their bridal were celebrated within its walls, or the ordinances of the church administered to their children—underneath the numerous grave-stones, "worn smooth with busy feet now seen no more," with which its floor is covered, or in its yard "ruffled with the cells of death," their fathers, or some one near and dear to them, sleep. Nay even to every inhabitant of the town professing the Common Faith, whose feelings are not lamentably warped by party prejudices, the Old Church is an object of venerable interest. For four centuries the offices of Christianity have been performed within its walls, and very probably on the same spot for eight centuries! With Addison's beautiful and touching reflections on Westminster Abbey in his hand, a thinking man may, even in this comparatively obscure church, preach himself a sermon which will be of lasting advantage to him. In its chancel lie mingled the remains of priests of the Old Faith and Protestant clergymen. Within its walls, the Churchman and the Dissenter—the Whig, the Tory, and the Radical, rest peace-

ably together. In this House of the Dead, how all the little quarrels and petty differences in politics and religion, that make man the enemy of man—all the worldly jarrings, are hushed !

The present church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in the time of Henry the sixth, and finished in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (1458). The difficulty in raising in those times heavy rates was so great, that there is no doubt it was a considerable period in building. The erection of Halifax church occupied twenty years, and I presume the church here would not be completed in much less time. There requires no stronger instance that this work had exhausted the pockets of the inhabitants of the parish, than the fact, that the steeple occupied fifteen years in building, and was not completed till fifty years after the body of the church ; being finished the twenty-third of Henry the seventh (1508).

Of the Norman church, which preceded the present one, not a vestige remains. There is no ground for doubting that it stood on the site of the present pile : if there were, several reasons might be advanced, rendering the point sufficiently certain. The Norman church being built at a time when the population of the parish was thin, would only be of small dimensions ;* and as Dr. Whitaker observes, the date of the erection of the present church may clearly be ascertained, as that also of a great increase in the population, by means of the extension of the woollen-manufacture. It was then the place of worship for the inhabitants of the whole parish,

* There is a current tradition in Bradford that the ancient church here was called "Chapel in the Wood." I was once informed by a very old man residing on the moors above Thornton, that he had heard his father say that in olden times the inhabitants of those parts came to worship at "Chapel l'th Wood, at Bradford." This tradition is alluded to in the Introduction to the 'Memoirs' edited by Hartley, mentioned at page 14, published upwards of sixty years since. One fact is certain, that that quarter of Bradford where the church now stands was formerly very woody.

except Haworth, where there was a chapel in the year 1317, as will be more fully adverted to hereafter.

Bradford Church is a good specimen of the style of ecclesiastical architecture prevailing in the reign of Henry the sixth; and a person in his noviciate in such matters would find no difficulty in assigning the erection to that period, were it not recorded; so plain and distinct are the characters of its style. It stands on a site rapidly declining to the west. The length of the nave (inclusive of the lobby or vestibule, thirty-seven feet) is one hundred and seven feet; its height to the ceiling, thirty feet; and breadth fifty-four feet. The chancel is forty-seven feet in length. The great length of the body of the church, built with fine free-stone, its large and numerous ramified windows, pinnaced battlements, varied ornaments, and lofty and beautiful tower (thirty yards high), give the whole structure an imposing and picturesque appearance. There is probably no parish church in Yorkshire that has a nobler or more venerable aspect, or presents a better example of the decorated style of English church architecture than this church.

The interior is too much crowded with galleries to have a graceful or striking effect. The nave consists of three aisles, and from the steeple to the upper choir, is supported on each side by eleven gothic substantial arches. In the lobby, which is separated from the body of the church by a wooden partition, stands the baptismal font, of dimensions sufficient for the immersion of the whole body of the infant. This font seems not of any ancient date. The cover to it is a choice piece of crocketed lattice-work; I have never seen a better. I have been informed, but have not seen it, that in the interior of it there is a date sometime in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Whether this be so or not, it is quite certain that this cover is of considerable antiquity. The screen which formerly separated the body

of the church from the chancel, has long since disappeared. Its place is now occupied by a large and low gallery, which has a displeasing effect on the interior of the church. The nave would be very darksome, on account of being surrounded by galleries, were it not for a range of clere-story windows. The chancel is elevated above the floor of the nave three steps. Dr. Whitaker observes of the great eastern window of the choir, "It is an awkward insertion, containing a multitude of lights, apparently about the time of James the first, and I much suspect that the much handsomer though smaller window which now appears on the south side of the choir, and eastward from the Bolling chapel, to have been the identical one which was removed on that occasion." There are in this window a few fragments of painted glass, but nothing perfect except the representation of Bradford Arms.

There appears not to have been a chantry in this church; at least Archbishop Holgate, in his return of chantries in Yorkshire, in the reign of Edward the sixth, is silent as to one being here—but it is an indisputable fact that there are very numerous omissions in that return. There was, however, in the church, a chapel belonging to Bolling-hall, on the south side of the chancel. The place is yet well known. From the fact of the Bollings directing their bodies to be buried before the altar,* it seems probable that the chapel had not been formed till the time of their successors, the Tempests. Sir Richard Tempest, of Bolling-hall, knight, by his will, proved twenty-ninth of January, 1537, gives his soul to God Almighty, and his body to be buried in OUR LADY'S QUEERE, in the church of Bradford.† There is little doubt, as he was the possessor of Bolling-hall soon

* Robert Bolling made his will, proved 1487, giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and all Saints, and his body to be buried before the altar in Bradford Church.

† Torre's MSS., page 797.

after the above-named Robert Bolling, that he had formed this chapel, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary ; and probably a small altar stood in it, at which a temporary priest afterwards chanted requiems for the repose of the souls of him and his successors. Several of the ancient race of the Tempests are buried in that chapel. When Dodsworth visited the church, in 1619, there were in the great window of the south choir the arms of Badelsmere, Scargil, Eland, Bolling, and the Earl of Lancaster.

By deed dated the first of March, 1671, Peter Sunderland, Esquire, of Fairweather-green, gave a rent-charge of forty pounds a year, out of houses and land in Bradford, &c., to trustees, " To the intent and purpose to permit and suffer " from time to time, for ever thereafter, a pious learned and " able preaching minister of God's Holy Word, being of the " degree of master of arts at the least, and conformable to the " discipline of the Church of England as it then was establish- " ed, and of a sober and Christian conversation, and lawfully " licensed according to the canons and constitutions in that " case contained, and duly exercising his ministerial function " of prayer and preaching every Sunday or Lord's Day in the " afternoon, in the parish church of Bradford aforesaid, as a " lecturer or assistant to the vicar, to receive the said yearly " rent-charge." Mr. Sunderland directed that the lecturer should be chosen by the trustees for the time being, the vicar to be one ; and if they neglected to do so within eleven weeks after the death of a former lecturer, then the power of appointing one, devolved upon the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He also directed that in remembrance of this act of charity, and of his having presented to the church a large silver communion cup, and also a silver paten, the vicars of Bradford should, upon every second Sunday after Easter, in the forenoon, preach a commemoration sermon, and the lecturer to be at the charge of the vicar's dinner for that day.

The old vicarage-house in Goodmansend having become ruinous and unfit for residence, in the year 1695, the present vicarage-house was bought for the sum of one hundred and fifty-three pounds, raised by voluntary subscriptions.* It had shortly before been occupied by Francis Gledstone, lecturer at the church. Along with the vicarage, passed also "one barn, commonly called the tithe or teaned laith, situate "in the croft, on the south side of the said messuage." Thus the residence of the vicar was removed from Goodmansend. The site of the old vicarage was about the spot where Messrs. Wood and Walker's immense worsted-mills stand. What a transformation! I have been unable to ascertain whether the road now called "Vicar-lane" be of ancient date; if so, it would probably form the track of the old vicars from their residence to the church.

* The following are the names of the subscribers, with the sum given by each:—

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
John Lord Archbishop of York.. 50 0 0	Mrs. Mary Reresby 5 0 0
John Rookes of Roysd-hall, Esq. 10 0 0	Mr. John Smith of Wakefield.. 2 0 0
F. Lindley of Bolling-hall, Esq. 6 0 0	Thomas Ledgard .. . 2 0 0
John Weddell, Esq. .. . 6 0 0	Mr. John Lister of Little-Horton 2 0 0
Mr. John Field of Shipley .. 5 0 0	Mrs. Sharp of Little-Horton .. 0 10 0
William Mortimer of Schoolmore 5 0 0	Mr. Isaac Sharp of Little-Horton 0 10 0
E. Horton of Thornton-hall, Esq. 6 0 0	William Dixon 2 0 0
Mr. Isaac Hollings 5 0 0	Thomas Hodgson 0 15 0
Mr. William Swaine 3 0 0	Mr. Richard Hawson 5 0 0
Mr. Thomas Gill 4 0 0	Jonas Holdsworth 0 10 0
Mr. Thomas Hook 3 0 0	Mr. William Rawson of Bolling. 1 10 0
Mr. Richard Smith 2 0 0	Mr. William Rawson of Bradford 1 10 0
Mr. John Lister of Manningham 2 0 0	Mr. Cockcroft 3 4 0
Mr. Jas. Smith of Manningham 2 0 0	David Parkinson 1 0 0
Jeremiah Bower 3 0 0	Jaspar Pickard 0 5 0
Benjamin Bower 2 0 0	Mr. Josias Midgley of Headley 3 0 0
Abraham Balme 2 0 0	Mr. T. Crabtree of Clockhouse 1 0 0
Thomas Rowland 1 0 0	Wm. Lepton 1 0 0
Mr. William Field of Shipley .. 2 0 0	Mr. R. Richardson of Newhall 1 0 0
William Wilkinson 1 0 0	Mr. Thos. Walker 1 0 0
James Garth of Heaton 2 0 0	Isaac Ellis 1 0 0
Samuel Stansfield 2 0 0	Jonathan Hopkinson 0 10 0

In 1703, the rate amounted to two hundred and forty pounds, and the next year to one hundred and eighty pounds. I apprehend these heavy rates were connected with the pewing of the church.

Previous to the year 1705, the sittings in the church were mere stalls, of irregular shapes and dimensions. A commission was granted by John Sharp, Archbishop of York, to twelve inhabitants of the parish, to pull down these stalls, and pew the church in an uniform manner ; and in execution of this commission the church was pewed as it now remains.

In the year 1715, the old bells were recast, at a cost of nearly two hundred pounds. The church-rate for that year amounted to two hundred and forty pounds.

The church was, in 1724, roof-casted, and the timber for the purpose was brought from Tong Wood. This measure emanated from an order of vestry, at which only six persons were present, and which had not been convened by public notice. The churchwardens and chapelwardens of eight of the townships in the parish, (chosen according to custom,) sent a written remonstrance to the vicar, Mr. Kennet, against enforcing this order of vestry ; but their efforts were of no avail. The rate for 1724 and the next year, amounted to two hundred and ten pounds.

On the 4th of March, 1785, a faculty was granted to vicar Crosse to erect the south gallery. There was a gallery (probably where the organ is) before, as the faculty directs that the passage to the former should proceed up the "pre-sent staircase leading to the *old* gallery, through the end of "a pew belonging to Mr. Sclater." The seats in this gallery were sold by Mr. Crosse for upwards of three hundred pounds.

Mr. Crosse, on the 28th of January, 1786, obtained another faculty for the erection of the north gallery. The money arising from the sale of the pews in the north and south galleries, was invested in the purchase of Upper Ponden Farm, in Wilsden ; the rents of which for ever

were to be applied in payment of the organist's salary. He now receives them. The organ had just before been erected by voluntary subscription.*

The appropriation of the money arising from the sale of these pews, was among the causes that led to the unhappy law-suits with the inhabitants of Haworth, for refusing to pay their ancient proportion of the church-rate, as they contended the money should have been applied to the purposes of the rate.

The hearers at the parish church during Mr. Crosse's incumbency increased so rapidly, that even with the addition of the above-mentioned two galleries, the accommodation was not sufficiently ample for his numerous congregation; and on the 9th of May, 1797, another faculty was obtained for erecting the east gallery. For this purpose Mr. Crosse purchased the chancel of the lord of the manor, to whom and his predecessors it had immemorially belonged.

The church-yard having become too small for the decent interment of the dead, an act of parliament was obtained in 1817, for enlarging the church-yard, by adding to it a piece of land called Mountain-croft, adjoining on the north side. The trustees appointed by the act, and their successors, were authorized to divide the additional burying-ground into two moieties, the one to be set out for the use of the public, and the other to be sold in lots to such persons as were willing to purchase the same for private burial-ground.

The church was refronted with large free-stone and reslated (the old slate being decayed) in the year 1833. The old oak timber being perfectly sound, was allowed to remain. An elegant ceiling was also put up, and other alterations made. The costs of these repairs amounted to about one thousand eight hundred pounds, including one hundred pounds laid out in repairing and beautifying the organ.

* The Reverend Edward Balme, vicar of Finchamfield, in the county of Essex, gave eighty pounds for augmenting the organist's salary.

A custom has immemorially prevailed of raising the rates for the repairs of the church, in certain proportions from the different townships of the parish. There is the following entry in the Vestry Book of 1679 :—" It is an ancient custom " in the parish of Bradford thus to proportion the church lay. " First, that the chapelry of Haworth pay a fifth part of the " whole sune ; then Bradford town a third part of the re- " maining sune ; and the rest to be equally divided accor- " ding to the ch'wardens of the several towns of Thornton, " Heaton-cum-Clayton, Allerton-cum-Wilsden, Great and " Little Horton, Wibsey and Bierley, Shipley, Manningham, " Bolling, Eccleshill." It is evident that this usage must have taken its rise in times when Haworth bore a different relation to the other townships of the parish in wealth and population to that in which it stands in modern times. The inhabitants of Haworth in 1785 refused to pay their ancient proportion ; and in 1789 an action was brought in the Ecclesiastical Court of York against them, to compel them to pay it. It was afterwards discovered that the Ecclesiastical Court had no jurisdiction to enforce the payment of church-rates, and a mandamus was obtained from the Court of King's Bench, commanding the chapelwardens of Haworth to levy the rate according to the ancient custom. After some technical proceedings, an action to determine the question of the custom was tried at York, before Mr. Justice Buller and a special jury, in 1792, and a verdict given against Haworth. A motion was made for a new trial, which was unsuccessful. The inhabitants of Haworth after this paid their ancient proportion till the year 1810, when they again refused, and another mandamus was applied for without success, on the objection that the rate was retrospective, being laid to reimburse the churchwardens for sums *expended* by them. A rate was, however, shortly laid *prospectively*, and another action tried at York Lent assizes, in 1812, when Haworth was again worsted.

Close Catalogue of the Vicars of Bradford.

TIME OF IN- STITUTION.	VICARS.	PATRONS.	HOW VACATED.
1293	Richard de Halton, Presbyter	{ Robert Rector with the assent of Alice de Lacy }	Resigned
	Richard de Irby	Same	
1309	Richard de Eure, Pbr.	Same	
1327	Robert Moryn, Chaplain	{ Robert Son of Reginald de Baldock Rector }	Resigned
1328	Robert de Byngham, Pbr.	Same	
1331	William de Preston, Chaplain		Same
1335	Henry de Latrynton, Chaplain	Same Robert	Same
1337	Geoffry de Langton, Pbr.	Same	Same
1348	Adam de Lymbergh, Pbr.	Same	Same
	Richard de Wilsden, Pbr.		Same
1364	William Frankelayn	William de Mirfield	By death
1369	William de Norton, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
1370	William del Cotes, Pbr.	Same	
1374	Stephen de Eccleshill, Pbr.	Same	
	William		Resigned
1401	William Rodes, Pbr.	William de Wynceby	By death
	Thomas Banke, Pbr.	{ Dean and Canons of the Col- lege of Leicester }	Same
1432	Dyonis Gellys, Pbr.	Same	
1464	Henry Gellys, Pbr.	Same	By death
1476	John Webbestor, Pbr.	Same	Same
	Richard Strateburell	Same	Same
1503	{ Mr. Gilbert Beaconsshaw, Decr. B. or Beaconhill }	Same	Same
1537	Wm. More (Bp. of Colchester?)	John, Bishop of Lincoln	
1541	William Weston, S.T.P.	Assigns of the Col. of Leicester	Resigned
1556	Thomas Okden, Clerk	Other Assigns	By death
1563	Laurence Taylor, Clerk		Same
1568	Christopher Taylor, Clerk	Queen Elizabeth	Same
1595	Caleb Kempe, Cl., S.T.B.	Same	Same
1614	Richard Lister, Clerk, A.M.	Archbishop of York	Resigned
1615	John Oakel, A.M.	Francis Morrie & Francis Phillip	By death
1639	John Kempe, Clerk	Assigns of Sir John Maynard	Same
1640	Edward Hudson, Clerk	Charles the first	Same
1667	Abm. Brooksbank, Clerk, A.M.	Mary Maynard	Same
1667	Abm. Brooksbank, A.M.	Jonas Waterhouse	By death
1677	Francis Pemberton	Buller and Wife	Resigned
1698	Benjamin Baron	Archbishop of York, by lapse	By death
1706	Bradgate Ferrand	James Buller	Same
1710	Thomas Clapham		Same
1720	Benjamin Kennet, A.M.	Francis Buller	Same
1752	John Sykes, A.M.	Joseph and Jane Sykes	Same
1784	John Crosse, A.M.	Hammond Crosse, Esq.	Same
1816	Henry Heap, B.D.	Daniel Sykes and others	Same
1839	William Scoresby, D.D.	Trustees of Mr. Simeon	

The notices which I am able to give of the vicars of Bradford are unusually short. I know of many sources, written and printed, where much information on this head, and on other subjects connected with the church of Bradford might have been obtained; but in order to avail myself of them, it required much more time and money than, with the prospect I had of being repaid, I am able, prudently, to expend. The following remarks on the list of vicars are desultory and disconnected. —

The vicarage for sixty years after the Scottish incursion immediately subsequent to the battle of Bannockburn, was of so small a value, that eight (if not more) of the first vicars successively resigned. I have before stated that Mirfield, the rector, was a liberal man. I believe that besides giving the vicarage-house, he allowed the vicars, presented by him, to receive the rents of his land at Shelf.*

It is probable that the vicar of Bradford had, in ancient times, two chaplains or curates to assist him in the performance of the offices of the church. In the list of tenants appended to the survey or extent of 1342, of the manor of Bradford, made during the time it was in the possession of Henry Duke of Lancaster, as before fully mentioned, there are the following entries:—

William Dewsbury, capelan', tenet tertiam part' unius Burg'.

Adam Bolling, capelan', tenet two Burg'.

It is almost certain that these chaplains were engaged in the service of Bradford church, or of some chapel in the town.

Two of the earlier vicars, Wilsden and Eccleshill, were very probably natives of the parish, as in the times in which they lived, local surnames were a pretty sure index of residence.

* William de Mirfield, parson of the church of Bradford, on the death of William de Cotes, vicar, was found by inquisition post mortem, to be the owner of one hundred shillings yearly issuing out of land at Shelf, which had been received by the said Cotes. Cal. Inq. post mort., vol. 2, p. 329.

William Rodes and Henry Gelles, among a number, no doubt, of the old vicars, were interred in the chancel.*

As to the statement in the list of vicars that William More, bishop of *Colchester*, was vicar of Bradford, I am unable to give any explanation, except that it is, at least, an error respecting Colchester, which neither is, nor, as far I know, ever was the seat of a bishoprick.

Vicar Brooksbank was of the family of the Brooksbanks of Horton.

I believe vicar Baron was curate to Mr. Pemberton. He was collated to the vicarage by John Sharp, Archbishop of York, who possessed the right by reason of Buller, the patron, not presenting a clerk for induction in proper time.†

Bradgate Ferrand, M. A., was the second son of Robert Ferrand, Esquire, of Harden-grange, near Bingley, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding; and nephew of the Rev. Samuel Ferrand, vicar of Calverley. Bradgate Ferrand was born in 1682, and died on the third of May, 1709. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He lies buried in the chancel, and over the spot there is a grave-stone with a brass plate to his memory.

The next vicar, Clapham (of the ancient family of the Claphams of Bethmesley, Craven), was head master of the grammar-school when he was inducted into the vicarage. He died 1719, aged forty-nine years, and was buried in the church, where there is a monument to his memory.

His successor was of the family of the Sykes' of Drighlington, who appear, from their court of arms, to have been a

* William Rodes, vicar of St. Peter's, Bradford, by his will, proved on the Feast of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist, 1435, gave his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and all Saints, and his body to be buried in the chancel of Bradford church. Henry Gelles, M.A., vicar of Bradford, (will proved 2nd April, 1476,) gave his soul as above, and his body to be buried in the chancel of Bradford church.

† There is an entry in one of Bradford Church Registers, that he was collated by Archbishop Sharp to the vicarage 24th November, 1698, on the resignation of Pemberton.

branch of the ancient family of the Sykes' of Leeds. He was presented to the living of Bradford by Joseph and Jane Sykes, (I presume his father and mother,) who had bought of the patron the right of next presentation. Mr. Sykes died at Bradford, August 7th, 1783, aged sixty years. I have been informed, but not been able to meet with the work, that he wrote a History of Trade. There is a monument to his memory in the chancel.

The next vicar, the Rev. John Crosse, was born in the parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, in the year 1739. He was educated at a school at Hadley, near Barnet, Hertfordshire. He was afterwards entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and received the degree of M. A. from that college. It is not known by what bishop, or when he was ordained; but his first curacy was in Wiltshire, whence he removed to Lock Chapel, London. In 1765 he went abroad, and travelled for three years through the greater part of Europe. A MS. account of his travels is still extant. Soon after his return to England he was presented to the then very small livings of Crosstone and Todmorden, where he continued six years. He then became incumbent of White Chapel, Cleckheaton. His father, Hammond Crosse, Esquire, of Kensington, having bought for him the next presentation of Bradford vicarage, he was presented to it in 1784. He was vicar of Bradford thirty-two years, and died after a short illness June 17th, 1816. He lies interred on the north-west side of the church-yard, where his grave is distinguished only by a plain slab over it. It is, however, at the time this is written, the tardy intention of several of his admirers to raise by subscription a monument to his memory.*

* I have been indebted to the Rev. Wm. Morgan, incumbent of Christ Church, for the greater part of the above particulars relating to the Rev. Mr. Crosse. Mr. Morgan is at the time this is written, preparing for the press a life of this venerable vicar, and I have every reason to think that it will be an interesting work; certainly no man is better fitted for the task, as Mr. Morgan was for a long period on terms of strict intimacy with Mr. Crosse.

Though for a few years before his death he was totally blind, yet he continued to perform the offices of the church till a fortnight before his death. There are few ministers who have enjoyed so unbounded a popularity in their own parishes as Mr. Crosse. He lived on the most friendly terms with men of every grade of religious and political belief. He was, in doctrine, of the Evangelical school, taking (as is not generally the case with that section) the Arminian view of the Scriptures. During his ministry, there was not sufficient accommodation in the parish church, even with the three large galleries he built, for his numerous hearers. In a word, he was a counterpart of Chaucer's good parson, and his character has been felicitously described* in the words of that poet, from which description I extract the following :

" He was a shepherd, and no mercenary.
 " To draw forth to heaven with fairness,
 " By good example was his business.
 " He waited after no pomp nor reverence,
 " Nor marked him no spiced conscience ;
 " But Christ's love and his apostles twelve
 " He taught, but first he followed it himself."

The successor of Mr. Crosse, the Rev. Henry Heap, was born at a farm-house in the township of Langfield, near Todmorden, in March, 1789. His father was a mason ; and on the formation of the canal up Todmorden valley, entered into some successful contracts, and amassed by honest means a small fortune. When Mr. Crosse was incumbent at Crosstone, he and Mr. Heap's father (who then resided at Millwood, in Crosstone) were intimate ; and it was principally through the endeavours of Mr. Crosse, that the son was brought up to the Church. Mr. Heap was educated for the ministry chiefly by the Rev. Samuel Knight, vicar of Halifax. He was never entered as a student at any university. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Crosse, he was first curate of St. James's church, in Manchester, under the late Rev. Dr. Bailey.

* In the pamphlet edited by Dr. Outhwaite, before mentioned.

In 1816 he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford, which he held to his death, on the 17th January, 1839; having nearly completed his fiftieth year. The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the strong recommendation of his Grace of York, bestowed upon him the degree of B.D. He possessed many sterling excellencies of heart. There are in the character of Chaucer's parson, some traits which I believe may be appositely applied to Mr. Heap.—

"He was in adversity full patient,
 "And soch one he was provid ofte sithes,
 "Full loth were him to cursin for his tithes,
 "But rather wolde he given out of dout,
 "Unto his pore parish'ners all about:
 "Both of his offryng and of his substaunce,
 "He couth in lityl thing have sufficaunce."*

He lies in the south aisle of the church, where the spot is marked with an inscribed grave-stone. He was twice married. He had, for his second wife, the daughter of Richard Fawcett, Esquire, of Bradford.

I have been unable to make out a consecutive list of the lecturers at the church under Sunderland's gift. Francis Gleadstone, A.M., was lecturer for twenty-one years, and died on the 7th October, 1692. There is a monument to his memory in the chancel of the church. Sometime after him the Rev. Mr. Hill was lecturer, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Butler, who held the lectureship fifty years. It is now held by the Rev. William Atkinson, A. M.; but the duties are performed by the Rev. John Butterfield, A. M.

I give here a copy of the following terrier :—

A TRUE NOTE AND TERRIER

Of all the glebe lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, stocks, implements, tenements, portions of tythes, and other rights belonging to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Bradford, in the county and diocese of York, now in the use and possession of HENRY

* Prologue to *Canterbury Tales*, in U'ray's edition of Chaucer.

HEAP, clerk, vicar of the said church, taken made and received the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, by the appointment of the most reverend father in God, Edward, Lord Archbishop of York, to be exhibited at his ordinary visitation, to be held at Leeds, in the said county and diocese, on the first day of August in the said year.—

FIRST. The vicarage-house, built with stone and covered with slate, situate in Barkerend in the township of Bradford, sixty-four feet in length and thirty-one feet in breadth within the walls, containing on the first floor five rooms, four of which are ceiled, three of them are floored with boards and the other two with stones, one cellar beneath the boarded room; at the west end of the house on the second floor are seven rooms, all of which are ceiled; one brew-house or out-kitchen adjoining to the said house eighteen feet long and ten and a half feet broad within the walls; one slated barn and stable under the same roof, walled with stone and brick, thirty-seven feet long and thirteen feet broad within the walls; one coach-house and harness-room; one small garden on the south-west part of the said house, bounded on the west by Dead (Vicar) lane: also three closes of meadow ground lying contiguous and adjoining to the said house, commonly called the New Vicarage Closes, containing three acres, bounded by the said garden on the north, by a close in the occupation of Charles Harris on the south, and by a lane called Dead-lane on the west: also one small court between the said dwelling house and the high road leading from Bradford to Leeds.

SECOND. The ancient glebe lands formerly consisted of three enclosures of meadow ground, lying contiguous in Goodmansend (Bridge-street), within the township of Bradford aforesaid, commonly called the Old Vicarage Closes, containing together four acres; but as the smoke from the different mills has rendered the grass or herbage unfit for cattle the half of this land has been sold for £1750, and the money placed in the three per cent consols, interest for which amounting to £62 15s. 8d. is regularly paid to the vicar; the remaining two acres are bounded by the high road leading from Bradford to Wakefield on the east, by a house garden and close in the occupation of John Wainwright or his undertenants on the south, by a brook called Bowling-beck on the west, and by two closes in the occupation of William Maud on the north. Part of the fences are walls and part of them quicksets.

THIRD. The church-yard containing by estimation (with the additional ground consecrated in the year 1819) one acre and thirty-four perches, is bounded by the high road leading from Brad-

ford to Leeds on the south, by a road to Stott-hill on the east, by the road to Undercliffe on the north, and by a foot-path leading to the premises formerly the free grammar school on the west.

FOURTH. The vicarage is endowed with several small tythes, Easter offerings, mortuaries and surplice dues, and other customary fees which are paid throughout the parish.

FIFTH. Belonging to the said church are one silver flagon and one large cup with a cover, two silver chalices and two silver patens the weight not marked, one folio bible and two common prayer books, a brass candlestick with sixteen branches, five brass candlesticks in the pulpit reading desk and clerk's desk, one font and cover, one church clock, eight bells with their frames and chimes, and a tinkling bell, one large organ, four surplices, eight register parchment books, and three paper register books for marriages, baptisms, and funerals, pursuant to the late act of parliament.

SIXTH. The church and church-yard fence are repaired by the parish; the chancel is repaired by the Impropiator, the parish finding moss, mortar, and glass.

SEVENTH. To the *Parish Clerk* there are due from every family keeping a separate fire two-pence, from every one keeping a plough four-pence yearly; for every publication of banns one shilling, for marriage by banns sixpence, by license two shillings and sixpence, for every funeral in the church-yard sixpence, for every funeral in the church five shillings and in the chancel seven shillings, and for every proclamation in the church or church-yard two-pence. To the sexton there is due for digging a grave and tolling the bell two shillings, and for digging a grave in the church and tolling bell seven shillings and sixpence. The sexton is obliged to make the graves for children three feet in depth and of others four feet in depth. The clerk and sexton are appointed by the vicar.

EIGHTH. In the year of our Lord 1671, Peter Sunderland, late of Fairweather-green in this parish, Esq., left £40 per annum for a lecturer or assistant to the vicar of Bradford.

NINTH. For every interment in the church five guineas is (are) due to the vicar.

Also, Nathan Dixon, late of Shipley in this parish, left the yearly sum of ten shillings for preaching a sermon every Candlemas day in the said church, which is now paid by William Wainman, Esq.

N. B. There are six chapels of ease in the parish, in five of which the curates take the surplice fees and account with the vicar for the same at Easter.

18

THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

18



FLAXMAN, R.A. SCULPTOR.

THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO

the first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876.

The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845.

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FLAXMAN, R.A. SCULPTOR.

the first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and powerful navy, which was able to project its power into the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. This was a major factor in the United States' decision to intervene in the Cuban Revolution.

The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and powerful economy, which was able to provide the United States with the resources it needed to intervene in the Cuban Revolution. This was a major factor in the United States' decision to intervene in the Cuban Revolution.

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The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and powerful political system, which was able to provide the United States with the resources it needed to intervene in the Cuban Revolution. This was a major factor in the United States' decision to intervene in the Cuban Revolution.

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The walls of the church are incrustated with a number of beautiful monuments. In the large copies of this work, I have given an account of those most worthy of attention. The undermentioned three, however, deserve a notice here.

On the north wall of the upper chancel, and within the altar railings, is probably one of the finest pieces of sculpture that this age has produced. It is to the memory of Abraham Balme, a gentleman of Bradford; and by the chisel of the celebrated Flaxman. Cunningham, in his life of Flaxman, says that the great sculptor thought this monument, and one erected for the Yarborough family at Street Thorp, near York, to be "two of his most effective compositions." That to Mr. Balme is a choice piece of "motionless grace." It is a personation of venerable Age instructing Youth. Whether the symmetry, ease, and beauty of the figures—the natural disposition of the drapery—or the happiness of the conception be considered, it must be regarded as a piece of almost unequalled excellence in English sculpture. As the graver will, next to a personal inspection, give the best idea of the beauty of this monument, an engraving of it accompanies this work.

In the space which anciently formed "Bolling Chapel," and which is now enclosed with iron rails, there is an elegant marble monument to the late William Sharp, Esq., of this town, surgeon.—A female figure of excellent sculpture, and of the human size, is leaning in a sorrowful attitude upon a square pediment, on the front of which is a basso-relievo likeness of Mr. Sharp.

In the chancel, a marble monument erected by Miss Hartley to the memory of her parents, Samuel and Mary Hartley. The monument is surmounted by a beautifully executed figure in relief of a female in the attitude of submission to the dispensations of Providence.

The church contains sittings for fourteen hundred persons. The whole of the pews and seats are private property, and attached to the houses throughout the parish. Many of the owners of such of these houses as are not situated in or near the town, let for hire the church-seats belonging to them.

The parish of Bradford is, in an ecclesiastical respect, within the diocese of Ripon, the archdeaconry of the West-Riding, and the deanry of Pontefract. The vicarage of Bradford is worth a little less than five hundred pounds yearly ; which is but a poor income, when the extent of the population under the vicar's care, and the numerous pecuniary calls on his income are considered.

The following, taken from an ancient document, shews the nature and amount of the vicarial dues :—

THE SMALL TYTHES

Wherewith the Vicarage of Bradford is endowed are these :—Calves, Milk, Pigs, Geese, Turkeys, Foals, Bees, Eggs, Easter Offerings, &c.

CALVES.

Calves are not paid in kind, but by immemorial custom eight groats have been the modus for a calf, which is due when any one person hath six or more calves calved in one year : the Vicar allowing out of the said eight groats three half-pence a-piece for so many calves as such person wants of ten ; and if any one person hath five calves in one year, there is a modus of sixteen-pence due for half a calf.

MILK.

Milk is not paid in kind, but by a modus of three half-pence for every cow that hath calved within the year, provided they exceed not the number of four ; for where a calf or half a calf is paid for there is nothing due for milk ; and for every cow that hath not calved, commonly called strips, there is one penny due.

PIGS.

Pigs are paid in kind according to this custom :—If the sow hath six or more pigs there is one pig due, the Vicar paying to the owner as many pence as there wants of ten ; and if she hath under six there is a penny a pig due for as many as she hath.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

Geese are gathered in kind where the Vicar pleaseth ; where they are not taken in kind there is a penny a-piece due for every goose the

owner hath hatched and brought up in that year. There are few turkeys kept in the parish, but some there are and they pay as geese do, one at six; the Vicar paying as many pence as there wants of ten, and so of geese and other tythable things.

FOALS.

Foals are not taken in kind, but a modus of three half-pence is paid for every foal.

BEEES.

Bees are taken in kind if the Vicar pleaseth.—When any person hath six or more hives which swarmed that year, there is one due to the Vicar, he paying the owner a penny for every hive there wants of ten. There is half a hive due when the owner hath ten, for which he must agree with the Vicar, and a penny a hive is due for every hive any person hath under six.

Note.—That only the increase of bees is to be paid for; so that nothing is due for a hive of bees that did not swarm that year.

EGGS.

It is said that eggs were formerly gathered in kind at Shrovetide, one for every hen and two for every cock, but that in regard to the great trouble of gathering them it hath been a custom of long standing for every person in the parish that keepeth hens to pay a penny for them at Easter when they pay their other dues, the chapelry of Haworth only excepted where they are yet gathered in kind according to the former custom.

EASTER OFFERINGS.

The Easter offerings are two-pence for every person who is 16 years old or above throughout the whole parish, under the name of communicants, and every householder pays a penny for his house and a half-penny for his reek or smoke, which are called house dues, and one penny for his garden. Here note that the master or mistress of the family is liable to pay for all that are in his or her house or family, whether relations or friends, boarders or servants. And it is said that if any person comes to reside in any family, and hath lain nine nights in the house before Easter, the master or mistress of the family is obliged to pay for him or them as communicants.

All these small tythes and other dues (except those in the chapelry of Haworth) are to be paid before Easter; the Vicar sitting in the Free School to receive them, on Thursday before Palm Sunday, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday before Easter. But in the chapelry of Haworth the Vicar receives them there every Easter Monday, after he has preached a sermon at that place.*

* This practice of sitting in the school, and going to Haworth, has been discontinued.

THE SURPLICE FEES

Belonging to the Vicar of Bradford, according to an old document:—

MARRIAGES.

For marrying with a license, five shillings.

For banns publishing in the Church, commonly called here *spurrings*, sixpence, which is paid at the time of bringing the names of the persons to the Minister.

And at the time of marriage, one shilling.

Note.—That if either the man or woman live in this parish and is married in another, he or she ought to pay the full dues to this Church.—Sed Quere.

BURIALS.

For burials in the Church, whether young children or upgrown persons, five groats.

And in the Church-yard for every corpse borne underhand, tenpence.

And for young children usually carried upon the head of a woman, fivepence.

CHURCHINGS.

For churching of women, sixpence.

Note.—That these surplice fees are the same at all the Chapels in the Parish, which the Curates take for the Vicar, and account with him and pay him at Easter.

MORTUARIES.

Mortuaries are paid in all parts of the Parish, according to the Act of Parliament for settling mortuaries.

MILLS.

There are fourteen mills for corn in the parish, every one of which it is probable paid a modus formerly, but now but six of them pay any thing to the Church,—the time of payment is at Easter.

	s.	d.	
Great Horton Mill	1	8	Bradford Mill
Sam's Mill in Horton	1	0	Bolling Mill
Lenthorp Mill	2	0	Frizinghall Mill
Dixon Mill in Shipley	2	6	Roydes Hall Mill
Thornton Hall Mill	2	0	Wilsden Old Mill
A new Mill in Wilsden	2	0	Haworth Mill
			Oxenhope Mill
			Stanbury Mill

In the extract from Leland's Itinerary, given in a former part of this work, mention is made of a chapel of St. Sitha,

which in Leland's days stood in the town. It seems to have been a foundation detached from the church ; but I have not been able to obtain, from written records, a single trace to any circumstances relating to it, although I have searched for information on the subject in the proper quarters. A tradition prevails in the town that this chapel stood immediately to the west of the Bee-hive inn, in Westgate. There is some probability of this being correct ; for, besides the tradition, which is of no new date, there is, under an archway adjoining the above-named inn, a doorway which has all the resemblance of having belonged to such a place as an ancient chapel.

Close to the west gate of the church-yard, there is lying a stone six feet in length, upon which is rudely sculptured the figure of a tree, branching at the top in the form of a cross. I know that in the middle ages, crosses of a similar kind prevailed. It is far from being improbable that this stone, of which I annex a cut, once stood erect in some part of Bradford church-yard ; as, in former days, crosses were very commonly erected in such places.



The notices of the new churches in Bradford may, without any impropriety of arrangement, be comprised in the same section and under the same head as the mother church.—

CHRIST CHURCH

Was built in the year 1815, by subscription, at a cost of £5400. An anonymous lady gave to the work, through the hands of the Rev. Dr. Gascoigne, for a long period secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the intimate friend of Mr. Crosse (vicar), the munificent sum of £800. The church, which is in the pure Carpenters' Gothic style, with square turret, was erected from a design by Mr. J. Taylor of Leeds, and consecrated the twelfth of October, 1815. It was, in 1826 and 1836, enlarged and repaired: at a cost, the latter time, of £900, obtained in subscriptions. The living has at various times been augmented from parliamentary grants by lot, first in 1816 with £800; 1817 with £600, and in 1822 with £800. The church contains one thousand three hundred sittings, of which four hundred at the origin of the church were made free. Other two hundred are free, in respect of sums granted by the Society for enlarging Churches. It presents a very elegant interior, and has a fine-toned organ. The patron is the vicar of Bradford for the time being. On the erection of the church, the Rev. William Morgan, B.D., was presented to the living by Vicar Crosse, and still holds it.

ST. JAMES'S

Is a beautiful specimen of the Lancet-Gothic style, with a handsome tower and spire. There are few finer structures of the kind. It was built under the superintendence of Mr. Walker Rawstorne of Bradford, at the sole cost of John Wood, Esq., and the first stone of it was laid by him October 31st, 1836, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The whole expense of erecting the church, and parsonage-house and school-room attached to it (inclusive of the cost of the land), amounted to nearly fourteen thousand pounds! The endowment will require a considerable additional sum. So long as one stone of this structure continues upon another, it will remain a monument, more durable than

brass, of the noble liberality of its worthy founder. It contains eleven hundred sittings, of which six hundred are free. It is, on account of an unfortunate dispute respecting the surplice and other fees claimed for the mother church, not yet consecrated; but was opened for public worship under the bishop's license in 1838. The Rev. G. S. Bull was the first incumbent, but has lately resigned the living, and no one has yet succeeded him in it.

ST. JOHN'S.

This church has been built at the sole expense of J. Berthon, Esquire, a gentleman of fortune, residing in the Isle of Wight. Bradford had no claims upon the generosity of Mr. Berthon beyond any other town in England, except the notorious want of church accommodation for its great population. The cost of the structure, inclusive of the site, amounted to nearly £4000. There are one thousand one hundred and fifty sittings in the church, none of which are free, but many of them are let at a very low rate. The fabric was opened, under the bishop's license, for public worship on the 27th of September, 1840. The endowment, at present, consists only of the rents of the pews, and of the surplice fees. The Rev. J. C. Pearson is the present incumbent.

Another church which has not yet received its name, is now in course of erection on the confines of the townships of Manningham and Bradford. The cost (inclusive of the land) is estimated at upwards of £5000, and will be defrayed by subscription. £2000 have already been subscribed by the gentlemen of Bradford.

THE DISSENTERS.

It is not within the province of this work to enter into any detailed account of the rise and progress of Nonconformity or Dissent. To the general reader, however, the following slight sketch may prove of interest.—When either religious or political opinion has been long pent up, it is apt on breaking the barrier, to run beyond the line marked out as its limits by those who first gave it freedom. Thus it was at the Reformation. From the days of Elizabeth to those of Charles the first a spirit of very free inquiry on religious topics prevailed. The Church of England invested herself with the authority of that of Rome, and endeavoured to prescribe the bounds of religious belief. The results were the violent struggles between the hierarchy and those who assumed the liberty of thinking and acting unfettered on religious subjects, which ended in the death of Charles. During the time of Cromwell, the State Church was modelled on the Presbyterian plan, in which the distinguishing difference from the Episcopalian one was church government. The greater part of the Presbyterian ministers being stern republicans, several severe and impolitic measures were, on the restoration of Charles the second and the reinstatement of Episcopacy, resorted to in order to silence them. The first of these was the Uniformity Act, passed in 1662, which decreed that all ministers who refused to comply with its terms should resign their livings on Bartholomew Day in that year. These terms were so narrow and rigid, that many orthodox divines who were well affected to the monarchy, and also to the ritual of the church, were obliged to quit their benefices. Two thousand ministers

were by that act ejected from their homes and livings, and turned adrift on the world.* The Uniformity Act was, in 1665, followed by what is termed the Five-Mile Act. In 1672, a Royal Declaration was issued, abrogating the laws which had been passed against Dissenters; but this declaration was shortly afterwards suspended. The Dissenters at Bradford, notwithstanding these persecutions, continued a numerous and influential body till 1688; when liberty of conscience was declared to be the law of England. After this time they seem to have lost their zeal. Many of the old Presbyterians

* The ministers ejected from their livings in this neighbourhood were, according to Calamy, these :—

Jonas Waterhouse, A. M., minister of Bradford, of whom an account is given before. I find, however, from the notes to Thoresby's Diary, edited by Mr. Hunter, that he was the son of Henry Waterhouse of Tooting, in Surrey, to which part a branch of the Waterhouses of Halifax had migrated; that he was the friend of Thoresby, and often preached in Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds; and that he was one of those Nonconformist ministers who were supported by Phillip, Lord Wharton.

Thomas Sharp, A. M., was the eldest son of John Sharp, (the head of that family, who resided at Horton-hall,) and the brother of Abraham Sharp, the Mathematician, and cousin to Archbishop Sharp. His father was a great favourer of the Parliament and the Presbyterians, and had a good estate. Thomas Sharp was sent to Cambridge in 1649, and put under the tuition of his maternal uncle, the Rev. David Clarkson of Clare-hall. When his uncle was presented to the living of Addle, he became a pupil of Mr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tillotson. Having been ordained, he entered upon the ministry at Peterborough, whence he returned to his native place in 1660, and on the death of his uncle he became minister of Addle. On the Restoration he resigned it to avoid a law-suit. He afterwards lived in his father's house at Little-Horton retiredly; but on the Royal Declaration being issued in 1672, he licensed a room in his father's house to preach in, and formed one of the first societies of Dissenters here. He afterwards preached at Morley, and finally became pastor of Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, where he died in 1693, aged fifty-nine years, and was buried in the New Church. He published a work called "Verses on Sleep," and "Divine Comforts antidoting inward Perplexities." Besides these he left several tracts and poems in MS. He was the particular friend of Thoresby.—*Vide Calamy, and also Fawcett's Life of Oliver Heywood.*

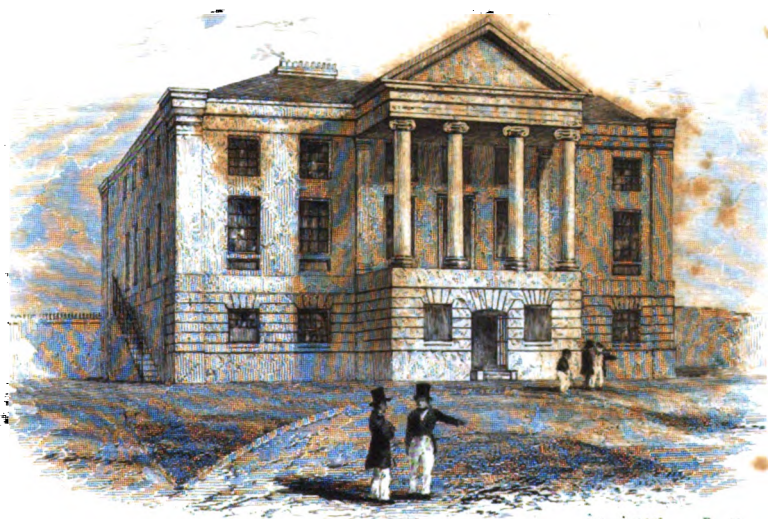
Mr. Robert Town, senior, formerly minister of Elland, was ejected from Haworth chapel. He died in 1663, aged seventy.

Mr. Joseph Dawson ejected from Thornton chapel. He lived after his ejection near Halifax, and preached near Birstall. He afterwards was pastor at Morley, and died there, June 1709, aged seventy-three. He was a pious and learned man.

conformed to the Established Church; and the others gradually adopted Unitarian views. In the latter part of last century the Baptists, Independents, and other sects obtained a footing here. That period may be considered as the era of Modern Dissent in Bradford; since which it has increased with a rapidity almost without parallel. Its professors form a large and respectable portion of society in Bradford, and possess numbers of capacious and elegant chapels.

PRESBYTERIANS.

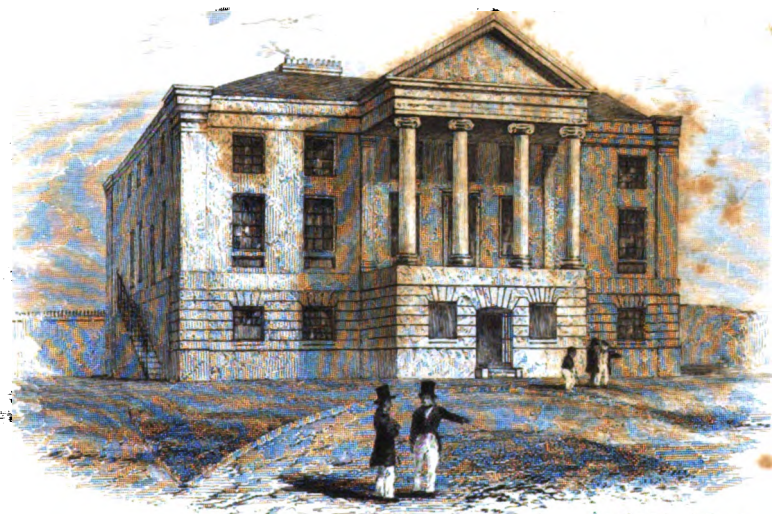
These are only known here as Unitarians, but I shall notice them under their old name. Their meeting-house in Chapel-lane is an old but convenient building. Fawcett, in his *Life of Oliver Heywood*, says that it was erected in 1717, and that previously the Dissenters of Bradford "assembled to worship" at Little-Horton, and at a place not far from Wibsey." This statement appears not to be quite correct, for I have seen mentioned, long before 1717, the meeting-house in *Chapel-fold* at Bradford; and Oliver Heywood, in his *Diary* states, that in the year after the Royal Declaration of 1672 had issued, chapels were erected at Bradford, Halifax, and other places in the neighbourhood. The present chapel was probably built about the year 1717; but it seems there had been a dissenting place of worship here before, and that its site was somewhere in Chapel-lane. The interior of the present structure is fitted up with a quantity of old oak wainscoting, brought from Howley-hall on its demolition; and the current tradition is, that the ancient gateway to the chapel was also brought from the same place. It is a piece of ancient and curious workmanship,—an engraving of it is inserted in these pages. The congregation, like many of the old Presbyterians, adopted, about the year 1770, Unitarian opinions; but for a considerable period previous they had been tending to that point. The chapel is richly endowed. Jeremy Dixon of Heaton-royds, yeoman, by his



COURT HOUSE.



GATEWAY, UNITARIAN CHAPEL.



COURT HOUSE.



GATEWAY, UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

will, dated 22nd February, 1724, gave a farm in Denholme, called Birchin Lee, being then of the yearly rent of ten pounds, unto the trustees of this chapel, to the use for ever thereafter of the minister, being a Protestant Dissenter from the Established Church. This farm now yields a considerable rent.

I have not been able to obtain a list of the ministers at this chapel. The late Mr. Dawson, a partner in the Low-moor Iron-works Company, was for some time pastor of it ; after him the Rev. Mr. Dean ; then the Rev. W. Turner ; and next the late Rev. N. T. Heineken. This last gentleman was a true specimen of the old Presbyterian ministers—a learned and truly good man.

INDEPENDENTS.

This denomination had, in Bradford, a three-fold origin.—First : when the old Presbyterians adopted Unitarian tenets, and otherwise began to swerve in their belief, several members seceded from Chapel-fold. Second : in the year 1767 the Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, a grandson of the celebrated Bishop Stillingfleet, began to preach at Bierley Episcopal Chapel. He was a powerful preacher, and was Calvinistic in his opinions. Great numbers went constantly from Bradford during the five years he continued at Bierley, to hear him preach there,—were converts of his ministry, and adopted his views. Third : during the times that the celebrated Whitfield preached here, a number of persons became Methodists of his persuasion. These holding the tenets of particular redemption and its concomitant articles of belief, could not associate with, nor closely join, the Wesleyan Methodists. There being thus three bodies of Christians here agreeing in the general principles of their creeds, and without any place of worship, they tacitly united to form a congregation, and a room was hired in the Old Brewhouse, where they first met for public worship, under the guidance of an Independent minister, and laid the foundation of a society of Indepen-

dents.* The congregation having increased, and gained strength and consistency of opinion, they erected their chapel in Little-Horton Lane in 1780. The Rev. James Crosley was the first pastor, but he died after having preached in it only one Sunday. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Holgate, who was pastor up to the year 1808, when the Rev. Thomas Taylor was chosen. Immediately after his entry upon the office, the congregation which had before been only thin so greatly increased, that the chapel was enlarged. The Rev. Jonathan Glyde is the present pastor. The chapel contains fourteen hundred sittings, of which eleven hundred and fifty are let.

The Independents of Bradford so rapidly increased in numbers, that Salem Chapel was built, at a cost of about £5000, a large part of which yet remains unpaid. It was finished in February, 1836. There are in it eleven hundred and fifty sittings. It is a large massive building, and has, externally and internally, a handsome appearance. Since its erection, the Rev. J. G. Miall has been the minister.

Airedale Independent College.—The germ of this institution for educating young men for the Independent ministry, was an academy at Heckmondwike, formed for a similar purpose in 1756. In the year 1783 the academy was removed to Northowram. In 1800 the Airedale Independent College was founded at Idle; and endowed in 1803, by a bequest of Edward Hanson, Esquire, with £5000 three per cent. consols. Mrs. Bacon of Bradford, in 1829, gave two estates at Fagley and Undercliffe to increase the endowment. The premises at Idle having become too small for the increase of students, a subscription was entered into by the supporters of the institution, for the purpose of erecting the present

* The late Rev. Mr. Cockin of Halifax, (Independent minister,) very frequently, before the Independents had a meeting-house at Bradford, preached in the open air in the old market-place at the bottom of Westgate, standing upon some steps at the front of a shop.

college at Undercliffe, which was designed by Mr. Clarke. The erection of it began in 1831. It is a large and well designed and convenient stone building, ornamented with a portico, and has accommodation for twenty students. Owing to its elevated site it has a very imposing appearance. In 1834 the institution was removed from Idle to it. The Rev. William Vint was the tutor during all the time the institution continued at Idle; but he died soon after its removal, and was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Scott, who now holds the office. The yearly income arising from the endowment and other sources is about £900.

A chapel was, in connection with the College, erected in 1839, in High-street. It is a very handsome structure, and from its elevated and towering position, forms a strong feature in the appearance of the town. The cost of its erection, which was defrayed by subscription, was near £3000. There are in it eight hundred sittings. The Rev. Walter Scott is the pastor.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptists owe their origin indirectly to what in the quaint phraseology of the old Dissenters is called an "Interest" which they had at Rawden. During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, a Baptist minister, named William Mitchell, preached at various places in the West-Riding, and among others at Rawden. The fruit of his labours, was the formation in 1707, of a Baptist "Interest" there. Many of its members were local preachers, and laboured in the surrounding villages; at Heaton, a branch society was formed, which was in 1753 transplanted to Bradford. The members here, originally amounted to twenty-three.* The first meeting-

* The numbers, however, increased fast. In 1757 eighteen were admitted members, and in the following year forty. In a few years after the first formation of the society, it contained one hundred and thirty members. In 1770, thirty members were dismissed to form the society at Farsley. But previous to the com-

house of the Baptists at Bradford, and I believe the second in the West-Riding, stood in the "Tyrrels," behind the Commercial Inn. The place had been previously used as a licensed cockpit. It is one of the old buildings now standing on the above-mentioned spot. The Baptists, about the year 1755, removed from the 'Cockpit' to a small meeting-house they had erected at the top of Westgate, near the site of the present chapel, which was built in 1782. Westgate Chapel was, in 1817, greatly enlarged, and a Sunday-school added to it, at an expense of £1050, which was raised by the contributions of the congregation.

The first settled Baptist pastor in Bradford was William Crabtree, who, for a period of nearly fifty years filled the office.* The elder Baptist ministers were averse to the ceremony of baptism being performed in any building. During all the time of Mr. Crabtree's pastorate, the members admitted into the society were baptised in the mill-goit, somewhere at the bottom of Silsbridge-lane; but shortly after the late Dr. Steadman succeeded Mr. Crabtree (1805), a baptistry was formed in Westgate Chapel. Dr. Steadman died in 1837, and the Rev. H. Dowson succeeded him as pastor.

The Baptists erected, in 1823, a large chapel in Bridge-street, called Sion Chapel. It was opened May 5th, 1824.

menacement of Dr. Steadman's labours, the minister having become incapacitated for his duty, the society dwindled considerably. In the first year, however, of Mr. Steadman's ministry, forty-six persons were added to the society; and after eight years' residence, he had gained to the society one hundred and seventy-five members. In 1824, the society consisted of between three and four hundred members. In that year twenty-three members were dismissed from Westgate Chapel, to form the nucleus of the society at Sion Chapel; and in 1825, eighteen were also dismissed, to form a society at Heaton.—*The Lives of Crabtree and Steadman.*

* For several years after Mr. Crabtree came to Bradford, the Baptists were so poor that he at first very honourably earned the greater part of his livelihood by following his trade of Shalloon Weaver. An old and respectable Baptist gives, traditionally, a strong instance of this poverty. He states that when the first Society obtained a house to worship in, they could not afford to buy benches; and that "the old women who attended the meeting, wended their way thither with their *stools* under their arms."

The site was given by Miss Ward, and the building erected by subscription. The Rev. B. Godwin was the first pastor of it, and the Rev. Thomas Steadman succeeded him.

Baptist College.—In Dr. Steadman's Life, by his son, there is an account of the origin of this institution, from which the following particulars are extracted. In the year 1804 a society was formed called the "Northern Education Society," for the purpose of educating pious young men for the Baptist ministry. In January, 1806, an academy for the purpose was begun at Little-Horton, under the superintendence of the Rev. William (afterwards Dr.) Steadman. The premises were rented. The principal contributor to this institution at its commencement was James Bury, Esquire, of Pendle-hill, Lancashire. In 1814, the Rev. John Sutcliffe of Olney, died, and bequeathed his library, worth £500, to the academy, upon condition of paying the expences of its removal, and £100 to his executors. In 1817, Thomas Kay, Esquire, of Fulford, near York, gave £1271 for the purchase of the present premises for the college; and, on his suggestion, the name of the original society was changed to "Northern Baptist Education Society." Miss Ward of Bradford, left in 1834, by her will, £500 to the college; and next year Samuel Broadley, Esquire, of the same place, gave (by his will) £5000, upon trust, that the interest thereof should be applied to the purposes of the institution for ever. Among the other donors to it were James Bury, Esquire, £500; and J. B. Wilson, Esquire, of Clapham-common, £950. The premises were greatly enlarged, and the president's house built in 1824. There is accommodation in the college for twenty students. In 1836 Dr. Steadman resigned the presidentship of the college, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Ackworth, M.A.

The General Baptists (that is, Baptists who do not hold Calvinistic tenets) in 1836 built a chapel in Prospect-street, which was opened on the 15th January, 1837.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The first visit of Mr. Wesley to the neighbourhood of Bradford, was on the 17th of June, 1744, when he preached at Little-Horton.* Tradition says it was at Little-Horton Hall, the residence of the Sharps. Previous to the introduction of Methodism into these parts, Mr. Ingham, founder of the sect of Inghamites, had established several societies in the neighbourhood; and among these, there was one at Bradford, and another at Horton. There is the following entry in Mr. Wesley's Journal, respecting these two societies. "1745, April 25th, I preached at Horton and Bradford. "Here I could not but observe how God had made void all "their labour, 'who make void the law through Faith;' out "of their large societies in these towns, how small a remnant is left. In Horton, scarce ten persons out of four "score, and in Bradford not one soul." On January 24th, 1746, and April 25th, 1747, Mr. Wesley again visited Bradford and preached. On the latter occasion, a small class was formed—the germ of the Bradford Methodist Society.†

* It is mentioned in the journal of Nelson, one of the earliest Methodists, that he was confined in the old dungeon in Bradford. It appears that he had been pressed as a soldier, and that his captain put him in the dungeon for security over night. I am glad to state that the authorities of the town had no hand in this act of injustice. Nelson gives a moving account of the nauseous state of this dungeon, which was then the common "black hole" of the town. It is about two stories beneath the surface of the ground, and under the northernmost of the two houses which stand at the bottom and face direct up Westgate. The entrance to it in Ivegate remains yet. Nelson says the dungeon smelt worse than a hog-stye, owing to the blood and filth which sunk from the place over it, where the butchers killed; and that the Methodists of Bradford sung and prayed all night outside the dungeon, and he joined them in their exercises from within. He was imprisoned 4th May, 1744.

† On the first introduction of Methodism, the spots generally selected for out-door preaching by Wesley, Whitfield, Grimshaw, and the other early propagators of Methodism here, were the Bowling-green front, the open space in the Tyrrils near the cockpit, and the spot lately occupied as a coal-staith in Well-street. This latter place was the particular arena of Mr. Grimshaw. The Vicar of Bradford complained to the Archbishop of York, and wished measures to be taken to put Methodism down here; but he returned for answer, "Oh, let those mad fellows alone."

The first meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists in Bradford, was a large room in the Cockpit, which having in 1755 been vacated by the Baptists, under the leadership of Mr. Crabtree, the Methodist society rented it. The floor of this place after a short time giving way, the society occupied for a period, a barn behind the Paper-hall, then in the occupation of Mr. James Garnett; but they afterwards returned to the room at the Cockpit, and worshipped there till 1766, when their first chapel, generally termed the "Octagon," in Great-Horton-Lane (on the site of which Grove-house stands), was built. Mr. Wesley, in his Journal, (July, 1768,) says, "They (the Methodists of Bradford) have just built a preaching-house fifty-four feet square, the largest octagon in England; and it is the first of the kind where the roof is built with common sense, rising only a third of its breadth."

During the first stages of Methodism in Bradford, polemical theology ran high. The Antinomianism which had been sowed in the town by Ingham, was not dead. It caused considerable dissensions amongst the first members of the Methodist society in this town. Wesley alludes to these "jarrings" in his Journal, May 2nd, 1788. It appears that Mr. Crabtree gave the early Methodists some disquietude respecting his tenets; for Wesley also says, that "an Anabaptist teacher had perplexed and unsettled the minds of several; but they are now (1761) less ignorant of Satan's devices."*

* This is a harsh and unjust observation, and very probably arose from the following circumstance:—Mr. Hampson, one of the earliest Methodist preachers in Bradford circuit, preached one evening in the Methodist Chapel, on the doctrine of the final perseverance of saints. One of the members of Mr. Crabtree's Baptist Society (William Cook), was not satisfied with Mr. Hampson's arguments against that doctrine, and afterwards challenged him to dispute the point in public, to which Mr. Hampson agreed. A stage being erected in Burnet-fields, (formerly belonging to Kirkstall Abbey,) near Little-Horton, the wordy combatants, surrounded by a large concourse of people, entered the lists. Mr. Crabtree and Mr. Samuel Taylor were on the Calvinistic side; and Mr. Hampson and his fellow preacher, Mr. Titus Knight, were on the Arminian side of the question. The result, as stated in Mann's Life of Crabtree, was, that Mr. Knight became a convert to Calvinism. He afterwards

In 1769 Bradford became the head of a circuit, including the present circuits of Halifax, Sowerby-bridge, Yeadon, Woodhouse-grove, and Shipley. The first Wesleyan preachers stationed in Bradford, were John Oliver and Thomas Lee. On May second, 1788, Wesley preached to a large congregation in Bradford Church.

The following statements shew the number of members in Bradford circuit, at every decennial period from the formation of the Society :—

1770....	807	1810....	2000
1780....	1754	1820....	1720
1790....	1085	1830....	2500
1800....	1440	1840....	3549

The decrease in 1790, arose from Halifax having been in 1785 formed into a circuit ; and that in 1820, from the formation of Woodhouse-grove circuit. The numbers in 1840, include those of the west and east circuits.

I find it recorded in the local newspapers, that in May, 1792, “ the Wesleyan Ministers of Leeds, *Bradford*, Wakefield, “ Sheffield, Birstal, Dewsbury, and Otley circuits, met at “ Leeds, and resolved not to separate from the Church.”

In 1811 the Methodists at Bradford built Kirkgate Chapel, at a cost of about £6000. It has seats for one thousand five hundred persons. A fine-toned organ has, during the last year (1840) been erected in it. The building is very plain in its exterior, but has a handsome appearance inside.

In 1825 Eastbrook Chapel was erected. It contains about one thousand five hundred sittings. The expense of building it was about £7000. Its front is in the Gothic decorated style of architecture. It is one of the finest erections in the town.

became pastor of the Independents at Halifax. It is amusing to contemplate the proceedings of this extraordinary disputation, resembling the public contests of the schoolmen in the middle ages,—and the resemblance is not diminished, when the large white wig and small cocked hat, for which Mr. Crabtree is so well remembered, are brought into the picture.

White-Abbey Chapel, built in 1838, has seven hundred and fifty sittings.

The Centenary Chapel, erected in 1839, contains four hundred sittings.

Besides these chapels, there is one at Bradford-moor and another at Undercliffe.

In 1835 Bradford circuit was divided; viz., into *Bradford West*, including Great-Horton, Low-moor, Clayton-heights, Clayton, Wibsey, Allerton, Manningham, and Heaton.—*Bradford East*, including Bradford-moor, Dudley-hill, Farsley, Calverley, and the adjoining hamlets.

The New Connexion Methodists have a large chapel at the bottom of Bowling-lane, which they opened at Whitsuntide, 1839. It contains room for one thousand sittings,—but a considerable part of it is not yet pewed. The expense of the erection (including £700 given for the site) amounted to £2500.

A chapel, built by the Wesleyan Associationists in Bridge-street, was opened in June 1838. It contains room for six hundred sittings,—but the ground floor is not pewed. The outlay on the building, and in the purchase of the site, approached nearly to £1500.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

These people built a large chapel in Manchester-road, and opened it in November 1824; having expended £2300 in the building and purchase of the site (£700). The chapel has sittings for about twelve hundred persons.

The Primitive Methodists also occupy a chapel in Spring-street, having sittings for five hundred persons. The “Gospel Pilgrims” built it, but their pilgrimage, as a distinct sect, was short.

QUAKERS.

This name, originally a mark of reproach and ridicule, is now one of honour; for the Quakers having laid aside or smoothed the greater part of their peculiarities, are only distinguished as a people eminent for the faithful discharge of all the moral duties of life. They very early gained a footing in Bradford. By feoffment, dated thirty-first December, 1672, William Wright of this place, clothier, gave "a croft or close of land, containing about one acre, lying "and being in Goodmansend, in Bradford, on the south side "of the highway, adjoining or lying near to two messuages "or dwelling-houses in the occupation of Samuel Hudson "and Jane Roe," to John Green, John Winn, and Joshua Dawson, upon trust for "*the Children of Light whom the people of the world commonly call Quakers,*" to use it as a burial-ground for them and their succeeding generations. There is considerable certainty that in 1672, or before, the Quakers had a meeting-house also, adjoining this burial-ground. I have seen extracts from deeds, dated previous to the eighteenth century, in which allusion is made to a meeting-house. Several circumstances mentioned in these deeds indicate that it had not been built expressly for the purpose, but had been formed out of a dwelling-house purchased by the Quakers. In a conveyance, however, in 1732, of an additional piece of land for burial-ground, the "*new meeting-house then built*" is expressly mentioned. They erected the southern part of their present place of worship on the site of the old chapel in 1811, and added the eastern end in 1825. The building, which is unadorned without and within, contains sittings for one thousand four hundred persons.

The Swedenborgians had, a few years since, a meeting-house in this town, but they are now extinct here as a religious sect. The Southcottians have a chapel in a street branching from Manchester-road, and were once numerous in the neighbourhood, but happily their numbers decrease daily.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The second introduction of Roman Catholicism into Bradford, as regards the public offices of its church, occurred in 1822, when the Rev. Mr. Ryan settled here as priest. A room was hired in Commercial-street, for the performance of public worship ; but, on account of threats, the owner would not allow it to be occupied. Public Mass, probably for the first time from the days of Mary, was celebrated in a room in the Roebuck Inn. Some of the persons in authority at Bradford interfered in a very improper manner ; and the landlady being threatened with the loss of her license for allowing her room to be used by the Roman Catholics, they thereupon took a building in Chapel-lane, which had formerly been occupied by the Southcottians, and worshipped in it till they built their chapel at Stott-hill in 1824. It is a very handsome structure, in the Gothic style, with lancet windows. The cost of the erection amounted to about £2000. In 1839 it was enlarged, and a Sunday-school and house for the residence of the priest built adjoining it, at an outlay of other £2000. There are sittings in the chapel for seven hundred persons. It has a fine-toned organ. Mr. Ryan was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Brennan as priest,—after him the Rev. F. Murphy, then the Rev. I. Maddocks, and now the Rev. P. M. Kaye.

In 1828 a novel disputation took place in the Eastbrook Methodist Chapel, between a number of Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers, as to their respective articles of belief. This public display originated in Mr. Maddocks (the priest here) having interrupted the proceedings of a Bible Society. The disputation was held on Wednesday and Thursday, the third and fourth of December, and on both days the chapel was crowded to excess. As is usual on such occasions, both sides confidently claimed the victory.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

TILL within a short period there was not, with the exception of the Free Grammar School and Subscription Library, any public literary or scientific institution (properly so called) in the town. Its inhabitants, in common with those of most of the towns in the West-Riding, did not seem to entertain the sentiment that "Knowledge is the wing wherewith we mount to heaven," but were content to rise on other pinions. Two institutions—the Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute—have, however, now been permanently formed in Bradford; at which all her sons, high and low, may, and it is hoped will, taste, nay drink, of the fountains of literature and science.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In Carlile's Concise Account of Endowed Grammar Schools, and in Gilbert's Liber Scholasticus, it is stated that this school was supposed to have been founded in the reign of Edward the sixth. It, however, can plainly enough be proved that it dates its commencement in times long anterior to that reign. After the dissolution of chantries, there had been a claim made to some of the property appertaining to the school, on the ground that it had been chantry possessions, and, therefore, belonged to the King. The question was tried in the Duchy Court, in Easter term, 1553, when it was decreed, "that one messuage and one rood of land in the tenure of Robert Sowden; one close called Milne Holme, containing one acre, in the tenure of Joseph Large; one messuage and half an acre of land in Milne Cliffe, in the

“tenure of Amos Grave ; one acre of land in Milne Holme, “in the tenure of William Rawson ; one bakehouse-yard, in “the occupation of Christopher Bank ; one yearly rent of “five-pence out of certain lands in Manningham, and paid “by Joseph Northrop ; one yearly rent of two shillings paid “by Thomas Wade, anciently belonged to the living and “sustentation of a school-master teaching GRAMMAR within “the town of Bradford.” Upon this decree being made, letters patent, dated 20th May, sixth Edward 6th, were obtained, commanding that such property should remain to the same use for ever.

The ancient endowment of Bradford School thus is shewn to have consisted of two messuages, about three acres of land, and two shillings and five-pence rent-charges.

In one hundred years after the date of the above-mentioned letters patent, the school had been endowed with a large accession of property ; for, by an inquisition taken at Bradford the 18th of October, 1655, before the commissioners appointed to enquire into charities, the jurors say—

That there is and hath *anciently* belonged to the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF BRADFORD—One messuage with the appurtenances and two crofts of land in Manningham, in the occupation of Richard Tempest, containing by estimation one acre and three roods—One other messuage there in the occupation of John Iredale, Abraham Thomas, and Richard Sutcliffe—Three closes of land there called Croft, New Close, and Rood End, now in the occupation of John Crabtree and Susan Sowden, containing four acres or thereabouts—Also one other close there called Bradshey, containing three roods or thereabouts—One other close and parcel of land there called Old Manningham, both in the occupation of Francis Hall, lying on both sides of the way leading from Bradford to Haworth, containing by estimation two acres and a half—One other close there also, in the occupation of William Wilkinson of Bradford, abutting on the lands of John Lister of Manningham on the north, lying betwixt two lanes leading from Manningham to Bradford on the west and east, and containing one acre and twenty perches—One close there called Holme, and certain parcels of land called the Coal Holes, abutting upon Manningham Beck on the east, and upon the lands of Thomas Wilkinson and Gregory Cockcroft on the south, and containing one

acre and two roods—A parcel of meadow there called Cruceswell, containing one rood lacking three perches. All which lands lying in Manningham contain by estimation fifteen acres, three roods, and seventeen perches—A yearly rent-charge of ten shillings issuing out of three intacks heretofore enclosed from the commons of Manningham—Another yearly rent-charge of ten shillings out of three intacks enclosed from the common of Manningham—Another yearly rent-charge of sixpence out of a close called Hencroft.

One acre of land at Allerton pays six shillings and eight-pence rent—A yearly rent-charge of ten shillings out of lands called South Fields in Great-Horton.

A messuage in Bradford, and barn, garden, and croft, containing eighteen perches of the measure of twenty-one feet to the perch—One close of land in Milne Cliffe containing three roods and thirteen perches—One other close called Milne Cliffe containing one acre lacking seven perches—Two crofts lying on the south side of Milne Gate containing one rood and a half and seven perches: all which contain two acres and a half—Also one burgage there anciently extended into two messuages with garden and croft, one acre and six perches—One close there in Milne Cliffe, one acre and three perches—One other close lying in same, half a rood—One other close in Milne Cliffe containing one acre—One other parrock in Milne Cliffe containing sixteen perches—One other close called Scilbrigg Holme, with a parrock adjoining, one acre: in the whole four acres, one rood, and five perches.—Also a tenement and other buildings in Bradford—Also one close there called Milne Holme, bounded by a pool or pit called Stott Pit, and containing one rood and one perch—Also certain closes called Middle Shey Bank containing fifteen acres and ten perches, called of late by the name of Lady Closes—A rent-charge of ten shillings issuing out of lands there belonging to Thomas Hodgson, as it appears by inquisition taken at Elland 15th April, 43rd of Elizabeth, before Baron Savile and other commissioners—One rent-charge of three shillings issuing out of lands in the tenure of George Pearson in Bradford—Another of six shillings and eight-pence issuing out of Bakhouse-yard at Bridge End—Another of sixpence issuing out of land in the occupation of William Walker—Another of three shillings issuing out of lands in the tenure of John Rawson. All which appears by the said inquisition taken at Elland.

The trustees of the school were incorporated by letters patent, granted by Charles the second, and dated the 10th of October, 1663, by which it was ordained—

1st. That there shall be a grammar school here, to be called *the Free Grammar School of King Charles the Second at Bradford*, for teaching, instructing, and better bringing up children and youth in grammar, and other good learning and literature; to consist of one master or teacher, and one usher or under teacher.

2nd. That there shall be thirteen men, of the most discreet, honest, and religious persons in the neighbourhood, whereof the vicar of Bradford shall always be one, who shall be governors, and be a body corporate, with continued succession, and be able to purchase, receive, and enjoy lands.

3rd. When any of the governors, except the vicar, shall die, or dwell above two miles out of the parish for one year, the rest of the governors are to nominate another in his place within eight weeks of such vacancy. If the election be deferred beyond eight weeks, the Archbishop of York, or (*sede vacante*) the Dean of York, with the consent of five of the governors, to appoint.

4th. That they shall have a common seal, and be able to plead and be impleaded.

5th. Power is given to the governors, under the common seal, to constitute a discreet and fit person, who hath taken the degree of A.M., to be schoolmaster; and so from time to time, as the place shall become vacant, within sixty days, to present some other meet man for knowledge, religion, and life, unto the Archbishop of York, or (*sede vacante*) the Dean of York, who shall allow him to be schoolmaster; to continue so long as he shall be found by the governors to be diligent and faithful in his office, and fit for the same both for his religion, knowledge, and conversation, and no longer.

6th. The governors may, upon one quarter's warning, displace the schoolmaster and elect another; and if they shall not present a fit schoolmaster within sixty days after a vacancy, the Archbishop of York, or (*sede vacante*) the Dean of York, to elect a fit person, with the consent of five of the governors, who shall then be admitted under the common seal.

7th. Power is given to the governors to nominate an usher or under teacher, from time to time, within one month after a vacancy, and to displace him for neglect or unfitness.

8th. Power is also given to the governors to make statutes and ordinances in writing, under their common seal, to be kept under two locks, the master to have one key, and one of the governors, by consent of the rest, to have the other.

9th. The governors, master, and usher, before they enter upon their offices, are to take an oath before a justice of the peace of the county of York, to be *faithful and careful* for the good of the school, in all things appertaining to his office and charge, and also the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

10th. The governors are empowered to keep lands already given to the school, and to purchase and take any lands and possessions not exceeding the clear yearly value of one hundred marks.

11th. The Archbishop of York for the time being, is constituted visitor of the school.

From the time of Charles the second, the governors have been selected from gentlemen of the greatest respectability in the parish.

The school was formerly open to boys of the parish indefinitely, but of late years their numbers have been restricted to fifty, who are admitted when qualified to begin the Latin Accidence : no period of superannuation is prescribed. They are admitted on application to the head master. The Eton grammar is used, and the system of education is left entirely to the discretion of the master. Though the admission to the classics is free, quarterages are charged for writing and arithmetic.

The school is entitled to send candidates for exhibitions under the will of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Some of my readers may desire some information respecting these exhibitions. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of the Earl of

Huntingdon, by will, dated twenty-fourth April, 1739, devised an estate at Weldale, in the West-Riding, to the Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford—so that five scholars, out of eight (*inter alia*) of the principal schools in Yorkshire, of which Bradford School is one, should be entitled to the exhibitions. It is directed by the will that the rectors and vicars of several churches in the West-Riding of Yorkshire therein named, shall meet in the best inn in Aberforth, on the Thursday in Whitsun week, in the year wherein exhibitions shall commence, and shall then return ten of the best exercises of the scholars who are candidates for the exhibition, to the said Provost and fellows, who shall chuse out eight of the best, put them in an urn, and the five exercises first drawn by ballot, shall entitle the scholars to whom they belong to the exhibitions.

The date of the erection of the old school-house, situated on the west side of and immediately adjoining to the church-yard, was uncertain; but it appeared to have been built at different periods, and to have undergone great alterations and repairs. Having become ruinous, the governors, in 1818, obtained an act of parliament for selling the old school-house and other possessions of the school, and for granting building-leases. The schoolhouse was sold for £315, with a condition that £300 should be expended in the erection of buildings upon the site.*

Under the powers given by the act of parliament, they built the present schoolhouse at North-parade in 1820. It is a spacious and elegant building. An excellent house was also erected contiguous to it, for the residence of the master.

The endowment has at various times since the inquisition of 1654, undergone great changes. It has been greatly improved since 1818, when the above-mentioned act was

* Under the powers of this act, nine dwelling-houses and cottages in Westgate, and a close of land adjoining them, containing one acre; and a close of land in Bradford, called Randall-well Holme, containing about three acres and one rood, belonging to the School, were sold to Richard Fawcett, Esquire, for £5500.

obtained, so that it now yields an income of five hundred pounds a year.

The management of this school gives no satisfaction to the inhabitants. When the Rev. James Barmby was the master, the salary was £160 only, and he had generally fifty scholars, and neither he nor the under master took boarders; and yet at the present time, with the great increase in the size of the town, not above half that number have for a considerable time been on the foundation. It cannot be said that the respectable portion of the inhabitants are averse to giving their sons a classical education, when almost all of them do so at great expense. The inhabitants of Bradford loudly ask the master and governors if they have, according to their solemn oath, been *faithful and careful for the good of the school*? If they have not, a heavy religious and moral responsibility rests upon them.

I am unable to give an unbroken list of the masters of this school. Under the year 1703, there is the following entry in Thoresby's Diary*—"With Mr. Kirk to visit "Mr. Sturdy, the *quondam famous* schoolmaster of Bradford, "whose account of the Hæmatites wrought into iron is registered, Phil. Trans. 199; but alas! he was seduced to the "Romish Church." On his changing his faith, he was of course ejected from the school. After him Thomas Clapham, who became vicar of Bradford, was master twenty years: then Thomas Wood, A.M., who died seventeenth of April, 1712, aged sixty-six. There is a monument to his memory in Bradford Church. About the year 1780 the governors chose Mr. Baldwin as the master, and he held the office for about twenty years. He is well remembered for some pungent pamphlets. Mr. Crane, who had been educated at the school, succeeded him, and remained a very short time. About the year 1802 Mr. Barmby was appointed. On his resignation in 1818, the present master,

* Vol. 1, p. 440.

the Rev. Samuel Slack, A. M., was nominated as his successor.

Among the eminent men educated at this school, may be mentioned Archbishop Sharp, Dr. Richardson, and Abraham Sharp, of whom notices are given hereafter.

James Scott, D.D., fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, a man eminent in the latter part of last century, was also educated at this school. In the days of Wilkes and Liberty, he gained great reputation as a writer of letters under the well-known signature of 'Anti-Sejanus,' in the Public Advertiser, against Wilkes; and, in common with hundreds of others, received church preferment as the reward of political services. Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, obtained his presentation to the rectory of Simonburn in Northumberland, in the gift of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. It is painful to note the latter days of this man. They were one continued scene of ruinous and profligate litigation with his parishioners, respecting the rigid exaction of his tithes and dues. After his death the parish was divided into four lucrative benefices.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

About fifty years ago a philosophical society was established in Bradford, under the auspices of the late Joseph Priestley, Esquire, an eminent Mathematician. After continuing some time the society broke up.*

A similar society was, in 1823, formed, principally through the exertions of Samuel Hailstone, Esquire—a gentleman to

* An anecdote has been related to me respecting the researches of two of the members of this society (whose names I suppress). One of them an eminent chemist, had, by dint of numerous experiments, discovered a method, by means of a strong acid, of rendering oils pure and transparent. One of his fellow philosophers of the society, a respectable clock and watch-maker in the town, thought that he would make experiments too; and in cleaning a great number of clocks, used this purified oil. The consequence was, that the strong acid in it corroded their works, and half of the clocks in the town were spoiled by the clock maker's spirit (or oil) of philosophy.

whom science owes many obligations. I have before me a copy of resolutions, passed at a "meeting of the inhabitants "of the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, subscribers "to the forming of a Literary and Philosophical Society and "*Hall* in that place, held at the court-house, January 15th, "1823, John Hustler, Esquire, in the chair." About forty-two persons subscribed fifty pounds each towards a fund for erecting a hall, and purchasing a library, apparatus, &c. The vicar of Bradford having, however, preached a sermon, in which he enlarged on the irreligious tendency of a philosophizing spirit, several of the subscribers took fright, and withdrew their subscriptions; and thus a society so auspiciously formed, was broken up.

In the winter of 1838—39, a course of lectures on several branches of natural philosophy, was delivered in the Exchange Buildings, by William Sharp, Esq., F.R.S., of Bradford, with a view to excite among the higher class of the inhabitants of the town, attention to the pursuits of science. These lectures were attended by a great portion of the respectable families in the town and neighbourhood. At the close of the course, Mr. Sharp invited such of the gentlemen of the town and locality as were disposed to unite in the formation of a Philosophical Society to assemble at his house, to take the preliminary steps for such a measure. Accordingly, on the 12th of April, 1839, a number of gentlemen met, when the fundamental rules of the society were agreed upon, and the following gentlemen elected the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Sharp: Vice-president, John Garnett Horsfall, Esq.: Treasurer, Alfred Harris, Esq.: Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Darlington: Honorary Curator, Dr. Farrer: and ten gentlemen appointed as Council.

The primary object of this society, and that which distinguishes it in its scope and design from similar institutions, is expressed in its second rule, viz., "the formation of a "*LOCAL MUSEUM*, or a collection of the natural productions of "the district within fifteen miles of Bradford." The prac-

tical results arising from the adoption of Local Museums in every town throughout the kingdom, would be of the greatest importance to the interests of science ; as the natural and artificial productions of every district throughout the country, whether considered in reference to agriculture, botany, geology, animated nature, or manufactures and the arts of life, would be accurately investigated ; and thereby infinite advantage accrue to the particular locality, and the country in general.

To the credit of Mr. Sharp it must be recorded, that he has taken considerable pains, by reading papers before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Royal Society, to recommend the adoption of such museums ; and the plan has been approved by several of the most eminent sons of science of the present day.

The success of this infant institution in Bradford, exceeded in the first year the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. In that period, one hundred and seventy-two ordinary, and fourteen honorary members were elected. Among these honorary members, may be mentioned the distinguished names of Sir John Herschel, Buckland, Sedgwick, Brewster, Farady, Roget, Lyell, Phillips, Whewell. The President of the Royal Society is Patron. Several of these gentlemen sent donations of books to the library ; and many presents have been made towards forming the museum. During the last session, numerous interesting papers on scientific subjects were read by the members ; some of them of sterling merit, especially those on magnetism, by Dr. Scoresby, the vicar, whose knowledge in that department of science is extensive and original. The monthly meetings of the society have hitherto been well attended.

A very wholesome regulation is made by the thirty-fourth rule of the society,—“ That no paper shall be read, and no “ discussion permitted at the meetings of the society, on any “ question of local or party politics, or on any topic of controversial divinity, or on the practical branches of law or “ medicine ;” thus securing, as far as possible, this small

bark of science from foundering on the religious and political shoals and quicksands, which endanger, in Bradford, every project set afloat for the public weal.

There are now in the society about two hundred members. The annual subscription is half a guinea, to be paid in advance. Meetings are held on the evening of the first Monday in each month, for the purpose of receiving scientific communications ; for the admission of members, and for the encouragement of practical science.

The society have a commodious room in Exchange-street, for holding their meetings in ; and it is intended, when their funds will allow of it, to erect a hall for their use.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The first origin of a mechanics' institute took place in 1825, when an embryo institute was formed, principally through the agency of Mr. W. O. Geller and a small knot of literary friends. Joshua Pollard, Esquire, was the Patron ; a medical gentleman named Sherwin, then resident in the town, was President ; and Mr. Squire Farrar, Secretary. In a town like Bradford, a society depending for support on the mass of its inhabitants, and constituted, as this was, of a considerable number of persons professing great latitude of opinion on religious and political subjects, contained within its own bosom the seeds of speedy decay. After a small library had been formed, and a code of rules had been drawn up, the more bigoted portion of the members gradually quitted the society's ranks, and the whole project quickly fell to the ground.

In the last months of 1831, the subject of a Mechanics' Institute was again brought prominently before the inhabitants, and after several preliminary meetings, the Institute was, on the 14th of February, 1832, permanently organized ; and on the 20th of March, the rules and constitution of the society were brought before the public. Dr. Steadman, the principal of Horton Baptist College, was the first President.

The three great objects of the Institute are—"the provision of an extensive and well-selected library, for the use of all its members and subscribers: the supply of popular and attractive instruction, through the medium of public lectures; and the formation of classes, under well qualified masters, in which every facility should be afforded for pursuing the various branches of useful knowledge with pleasure and success."

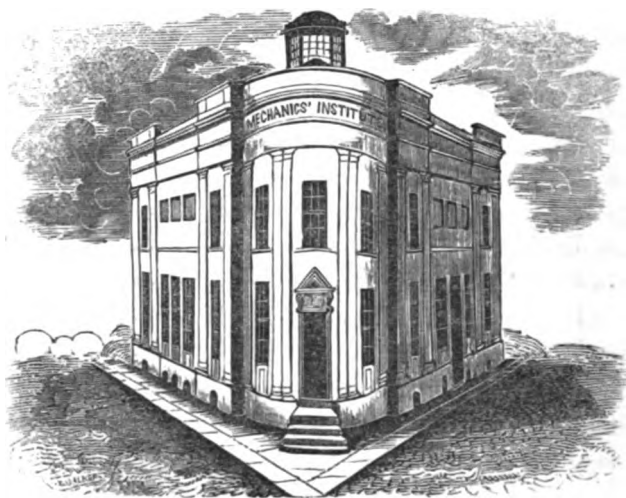
The following summary, extracted from the Yearly Reports, shews the progress of the society.—

		Members and Subscribers.		Vols. in the Library.		Vols. issued in the Year.
1833	....	352	....	800	....	4642
1834	....	446	....	1100	....	11400
1835	....	414	....	1500	....	11671
1836	....	461	....	1781	....	13096
1837	....	562	....	1909	....	17118
1838	....	541	....	2249	....	19000
1839	....	512	....	2515	....	18251
1840	....	492	....	2615	....	16000
1841	....	472	....	2675	....	17630

The depression of trade, and the consequent inferior wages earned by the working classes, are undoubtedly the great causes of the gradual diminution of late years in the numbers of the society; but no man can be so blind as not to perceive that the same bigotry and party-spirit which gave the death-blow to its predecessor, have wounded and greatly disabled the present institution. Its rules provide that all subjects immediately connected with controversial theology or party politics shall be inadmissible into its discussions, proceedings, or library. Every real friend of the institution will attend to its *permanent success*, and general usefulness, by carefully avoiding even the *semblance* of religious or political party zeal (which is foreign to its nature and object) to appear in its proceedings or councils.

On the 1st of April, 1839, the first stone of the hall of

the Mechanics' Institute was laid, and an address delivered by the Rev. James Acworth, A.M., the President, who on the death of Dr. Steadman was elected to the office. Beneath the foundation-stone was placed a copper box containing a number of documents relative to the Institute ; to convey to distant posterity, it is hoped, an account of its present state. The whole expense of the erection (inclusive of the site, £635) amounted to about £3300 ; of this sum nearly £2000 has been raised by subscription. The hall is a large and handsome building, containing an elegant and commodious



theatre for the delivery of lectures, a large library room, and indeed all the offices and conveniences that can be desired in such an edifice.—Situated at the junction of Well-street and the Leeds New-road, and fronting up the latter, it has, to persons entering Bradford in that direction, an imposing and handsome appearance,—an ornament to the town and an honour to the Institute.

Through the exertions of Mr. Joseph Farrar, the secretary, who was principally instrumental in establishing the Institute in 1832, and has zealously attended to its interests ever since, a respectable collection of one hundred and four cases of

birds and other objects in natural history has been purchased by subscription, and forms the rudiments of the museum.

The Exhibition of specimens in natural history, paintings, antiquities, curiosities, models, and machines, &c., which on the 12th of August, 1840, opened in the hall of the Institute and temporary erections adjoining, forms an interesting epoch in the history of the Institute. The success of the exhibition exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine promoters; and from the great pains taken to render it worthy of public patronage, success was deserved. A nobler collection of works of nature and art, and especially of paintings, has been seldom, if on the whole ever, brought together in a similar exhibition. The seeds of knowledge which were sown in the breasts of thousands by this Handmaid of science and the arts, will assuredly bear abundant good fruit many days hence. During the fifteen weeks the exhibition was open, 46,754 single ticket (6*d.*), and 91,036 season ticket (2*s.* 6*d.*) visitors passed through it; making, with 4,869 visitors to the *soirees*, a grand total of 142,659! The following is a statement shewing the net proceeds applicable to the purpose for which the exhibition was originated—the payment of the debt on the hall:—

Receipts for season and single tickets, donations,	£.
sale of materials used during the exhibition, &c. .	2345
Disbursements (including outstanding claims)	1665
	<hr/> £680

The Exchange-buildings, of Grecian architecture, are a great ornament to the town. They were erected from designs by Mr. F. Goodwin of London, at a cost (inclusive of site) of upwards of £7000; the greater part of which was raised by a company of shareholders, in shares of £25 each; and were opened for public use October 1st, 1828. The large room on the ground-floor is used as a news-room, supported

by about two hundred yearly subscribers at £1 1s. each. The room over this is appropriated to the purposes of lectures, concerts, balls, exhibitions, and public meetings. A room in the building contains the Subscription Library, established about forty years since. There are one hundred and forty-two subscribers at £1 1s. yearly. The original subscription tickets are £8 each. The library contains about 5500 volumes of the most approved works in all departments of literature and science. The late Miss Jowett bequeathed £1000 towards paying off the debt on this building.

There have been three weekly newspapers started in Bradford. Two of them, the Bradford Chronicle and Bradford Courier, were commenced about the same time, viz., July 1825 : the former was carried on only till the April following, and the latter till April 1828. Both these papers were conducted on Conservative principles—the Courier ultra, and the Chronicle moderate. In February 1834, the Bradford Observer was commenced by a company of shareholders. It has since passed into private hands, and is conducted in a respectable and moderate manner. The opinions advocated in it are liberal.

CHARITIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

IN the Inquisition of 1655, quoted in the last section, it is stated that the following houses, lands, and rents, belonged to the poor of Bradford :—

One messuage or cottage in Manningham, late purchased with the poor's money of William Pearson of Manningham—One close of land, lately enclosed from the waste of Manningham, lying on the north side of High Field—One other close lying on the north side of the highway between Bradford and Manningham—One close there enclosed from the waste, containing one acre and a half, joining the highway leading from Wheatley-causey to Fairweather-green on the south, all which were purchased of the said William Pearson—One messuage with the appurtenances in Wilsden, and three closes of land there, late purchased of Tobias Greenwood with the poor's money, abutting upon Gomersal-lane on the north, and upon the commons of Wilsden on the east and west—One half of two closes in Eccleshill, the one called the Pea Field, the other More Close, purchased for the remainder of a term of 1000 years therein of Abraham Kitchen, for the use of the poor—Also the sum of £10 in the hands of Samuel Widdop, for which he pays 12*s.* yearly—£15 in the hands of Barbara Walker, for which she pays 18*s.* yearly—One parcel of land in Great-Horton, or a rent out of same of £2 9*s.*—A parcel of land there, or a rent of £1 8*s.* 6*d.*—Another parcel of land there, or a rent of £1 1*s.*—Also a rent of 20*s.* given by Laurence Roberts, out of his house in Westgate.

The following extracts from the seventeenth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, will shew that by some means or other, all the old possessions belonging to the poor of Bradford have been swept away, with the exception of the land in Wilsden, and the rent-charges issuing out of lands in Horton. The above-mentioned Report is so full, and is drawn up with so much care respecting the

charity estates now belonging to Bradford, that although I have copies of the documents whereby the whole of the modern gifts were given, yet it seems better to notice them in the words of the Commissioners—and subjoin the observations which occur to me.—

POORS ESTATE, AND QUIT RENTS.

This property, as to the acquisition of which no deeds or writings are now extant, is appropriated to the use of the poor of the several townships within the parish of Bradford, with the exception of Clayton and Heaton, and consists of the following particulars :

1. The Norhill Farm, in the township of Wilsden, consisting of a house, barn, and stable, and four fields, containing together forty acres, in the occupation of widow Ramsbotham, under a lease for twenty-one years, commencing in 1812, at the yearly rent of £27 10s.

2. Two closes, formerly in one, called the Crack Field, in the township of Wilsden, in the occupation of Dan Brierley, under an agreement for a lease for fifteen years from the 2nd February 1818, at the yearly rent of £18.

The above property is under the management of the churchwardens of Bradford, and is properly let.

3. Certain quit-rents issuing out of different lands in Horton, amounting together to £4 18s. a year.

The annual income is divided in certain fixed proportions for each township in the parish, except Clayton and Heaton, and is distributed by the parish officers acting for each township, among poor persons not receiving regular parochial relief.

POLLARD'S CHARITY.

Richard Pollard, by will dated 20th August, 1735, devised to his nephew Joseph Pollard all his messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Bradford, to hold to him and his heirs, upon condition that he and they should pay unto the poor of Bradford the sum of 25s., and to the poor of Bierley 25s., and to the poor of Haworth and Stanbury 50s., yearly, for ever, and he appointed Thomas Pighells and George Taylor, and their heirs, joint trustees, to receive the said 50s. for the uses of the poor of Haworth and Stanbury, and appointed the said sums to be paid on the 25th December, yearly.

The above yearly sums are paid by Samuel Hailstone, Esquire, solicitor, Bradford, out of his estate situate in Goodmansend in Bradford. The sum of 25s. a year for the poor of Bradford is distributed by Mr. Hailstone himself, among poor persons of Bradford, and the other sums in the will mentioned are paid by him to one of

the parish officers of Bierley and Haworth respectively, for the poor of those townships, and are distributed among poor persons.

JOWETT'S CHARITY.

Mary Ann Jowett, spinster, by will dated the 19th September, 1811, bequeathed to the vicar of Bradford, and the churchwardens of the township of Manningham, for the time being, £400, upon trust to lay out the same upon government security, and to dispose of the proceeds, after defraying the charges of the trust yearly, in the vestry of the parish church of Bradford, on old New Year's-day, unto and for the benefit of poor widows, and single women of industrious and virtuous characters, above the age of fifty years, one half of such persons to be residing in and to have been inhabitants of the township of Bradford for ten years preceding, and the other half of them to reside in and to have been inhabitants of the township of Manningham, or Frizinghall and Cursyke in the township of Heaton, for ten years preceding, and the same to be distributed amongst them in sums of not larger than 20s. and not less than 5s. to each; and the testatrix, among other directions as to the management of the trust, directed that the vicar should keep in his hands, as treasurer, the proceeds of the £400, until the same should be distributed; and that a proper deed should be prepared for perpetuating and establishing the charity.

The sum of £360, the amount of the legacy after deducting the legacy-duty, was laid out in 1813 in the purchase of £500 four per cent consols, and after the reduction of that stock to three and a half per cent annuities, the principal money (which was paid in consequence of no assent to the reduction of the stock having been expressed by the trustees, in whose names it was standing) was laid out, after deducting the amount of some necessary charges, in January 1826, in the purchase of £499 17s. 5d. new four per cent annuities, in the names of the Rev. Henry Heap the vicar of Bradford, and Thomas Rhodes and Joseph Carver, late Churchwardens of Manningham.

The dividends are duly applied according to the directions of the testatrix, being distributed, one half among poor widows, and single women of Bradford, and the other half among poor widows and single women of Manningham, Carsyke, and Heaton, in sums varying from 6s. to £1.

FIELD'S CHARITY ESTATE.

By Indentures of Lease and Release of 11th and 12th August, 1686, *William Field* conveyed to Thomas Ledyard and James

Denham, their heirs and assigns, an undivided moiety of a messuage or tenement called Black Abbey, in Bradford, and of four closes thereto belonging, called the Abbey Croft, the Far Old Earth, the Middle Old Earth, and the Narr Old Earth, containing by estimation fourteen days ploughing, to the use of the said William Field and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, to the intent that the said Ledyard and Denholme, and their heirs, should yearly receive and dispose of the rents and profits for and towards the yearly relief and maintenance of the poor of the town of Bradford.

On a partition of the estate made by deed, dated 20th March, 3rd James II., part of the north-east end of the messuage, with some outbuildings and a garden, a part of the ground called the Middle Fold, and the closes called the Abbey Croft and the Narr Old Earth, with a right of way over the other part of the estate, were assigned to Ledyard and Denham in lieu of an undivided moiety of the estate.

The heirs of the body of William Field having become extinct, the estate has been conveyed from time to time to successive trustees, upon trust for the charitable use; and the present trustees are Messrs. Francis Simes, John Priestley, and William Skelton, the survivors of four trustees to whom the charity-estate was conveyed by deeds, dated the 2nd and 3rd November 1818.

The Narr Old Earth, containing 2A. 0R. 32P. is let to James Boyes, as yearly tenant, at £12 a year, the full annual value.

Part of the Abbey Croft, forty-five yards on the north, twenty-five yards on the east and west, and sixty yards on the south, has been demised to Robert Brook, by lease, dated 14th November 1818, for 999 years from the date of the lease, at the yearly rent of £13.

The remainder of the estate was let to Joseph Green, by lease, dated 1st November 1819, for 999 years from the date thereof, at the annual rent of £86, but part thereof, containing 490 square yards, has since, by deed, dated 1st October 1819, been assigned by Green, and let by the trustees to John Bottomley by lease, for the remainder of the said term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of £7 19s. 3d. the residue of the rent of £86 a year, viz. £78 0s. 9d. being payable by Green.

The whole of the property before the leases were granted was let at the yearly rent of £38, which was the full annual value to be obtained on a yearly letting, and the trustees were induced to grant the leases (which were taken for the purpose of erecting buildings on the ground) in order to increase the annual income for the benefit of the poor. Houses have since been erected, or are in the course of being built, which will afford a sufficient security for the rents reserved, and the leases contain covenants to keep the buildings in proper

repair. There is no doubt that the trustees were influenced by no other motives in granting the leases than a desire to improve the funds of the charity to the utmost, and the land was offered to the best bidders, but the terms granted appear to us to be of excessive and unreasonable length; it is alleged, however, that building-ground is usually demised in Bradford for terms of similar duration.

The rents of the property are disposed of by the trustees in a distribution of money among poor persons of the township of Bradford whom they consider most deserving, and a regular account is kept of its application.

This charity is well known as 'Black Abbey Dole.'

FARRAND'S CHARITY.

Thomas Farrand, by his will, dated 27th June 1724, directed his trustees therein named to settle out of his real estates an annuity of £10, to be applied in paying for the instruction of poor children in learning to read English, and write, belonging to the town of Bradford, whose parents were not able to pay for such their learning, at the discretion of the trustees.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, dated the 27th and 28th September 1726, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of £10 was charged and secured on several closes and parcels of ground called the Far Lang Sides, in Horton, in the parish of Bradford, and a messuage and barn thereon, and was vested in five trustees, upon trust, to apply the same for the purposes in the will mentioned, and the deeds contained a proviso for continuing the trust by the appointment of new trustees on the death of any two of them.

New trustees have been chosen from time to time, and by the last deed of appointment, dated the 18th April 1802, the rent-charge is vested in Mr. John Stanfield and Mr. James Wilkinson, the present surviving trustees.

The property subject to the charge belongs to Henry William Oates, Esquire, and the money is applied annually in teaching as many poor children to read as the fund will suffice for, the number of children instructed being at present 17, and there is a balance in hand of £2 2s.

For a long time past the children have been taught to read only, and the reason assigned for their not being taught to write also is the desire of the master that a larger number might receive some instruction.

The property now belongs to Mr. R. S. Ackroyd of Field Head, out of which estate the annuity is payable. The pre-

sent trustees are Messrs. John Bonnell, Charles Stanfield, and others. The money is now paid to two schoolmasters, for teaching ten children to read and write.

INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

A Dispensary was first commenced in Bradford in 1825, when a small house in High-street was rented for the purpose : the present building in Darley-street being opened for a Dispensary in 1827. The cost of the erection amounted to about £2000, besides £1500 paid for the ground and some adjoining buildings. In 1833 the funds of the Dispensary had considerably increased, and twelve beds were fitted up in the building, to afford accommodation as an Infirmary to in-patients.

The great increase of patients, particularly of in-patients, and the flourishing condition of the institution, have induced its officers to purchase the "Lodge," situated at the top of Westgate, for the sum of three thousand guineas, in the design of erecting an Infirmary and Dispensary on the spot. The building (which has not yet been commenced) is to be constructed from designs by Mr. Walker Rawstorne, of Bradford. It will be of the Tudor style of architecture ; one hundred and fifty-eight feet in length and thirty-six in height. It would be a great embellishment to the town were it to be placed in a more public situation. There will be, in large and small wards, accommodation for sixty patients ; apartments for the medical officers and servants ; and other convenient offices usual in such edifices. The expense of the erection is estimated at about £4600 ; and it will require other £1500 in furnishing it, &c.

From the commencement of the charity in 1825, up to April 1840, 34,336 patients had received its benefits ; of whom 1666 out-patients, 878 home-patients, and 92 in-patients, were admitted in the year 1889-90. According to the last Annual Report, there are three hundred and twenty-five annual subscribers, whose subscriptions amount to about

£540. The yearly expenditure, according to the average of the two last years, is about £600. In addition to the subscriptions, there is a small yearly sum arising from the rents of buildings belonging to the charity, and, at present, the interest of such part of the donation fund as hath not been expended. Since the commencement of the charity, the sum of nearly £5000 has been given to it in donations and bequests, exclusive of £1000 recently bequeathed by Miss Jowett. There are two physicians to the Infirmary, Drs. Outhwaite and Macturk; and two surgeons, Mr. Sharp and Mr. J. A. Illingworth. In the Dispensary, Messrs. Casson, Douglas, and Roberts are the medical officers. The services of all these gentlemen are rendered gratuitously.

“The Benevolent or Strangers’ Friend Society” was established in 1813. Its visitors seek out the abodes of misery and sickness, and with the trifling yearly sum of about £100, raised in small subscriptions and donations, dispense an incalculable amount of good. The affairs of the society are managed by Wesleyans, but there is nothing of a sectarian spirit in its rules, or in the manner in which its funds are distributed. Hitherto the disbursements of the society have been year by year greater than the small receipts; and if the latter were ten times the amount they are, the visitors, in the great errand of benevolence they are engaged in, would find occasions, even with their present economy, for expending the amount to great advantage.

In 1798, that indefatigable friend of the distressed, the late Mrs. Rich, founded “The Lying-in and Gruel Charity,” for the purpose of relieving, and providing comforts for poor married women of the town in time of travail. Such a charity imperatively demands the assistance of every right-minded female who possesses affluence. It is, so far as it extends, (for the funds are very limited,) one of the most valuable charities in the town.

There is a vagrant office at the Court-house, under the direction of Mr. Charles Ingham, and about the sum of £30, paid out of the poor rates, is yearly expended in providing lodging and meals for such destitute travelling persons as are not deemed to be practised vagrants.

SCHOOLS.

A National School is kept in the large Sunday-school in Westgate belonging to Christ Church. The school is generally attended by ninety boys and sixty girls, who are charged two-pence a week—and those who learn to write, three-pence. The school was built in 1831, at an expense of nearly £1000, including the purchase of the ground, raised partly by subscription. The National Society made two grants to it, amounting to £150, and the Diocesan Society £40, on condition that it should be used as a National as well as a Sunday-school.

There is also another National School in the town which is connected with St. James's Church. About forty boys, thirty girls, and sixty infants, are usually educated in the school on similar terms as at that in Christ Church school.

The British and Infant Schools are among the most excellent establishments in Bradford. This school was begun in 1816 by the Quakers; and in 1831, the present large and handsome structure in Chapel-street, Leeds-road, was erected at a cost of £2300, raised in subscriptions by the Quakers. The ground for the site was given by Charles Harris, Esquire, and Mr. John Hustler advanced the munificent sum of £300 towards its erection. The school is free to children of all denominations without distinction. About two hundred boys, one hundred and forty girls, and one hundred and thirty infants are taught in the school on the Lancasterian plan. The charge is two-pence a week, with an extra penny for those scholars who learn to write.

School of Industry.—In 1806, a few ladies of Bradford established this school, which was till 1821, taught in a

house in Westgate, when the present convenient building was erected by subscription, and the lord of the manor gave the site. Sixty is the full number of girls on the foundation; but they have of late not been so numerous—some of the subscribers having discontinued to support the charity. The scholars, who are chosen by the subscribers, are taken in at eight years of age; and are taught to sew, knit, and read. They have materials to work upon found free, and the profits of their labours are expended in clothing them. The scholars also attend the school on the Sunday, and are taught to read and the Church Catechism, and attend church. Many excellent maid-servants have been reared in this school.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

In a town like Bradford, where a great portion of its juvenile population is engaged in the factories,—where the means of free instruction are very limited, and a host of parents remarkably inattentive of the education of their progeny, Sunday-schools are important agents in the cultivation of the young and tender mind. These schools are in Bradford unusually numerous, are conducted with great care and zeal, and contribute much to neutralize the evil effects of the contaminated moral atmosphere which in Bradford, as in all great manufacturing towns, is breathed by a large mass of the youthful population.

The following is a statement, drawn up from information obtained from persons actively engaged in the superintendence of the Sunday-schools in this town, of the number of children attending them.

Parish Church Sunday-school.—Nine hundred and eighty-five scholars' names on the books at the last anniversary;—average attendance, four hundred and fifteen boys and three hundred and twenty-five girls. There are to the school forty-three male and thirty-five female teachers. The school-room, situated near the church, was built by subscription in 1828, at a cost of about £1000.

Christ Church.—Seven hundred scholars are numbered on the books of the Sunday-school annexed to this church. The average attendance is two hundred boys and two hundred and fifty girls,—twenty-six male and thirty-two female teachers.

St. James's.—There are two hundred and twenty-four boys and two hundred and thirteen girls who attend this school,—thirty-four male and thirty-seven female teachers. A female adult school is also held in the vestry of the church, at which about thirty attend. This seems a novel institution, and would, if its objects were fully and extensively carried out, be of very great utility.

St. John's.—The Sunday-school connected with this church is yet in embryo, having been commenced only very recently.

Roman Catholics.—Two hundred and thirty boys and two hundred and fifty girls attend the Sunday-school taught in the school-room adjoining the chapel.

Independents.—Horton-lane.—Four hundred and twenty-six scholars are numbered on the books of the school. There are at the whole of the Sunday-schools connected with this chapel in and out of the town, one thousand and forty-five scholars, viz., besides at Horton-lane Sunday-school—Wibsey, three hundred and thirty-eight; and Little Horton, two hundred and eighty-one;—average attendance, six hundred and ninety-one. Teachers, seventy-five on the average.

Salem Chapel.—Two hundred and thirty boys and one hundred and eighty-seven girls attend this school;—the average attendance is about two hundred and ninety scholars. There are seventy teachers.

College Chapel.—Boys, one hundred and seventy—girls, one hundred and twenty-eight—teachers, thirty-eight.

Baptists.—Westgate.—Two hundred boys and two hundred girls. At the whole of the Sunday-schools connected with Westgate Chapel, in Bradford and out of it, seven hundred scholars are entered on the books;—the average attendance is about three hundred boys and three hundred

girls, under the direction of one hundred and thirty-eight teachers.

Sion Chapel.—Two hundred boys and one hundred and eighty girls. Teachers, seventy.

General Baptists.—Prospect-street.—One hundred and thirty-four boys, one hundred and ninety girls, and forty-seven teachers.

Wesleyan Methodists.—Kirkgate Chapel.—Average attendance, eighty boys and ninety-four girls; sixteen male and twenty-four female teachers.

Eastbrook Chapel.—Number of scholars, four hundred and twelve. Average attendance—boys, one hundred and seventy-six—girls, one hundred and ninety—teachers, ninety.

Park-street. — Average attendance — eighty-eight boys, ninety girls, forty-four teachers.

Centenary Chapel.—One hundred and forty-four boys and one hundred and thirty-two girls.

Bradford Moor.—One hundred and twenty-three boys, one hundred and twenty-two girls, and ninety-eight male and eighty female teachers.

White Abbey.—One hundred and fifty boys, and one hundred and seventy girls.

Primitive Methodists.—Manchester-road.—Average, one hundred and eighty-two boys, two hundred and one girls, and one hundred and seven teachers.

Spring-street.—Average, forty-six boys, forty-three girls; teachers, twenty-five.

Methodist New Connexion.—Average attendance—one hundred boys, seventy girls, and fourteen teachers.

Wesleyan Association.—Fifty boys, eighty girls, and thirty teachers.

Unitarians.—Twenty-five scholars and two teachers.

There is also a Sunday-school on Bradford-moor, belonging to no particular denomination, which is attended by one hundred and eighteen boys and one hundred and fifteen girls,—sixty-nine male and forty-eight female teachers.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.

In August 1818, the East Morley and Bradford Savings' Bank was commenced. Its officers in 1837, were enabled to erect a large and elegant building in Kirkgate, in which to transact the business of the bank. The cost of the erection (inclusive of site) was about £2300. Since the commencement of the institution, there has been £240,682 deposited by five thousand nine hundred and fifty-three persons. At the present time two thousand and thirty-four (an increase of one hundred and fifty since 1839) have accounts open, amounting in the aggregate to £52,488.

The Quakers have an institution in Bradford (established November 1832), called the Friends' Provident Institution, for the purpose of granting annuities, life assurances, &c., to persons of their persuasion throughout the kingdom. The amount of capital in August 1840 was upwards of £110,000. The number of policies granted from the Institution since its commencement, on annuities, life insurances, endowments, &c., is one thousand five hundred and ninety-three. Mr. Benjamin Ecroyd is secretary to the society.

Friendly societies, secret orders, free gifts, and other provident combinations, are extremely numerous. It was once intended to give a detailed account of these societies, but it was found that more time would be required to perform the task in an accurate manner than could be devoted to it.

Though it is not intended here to laud the mummeries and nonsensical ceremonies which characterise the proceedings of some of the secret societies—nor to commend the unmeaning frivolity and childish display of numbers of their processions, yet all these societies demand a large meed of unadulterated praise. By means of friendly societies, thousands of families in Bradford have been kept from being a burden upon the parochial funds.—And it is a question requiring a deeper penetration into the mysterious working of the human heart and the innate weakness of its nature than I pretend to possess, to

answer whether it would be well that the ceremonies and pageantry of secret orders should be dispensed with ; for it is notorious that thousands have been by those allurements induced to become members, and thereby tasted of the excellent fruit of which such ceremonies are the mere shell : man is, even in his wisest state, not enamoured of naked utility,—he requires her to be decorated in a gorgeous, motley dress in order to catch his eye.

In 1803, I find, from a parliamentary paper, there were twenty-two friendly societies in Bradford, with two thousand five hundred members. At present there are nine friendly societies having £1527 deposited in the Savings' Bank.

The Odd Fellows—Manchester Unity—are the most numerous body of members of secret orders here. In 1837 they built in Thornton-road, a large and substantial building, as a hall, for the purposes of their society at Bradford. It cost (with site) nearly £3000.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURE.

Up to the middle of last century, the manufacture of woollen cloths formed the staple trade of Bradford, in common with the whole of these parts of Yorkshire. In noticing, therefore, the ancient trade of this town, it will be necessary to take a short view of the origin and progress of the woollen trade in England.

It has long been a disputed point, whether the manufacture of woollen cloths in England did not owe its origin to the care of Edward the third. It is, however, now a fact well established, that it did not; but was known and practised during the earliest stages of English history after the Conquest. Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, who wrote in the early part of the thirteenth century, says, that "the art of weaving seemed to be a peculiar gift bestowed upon the inhabitants of this country by nature;" and Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, mentions a great number of guilds or fraternities of weavers settled in various parts of England, who paid considerable sums for their privileges in the reigns of Henry the second and Henry the third, and (page 231) particularly mentions that the weavers of York gave a large yearly sum for the enjoyment of the privileges of their guild.

That the inhabitants of this country were long before the time of Edward the third engaged in the clothing trade, is fully borne out by the following quotation from Hale—a judicious writer on all the subjects he treated upon. "In the time of Henry the second and Richard the first, the kingdom greatly flourished in the art of manufacturing woollen goods; but by the troublesome wars in the time of King John and

“ Henry the third, and also Edward the first and Edward the second, this manufacture was wholly lost,—and all our trade ran in wools, wool-fells, and leather.”*

There are a few pertinent remarks on this part of my subject by an author intimately connected with Bradford.†—
“ Gilds of weavers were formed under Henry the second in London and other places, and though it may be supposed that the workmen were neither very numerous nor expert in their business, yet they served to keep up the little skill in the manufacture of cloth which they then possessed, and prevented it being entirely lost. The gilds and companies might be dissolved, and the workmen dispersed, in the confusions that followed his reign, but the art of weaving would be so far retained as to supply the common people with coarse cloth. And there is no reason to doubt but that weavers were to be found in most counties, who supplied the neighbouring inhabitants with their manufacture, though too few in number in most places to be formed into gilds.”

The above terms “wholly lost,” used by Hale, cannot mean more than that the manufacture had greatly decayed, and its produce, as an article of export, had ceased; as there is evidence almost amounting to a certainty, that in the reigns of the first and second Edwards it was carried on in this neighbourhood. In the Hundred Rolls of 1284, before quoted, the mention of Evam, weaver, of Gomersal, being confined in the prison of Bradford, is proof that the weaving of cloth constituted one of the arts of life practised in this locality; and the fact that in the inquisition of the Earl of Lincoln’s possessions, taken at Bradford, a Fulling-mill at

* Prim. Orig.

† Since page 212 was printed off, I have seen the work there alluded to as having been written by the Rev. James Sykes, vicar of Bradford. The work is in two volumes, and is styled “Remarks on the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England.” It shews the author to have been a tolerable proficient in composition, and his views are, on the whole, enlightened and just.

this town is mentioned as being worth yearly, in those days, the sum of twenty shillings, is an indication sufficiently conclusive, of the fact that the inhabitants of Bradford were employed in those early times (if not long before) in the manufacture of woollen cloth.*

So early as the 15th of Edward the first (1287), *Frizing-hall*, near Bradford, is mentioned as belonging to Robert de Everingham.—There is a strong probability that it took its name from the coarse cloths called *Frieze* or *Frize* being manufactured there in early times ; and that nothing beyond coarse cloths were then made in England, as fine cloths were received from the Flemings and others in part exchange for wool.

It is, however, unquestionable, that on Edward the third coming to the throne, all our foreign trade ran in wools, wool-fells, and leather ; and that the manufacture of woollen cloths had declined so greatly as not to be an item of national wealth. Wool was, in those times, in truth, the Bank of England, (to allow the expression,) as the loans obtained by Edward the third were effected on it with the Lombard and other merchants.† The value of it about the year 1300, will be expressively shewn by the following extract from Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven :—" A sack of wool sold for " £6. The sack consisted, according to Spelman, of twenty- " six stones, each weighing fourteen pounds. A labourer " then only received a penny a day, and an ox was worth " about thirteen shillings and four-pence ; whence it follows, " that at that time two and a half stones of wool would pur- " chase an ox, whereas a labourer will now earn the value of " a stone of wool in a week—at that time it would require

* A scruple might be raised that the cloths fulled here, were probably exported raw from the Flemish looms, and fulled in England ; but this objection does not seem very tenable.

† In Anderson's History of Commerce, vol. 1, page 185, it is stated, that in one year, 31,651 sacks, valued at £6 a sack, were exported. Other authors even state more.

“ sixty days, so that poor sheep walks were as valuable as the “ best land.”

But, lucrative as this trade in the raw material was, Edward the third (who may justly be styled the Father of woollen and worsted manufactures) conceived the noble design of reviving the almost extinct art of manufacturing it into cloth, and thereby securing to his people the full advantages to be derived from their fleeces. The Flemings were at that time the most celebrated for the fabrication of cloths, and owing to the King's marriage with the daughter of William, Earl of Hainault, great facilities were afforded for carrying into effect the King's design. He invited skilful Flemish manufacturers to settle in various parts of England, and gave them great privileges. Some of them settled at “ Worsted” in Norfolk, from which place it is commonly stated that the stuffs which form the staple of Bradford trade obtained their name. In 1331, Edward the third gave letters of protection to John Kemp, a Flemish master-manufacturer, to establish himself at York with weavers, fullers, and dyers, to carry on his trade ; and in 1336 two Brabant weavers, styled in their letters of protection, “ Willielmus de Brabant and Hankeinus de Brabant, Textores,” settled in York. It is not improbable that from the name of the latter the term “ Hank” was given to the skein of worsted or other thread.

Along with the Flemish manufacturers who settled at York, no doubt others migrated to this neighbourhood, and gave a great impulse to its former trade by introducing many improvements.

The notice by Leland, that the inhabitants of Bradford stood much by clothing, shews that in the reign of Henry the eighth that trade was flourishing here ; and previous to the Civil Wars it was at its zenith of prosperity in the manufacture of woollen cloths, as Clarendon calls it a rich and populous town, and depending upon clothiers.

From very early times the woollen cloths that were made

in Yorkshire had an ill name, which they have not yet quite lost. The facetious Fuller thus alludes to this in his "Worthies," under the head of "Farewell to Yorkshire."—"I am glad to hear there is plenty of a coarser kind of cloth made in this county, whereby the meaner sort is much employed, and the middle sort enriched; so I am sorry for the general complaints made thereof, insomuch that it has become a general by-word 'to shrink as northern cloths,' (a giant to the eye and a dwarf to the use thereof,) to signify such who fail their friends in deepest distress depending on their assistance. Sad that the *sheep*, the emblem of innocence, should unwillingly cover so much craft under the wool thereof! and sadder that Fullers, commended in scripture for making cloths *white*, should justly be condemned for making their own consciences *black* by such fraudulent practices. I hope this fault for the future, will be amended in this county and elsewhere; for sure it is that the transporting of wool and fullers' earth, both against the law, beyond the seas, are not more prejudicial to our English clothing abroad than the deceit of making cloth at home, debasing the foreign estimation of our cloth to the invaluable damage of the nation."

The Statute Book is loaded with enactments to prevent the rogueries of the old Yorkshire clothiers in making and preparing cloths. Although since old Fuller's time the trade of this town has changed from the woollen to the worsted fabrics, yet a few of the manufacturers in Bradford may con with considerable advantage his remarks, and learn that to make stuffs a giant to the eye but a *dwarf in the use*, is a deceit which debases the domestic and foreign estimation of our goods, to the invaluable damage of this town and the nation.

In a small work before alluded to, published about sixty years since,* there is the following paragraph :—"The town

* The edition of Fairfax's Memoirs, mentioned in the note to page 14 as having a very short (and in some respects erroneous) account of Bradford prefixed to it.

“had a market weekly for *woollen cloths*, in and about that part of the town called the *Lees*; the cloth being reserved from one market-day to another in cellars prepared solely for that use. Great part of this cloth was manufactured in and about the town; for, if credit may be given to tradition, Bradford has been a much larger place than it even is at present, and extended west a considerable distance.” Thoresby mentions, in his *Ducatus*, another mode of sale used by the clothiers in those days. He says the makers carried samples of their goods to the merchants they dealt with, and the merchants came into Bradford-dale and other parts to buy.

After the Civil Wars the woollen manufactures of Bradford gradually diminished, and at length died away. In the former part of last century, the making of worsted goods began to flourish. The editor of the book last mentioned, after noticing the fact of the decay of the woollen trade, proceeds—“For many years past, the manufacturing of worsted stuffs, such as calamancoes, &c., which is arrived to great perfection, is now become the chief staple trade within the town and its neighbouring villages. For the sale of such goods there was erected in the year 1773, by the subscription of the gentlemen, merchants, woolstaplers, manufacturers, and others in the town and neighbourhood, a very elegant and commodious hall, about fifty yards in length and eleven broad,* the lower room of which is divided equally into two, by a brick wall running from end to end of the said building; against this wall, in these apartments, are fixed about one hundred closets, in a very commodious manner, with a shew-board to every such closet to shew the goods upon. These closets are the property of such manufacturers as at first subscribed, with power to transfer. In these closets are reposit

* Its length is one hundred and forty-four feet, and breadth thirty-six.

“goods from one market-day to another. The upper room
“is also closeted, but upon a different plan ; these are
“occupied by such as did not subscribe, paying a certain
“rent yearly for the use of them. Hither are brought great
“numbers of pieces of different kinds, besides worsted tops
“and gross yarn, which are exposed to sale every market-
“day, which is on Thursday, precisely at the hour of ten
“in the morning, announced by the ringing of a bell hung
“in the cupola for that purpose. It holds till half-past eleven,
“when the said bell gives notice for the immediate breaking
“up : and likewise at the hour of two in the afternoon of
“the same day, the bell again is rung for the opening of a
“market for the sale of worsted tops and gross yarn, and
“holds till half-past three, when in like manner as before
“the market is rung off.”

Notwithstanding the hum of the spinning-wheel (not the idle trills of the piano) was heard in every house in Bradford, yet during the latter part of the last century, its looms increased so fast that yarn could not be produced in the town in sufficient quantities to supply them, and most part of it used in the manufacture of Bradford goods, was spun by the inhabitants of Craven and the northern valleys of Yorkshire with the domestic spinning-wheel, which had not long before superseded the primitive distaff. The manufacturer then was generally both woolstapler and spinner for himself. Imagine him accoutred, according to the uncouth fashion of the day, in huge wig and cocked hat, mounted upon his staid “Old Dobby,” with a quantity of wool tops behind him, setting out to Craven or the north with work for the spinners. Unlike his sons, he was content to get money slowly and laboriously, so that he gained it *surely* ; but now the maxim is reversed.

The impossibility of obtaining from the common wheel the necessary supply of yarn to meet the continually increasing demand, led in Bradford, as in other places, to the introduction of spinning-machines. The first of these used

in Bradford, was set up about sixty years since in the Paper-hall, by Mr. James Garnett, the grandfather of the present Messrs. Garnett. This machinery was what is technically called a mule and throstle, and wrought by hand. That the introduction of machinery into Bradford was regarded with great hatred by the lower class of inhabitants, is so natural a consequent, that it is almost superfluous to advert to it.

There have been two remarkable attempts made at different times, and at a long interval between them, by the inhabitants of Bradford, to check the trade of the town.

In the Court Rolls of 1678, I find the following singular order made by the Leet Jury—"That the inhabitants of Bradford shall not let any houses to persons to be clothiers, upon paine of 39s. 11d. *every month*; nor set on work any fit to be servants except datal men." It will be borne in mind that the woollen cloth manufacture was then the staple trade of this place. It seems probable that the Leet Jury and the inhabitants were desirous of keeping the trade as much as they could in their own hands.

An enterprising gentleman, named Buckley, (residing at the time in Bradford, but who afterwards removed to Todmorden,) formed, in 1793, the design of erecting a factory here, to be wrought by a steam-engine. The land for the building had been purchased nearly opposite the Primitive Methodists' Chapel in Manchester-road, and the respectable residents in Tyrrel-street and that quarter of the town, viewed with dread the threatened infliction of such a smoky nuisance as a steam-engine. Accordingly, a number of them signed a notice, threatening Mr. Buckley with an action at law should he persist in building the mill to be wrought by steam. This proceeding had the desired effect, as Mr. Buckley, seeing such a formidable array against him, gave up his project. As the notice has been considered in the town a curiosity, and is a great topic in any conversation relative to the introduction of factories and machinery

*

into Bradford, I give a copy of it and a fac-simile of the names subscribed.—

To Mr. John Buckley, cotton-manufacturer, in Bradford, in the West-Riding of the county of York.

Take notice, that if either you or any person in connexion with you, shall presume to erect or build any steam-engine for the manufacture of cotton or wool, in a certain field in Horton near Bradford aforesaid, called or known by the name of the Brick-kiln Field, we whose names are hereunto subscribed shall, if the same be found a nuisance, seek such redress as the law will give. Witness our hands this 23rd January, 1793.

James Wilkinson

Jonas Mowbray

John Rand
(seals)

Nath^e Skeef

Wm Whitaker

John Smith

Mr^e Hardy

Isaac Wilton

Henry M^r Gutes

Thos^r Holdgate

Mary Lindman

Betty Inman

John Town

J. Lupton

John Thed

Some of the gentlemen who appended their names to this notice, were afterwards largely concerned in worsted-mills erected in the town.

Although the introduction of these mills into Bradford was thus deferred, yet the delay was only for a short time, as in 1798 Messrs. Ramsbotham, Swaine, and Murgatroyd erected one in the "Holme." The engine which supplied the propelling force was of fifteen horses' power. An anecdote has been related to me by the son of one of the above partners, which strongly and ludicrously shews the great prejudice which existed in the minds of the inhabitants, even the respectable portion of them, against factories. A man had commenced conveying stones for the building of the mill, when a large number of the inhabitants assembled to prevent his proceeding to the site of it, and laid hold of the horse's head. One of the partners, being a man of considerable prowess, stripped his coat, and literally boxed the way clear; and the persons who had assembled to stop the work seeing his determination, and probably remembering the unlawfulness of their conduct, allowed the horse and cart to proceed. Under such discouraging circumstances was the first of those structures which have raised Bradford to its present importance among the towns of England, built.

Very soon after Ramsbotham and Swaine's mill was at work, other mills were erected in or near the town. It seems that an attempt was at that period made to introduce the cotton-manufacture here; and one mill, (at least,) which is now used in the worsted business, was, early in the present century, built for the spinning of cotton. This branch of manufactures was not, however, long carried on here.

The progress of the worsted-manufacture in Bradford, has been as rapid and as unexampled as that of its population. In 1800, according to the census, 1290 persons were employed in Bradford in trade or manufactures. In 1811, 1595 families were so employed; in 1821, 2452 families; in 1831, 3867, besides 1605 labourers. The first mill wrought by steam in

Bradford, (1798,) had, as before mentioned, a 15-horse engine; in 1819, the number of horses' power employed in propelling the machinery of worsted-mills in Bradford and its immediate neighbourhood, was about 492; in 1830, 1047; and now, 1840, it is upwards of 2000.

Since the year 1800, Bradford has felt fewer of the vicissitudes of trade than, it may safely be affirmed, any other trading town of its size in the kingdom. It is true its prosperity received a considerable shock by the wool-combers' strike in 1825; and the failure of Wentworth & Co.'s bank, the next year, added a more distressing blow to its trade; but, with both these drawbacks, and the mercantile embarrassments which have occurred in Bradford of late years, in common with the whole kingdom, its prosperity has been great, and almost unexampled in the history of mercantile towns, so as almost to become a proverb among its neighbours.

In and about the year 1826, power-looms were introduced into the town in considerable numbers. The riots which such introduction occasioned are before noticed. With the exception of these disturbances, Bradford has been free from the great excesses which have strongly, and for long continued periods, marked the conduct of the working classes in densely populated manufacturing districts, with respect to the use of machinery.

The ancient trade of the parish of Bradford (woollen manufacture) has almost disappeared from its tract. Its northern, eastern, and southern borders are a very correct line of demarcation between the worsted and woollen manufactures. In Eccleshill and Shipley there are two or three woollen mills, but more northerly or westernly one cannot be found in Bradford parish, nor hardly a single clothier on these quarters of or in Bradford. On the western verge of the parish a couple of cotton mills have, owing to the proximity of Lancashire, reared their heads, but they seem not to be placed in a very congenial district.

The worsted goods principally manufactured at Bradford

are merinos, saxony cloths, shalloons, moreens, orleans cloths, figured crapes, and, in short, of almost every description. To an inhabitant, it is needless to mention that the whole of the wool used in these fabrics, is long wool ; but to others it may be information. Until these late years, the wool used in the Bradford trade was almost wholly of British growth. In 1831, it was estimated that the quantity of wool produced in this country, amounted to from sixty-five to seventy millions of pounds weight ; and in that year, nearly two thirds of this produce was consumed in Bradford, and the district immediately around it. Since then, however, large quantities of colonial wools have been introduced into the worsted-manufacture.

About forty years since, Wakefield was, in these parts, the principal mart for wool ; and the Bradford spinners and manufacturers, together with their neighbours, resorted to Wakefield to purchase their wool. For a considerable time past, Bradford has been the great market for wool in the north of England.

A considerable portion of the fleece which is picked out and assorted by the woolsorters, and technically called *shorts*, and also such parts as remain after the long wool has been combed, termed *noils*, and not adapted to the worsted trade, are bought by the woollen manufacturers from the populous clothing villages of Heckmondwike, Gomersal, Calverley, Idle, Pudsey, Stanningley, Dewsbury, and other places, and made into blankets, napped coatings, ladies' pelisse cloths, duffils, and other inferior woollen fabrics.

Besides the manufacture of worsted stuffs and the yarn used in them, a large and very important trade has of late years been carried on in Bradford, in the spinning of worsted yarns for supplying the market of Norwich for its bombasin and camlet trades ; of Huddersfield for its fancy trade ; of Kidderminster and other places for their carpet manufacture ; of Bacup and Rochdale for their bocking and baize manufacture ; and of Paisley and Glasgow for their shawl trades.

Since the year 1825, a considerable export of worsted yarn spun at Bradford has taken place, the laws prohibiting its exportation having been then repealed.

Within the last four years, great numbers of cotton warps have been introduced into the manufactures of Bradford, and the pieces composed of these cotton warps woven with worsted weft, are termed orleans cloths. Of the fact whether this admixture has not a tendency to injure the good name which Bradford wool-made fabrics have enjoyed, I leave others, better conversant with the subject than I am, to judge.

A few years since, the bulk of the goods produced in Bradford, were bought in the white by Leeds merchants; and after being dyed and finished there, were exported to Germany, America, and other parts of the globe. This practice is becoming less prevalent every day—extensive dyehouses, fitted up in the most complete manner for carrying on the trade in its finest branches, have been erected—large numbers of merchants, foreign and domestic, have taken up their residence in the town; and the greater part of Bradford goods are now finished on the spot, and transmitted at once into the retail shopkeepers' hands, or exported. This change is of the utmost importance in calculating the future and permanent prosperity of the town; and every inhabitant of it, whose breast is imbued with local patriotism, will earnestly desire that the produce of its looms should be bought and finished by its own merchants.

Where machinery is so extensively employed, it may naturally be inferred that the making of it forms one of the staple branches of industry of the town. Machines of the most improved and complicated construction are made in Bradford to a large extent, where "the makers exhaust the science of mechanics, and employ all its manœuvres for directing power and rendering it effective."

Notwithstanding the numerous improvements which have been made in the machinery used in the various processes of the worsted-manufacture, very little wool is combed by

mechanical means. About sixteen years since, a machine resembling, in most respects, the carding-machines employed in the woollen-manufacture, was used in Bradford for combing wool. After the great strike of the combers for an increase of wages in 1825, the spinners in this town turned their attention to combing by machines. One was invented by Anderton, which wrought on the principle used by hand-combers. It consisted of a revolving cylinder provided with rows of wire teeth thirty inches long, which caught the wool as it was carried towards them, and every comb became charged with finely drawn wool. The combs were then cleaned by another machine, invented by Gilpin of Sheffield. These artificial means were, however, found to be far inferior to combing by hand, and the machine by Anderton was gradually disused. Of late, a machine has been invented by Messrs. Collier of Manchester, for the purpose of combing. A few of these are used by some of the spinners in the town ; but it is not expected that they will to any degree supersede hand-combing.

It is estimated there are now in the borough of Bradford, and principally in the town, about 70 worsted-mills, with an aggregate of 2000 horses' power. In these mills are about 2000 spinning-frames, which each spin from five to six gross of hanks of yarn a day, each hank measuring 560 yards. The usual numbers spun are from twenty-fours to eighties, that is, where twenty-four or eighty hanks make a pound weight of worsted. In some instances the spinning of yarn has been carried to such an extreme fineness, that one hundred and twenties have been spun, that is, nearly forty miles length of yarn to the pound of worsted. Besides these spinning-frames, there are in the town about 1500 power-looms propelled by steam, each loom working off about half a piece a day, narrow width. There are also vast numbers of worsted pieces yet woven by hand in the surrounding villages ; but the hand-loom weavers are a very ill-paid and indigent class, struggling ineffectually against that never-tired ✓

all-powerful drudge, the steam-engine. It is sorrowful to add that the small manufacturers, who (alternately following with their families the labours of the loom and agriculture), a few years since, thickly inhabited the countless detached houses with which the slopes of Bradford parish are covered, and make it appear almost like one vast town, are quickly disappearing; and their children are exchanging the domestic loom for the labours of the neighbouring mills. Alas! many of them recollect with sorrowful emotions the looms of their fathers' hearths.—

“Sweet were the labours of the loom,

“By health and ease accompanied.”

Among all the improvements in machinery, there is none excels that of the Jacquard loom, by which the most complicated and beautiful patterns are embroidered upon, and interwoven in, the piece. A very great number of these looms are employed in the immediate neighbourhood of Bradford, in the manufacture of figured-worsted-stuff pieces.—

“Inventress of the wool, fair Lina flings

“The flying shuttle thro’ the dancing strings,

“Inlays the brodered web with flowery dyes;

“Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise:

“Now from the beam the lengths of warp unwind,

“And dance and nod the massy weights behind.”—*Darwin*.

Under various acts of parliament, the consumers of long wool are entitled to a drawback for the soap used in the washing or combing of it; and by the same authority a committee is appointed to put in force those several acts, the great object of which is to prevent frauds by the workmen, to whom wool or yarn is committed to be wrought up; and the committee have a power to order a portion of the drawback to be paid over to them, to cover the expense of putting these acts in execution. The committee appoint inspectors and a clerk; and a return is made by the excise to the committee, through their clerk, of the drawback claimed. From these yearly returns a calculation was made in 1831, by a gentleman who gave evidence on the subject before the

House of Commons, and produced the following account of the consumption of wool in Bradford and the district of which it is the capital:—

Average of three years ending in 1822 .. 24,917,887

Do. do. do. 1829 .. 33,279,245

In the year 1830 alone 43,736,386

Although it is evident that a table drawn from such a source as the mere drawback on the soap used in the worsted-manufacture, will be, for numerous reasons, far from accurate, yet it may be considered a fair approximation to the actual result; and I have, therefore, extracted from the returns of the drawback, an account of the consumption of wool in the district of the worsted trade for the following years:—

1838 50,764,800

1839 59,481,600

1840 (about) 47,000,000*

But whatever other value these kind of numerical statements have, they will, at least, shew the progress of trade in Bradford for the last twenty years. The number of pounds weight of wool consumed in the parish, as deduced from the above-mentioned returns, was in the following years as stated below:—

	Town of Bradford.	In Horton, Bowling, and Manningham.	All other parts of the parish.
1822 ..	4,060,640 ..	_____	_____
1825 ..	6,382,080 ..	_____	_____
1828 ..	8,386,460 ..	_____	_____
1831 ..	12,357,120 ..	_____	_____
1834 ..	10,156,320 ..	_____	_____
1836 ..	12,295,680 ..	_____	_____
1838 ..	12,168,950 ..	2,522,880 ..	1,980,640
1839 ..	13,580,100 ..	3,206,400 ..	2,277,120
1840 ..	11,826,624* ..	3,174,680 ..	2,134,400

* To these amounts are added two millions of pounds used by a firm in Bradford which is not in the returns.

To shew the paramount importance of Bradford in this branch of national industry, and its just title to be termed the Capital of the Worsted-Manufacture, a calculation has been made of the quantity of wool used in the neighbouring towns and districts in 1839, as taken from the returns of the drawbacks :—

	lbs.
Keighley	4,293,120
Bingley	822,160
Halifax	5,022,120
Other parts of Halifax parish ..	6,969,600
Wakefield	2,353,480

The consumption of wool in the parish of Bradford alone, in 1839, was nearly equal to the aggregate of that of all the above-mentioned places ; and the consumption in the town of Bradford was considerably more than that of the whole parish of Halifax. In that year, the wool used by three Bradford spinners amounted to about six millions of pounds weight.

In what is provincially termed a *lather* of wool (twenty-four pounds weight), the combers consider that about six pounds will be left in *noils* and wasted ; so that in the whole of the above statements, one-fourth must be deducted in order to shew the actual quantity of wool used in the worsted-manufacture.

The wages of the persons employed in several of the branches of Bradford trade, have of late years considerably decreased. It is impossible to give with any degree of certainty a scale of wages, but the following is about the truth :—woolsorters will earn 30s. a week, or upwards, in summer, and from 20s. to 25s. in winter. Woolcombing was, a score of years since, a pretty lucrative employment ; now a good hand will seldom make more than 12s. a week. Overlookers at mills, 24s. to 30s. a week ; females employed at the mills, from 6s. 6d. to 11s. ; and children from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week.

I have, since the preceding part of this section was printed off, been favoured by Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, with the following tabular statements, which I apprehend could not have been furnished by any one else. Mr. Baker has proved himself on many occasions a veteran in statistics, and I doubt not that his obliging contribution to this section of my work will greatly enhance its value.

An account of the number of mills, quantity of propelling-power, and number of persons employed in them, in the Parish of Bradford, in 1841.—

Number of Worsted Mills.

Allerton	1	Little-Horton.....	13
Bradford	38	Haworth	19
Bierley	1	Manningham.....	3
Bowling.....	4	Shipley.....	5
Clayton.....	4	Thornton.....	4
Eccleshill.....	1	Wibsey.....	1
Great-Horton.....	9	Wilsden.....	9

There are also six woollen mills, three at Eccleshill and three at Shipley; and two cotton mills, one at Haworth and one at Wilsden.

Number of Engines and Wheels.

	Engines.	Horse-power.	Wheels.	Horse-power.
Woollen.....	5	150	1	12
Worsted.....	88	2059	20	87
Cotton	1	14	3	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	94	2223	24	121

Number of Persons employed.

	From 9 to 13.	From 13 to 18.	Total.
Woollen.....	194	244	681
Worsted.....	1597	4890	10896
Cotton	20	43	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1811	5177	11675

In a parliamentary paper, printed in 1831, it is stated, that in that year there were employed in the parish of Bradford, in the worsted and woollen manufacture, 7,900 men—of course a large portion of these were hand-loom weavers.

Number of worsted mills in the Borough of Bradford in 1841, with the aggregate amount of their propelling power, and the number of hands employed therein.—

	Number of Mills.	Number of Mill Occupiers.	Number of Engines &c. Engines.	Horse-power.
Bradford.....	38	57	49	1202
Little-Horton.....	13	24	14	480
Great-Horton	9	11	9	194
Bowling.....	4	13	4	98
Manningham	3	4	4	84
	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 2058

Persons employed in the above Mills.

From 9 to 13.		13 to 18.		Above 18.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
504	899	929	3160	462	4456
Total					
10,410					

To a stranger it is proper to state that, with an exception or two, the mills set down under the head Little-Horton, are, in truth, in and form part and parcel of the town of Bradford, though not within its township.

The population of the district now comprised within the limits of the Borough of Bradford, was, in 1831, 43,537 persons. It will be seen from this table, that (even considering the increase since 1831) nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the Borough is engaged in the mills, of which five-sixths are females,—“an important feature,” as Mr. Baker observes, “in the consideration of the domestic and social condition of its people.”

In 1835 the horses' power employed in propelling the machinery in the mills of the Borough, was 1388, and the number of hands engaged in the mills, 6022. From that

time to 1841, the increase in the former is 670, and in the latter 4388!—"an increase," says Mr. Baker., "unequalled, perhaps, in the history of any manufacturing population in this or any other part of the world."*

He continues, "The educational condition of the children employed in these mills is now, happily, attended to; and a feeling of its desirableness prevails so much, both among the manufacturers and the operatives, that considerable improvement is beginning to exhibit itself amongst these children. Nevertheless, the early abstraction of the female portion of them from home, and the impossibility, for this reason, of their obtaining any amount of domestic instruction, is a circumstance to be deeply lamented, and is deserving of serious consideration by all classes."

The Piece-hall is now used only by the smaller manufacturers for the shewing of their goods. The larger ones exhibit their pieces at their spacious warehouses. On Thursdays the Piece-hall and premises around it exhibit one of the busiest scenes that can be beheld in England. As Bradford is the sole great market for worsted goods, hither resort the multitude of manufacturers of those goods in the surrounding district. On Mondays a considerable amount of business has of late years been transacted in wool.

The Banks are a subject incident to this chapter. I am unable to state when the first bank was established here, but I have seen notes of one about the year 1760, under the firm of Leach, Pollard, and Hardcastle. This bank failed. Afterwards, (about 1802,) the "Old Bank," (now Messrs. Harris's,) was established in Bank-st., by E. Peckover, Esq.,

* While writing this, a fact has come to my knowledge which I think is worthy of notice. Mr. Ramsbotham, previously to building the mill in the Holme in 1798, turned a quantity of spinning machinery, which he had fixed in his premises near the Piece-hall, by means of a horse-gin. Many Bradford manufacturers had recourse to the same means.

and on the 7th of July, 1827, Bradford Banking Company; by a return to the committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1837 to report on Joint Stock Banks, it appears that it had then 167 subscribers or partners, and the paid-up capital amounted to £77,900. The present paid-up capital is £116,400, besides the guarantee fund £34,607. The Bradford Joint Stock Commercial Bank was formed February 27, 1833; and according to the above return, the number of subscribers or partners, were then 155; the paid-up capital £48,095; the paid-up capital now amounts to £71,200. The Leeds and West Riding, and the Yorkshire District Banks, have each a Branch here. I need not allude to Wentworth & Co.'s Branch Bank—"Wentworth" is graven indelibly on the hearts of many a Bradford tradesman.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

THE notices which I had collected relative to the history of Bradford, and the institutions and principal part of the structures in the town, are now completed. But there yet remains several buildings, and numerous interesting particulars, which come under none of the preceding heads, nor could, conveniently, be incorporated into the preceding pages. It is, therefore, proposed to take not a strict topographical survey of the town, but only such an one as shall include in it several places worthy of note, which have hitherto either not been mentioned, or only slightly, and on which a passing remark, or an extended notice may be interesting.

To begin at a convenient point—

Tyrrels, or, according to the ancient term, *Turles*, now gives name to a street. Though no profession is made by me to antiquarian etymology, yet I am induced to believe that this name (*Turles*) is derived from *Thur*, a Danish word signifying a brook or rivulet, and *Leys*, the Saxon for fields. I know of a number of places named Thursby, Thurleys, &c., which all lie on the banks of a brook or river. A judicious topographer says he knows of no places whose names are so compounded but which lie on some brook. The '*Turles*' seem formerly to have been a noted place for the diversions of the inhabitants; by the very oldest of whom the Cockpit, (before alluded to, and which, happily, is no longer needed in the amusements of the residents here,) and the Bowling-green with its host of players, are remembered. Immediately on the south side of the Sun-bridge, (about two centuries since called Ive-bridge,) stood, about

forty years since, the town's prison—a small and isolated building. The land lying adjoining between the Mill-race and the Beck was anciently called the Holme (signifying a piece of ground enclosed by water); and some part of it Milne Cliffe (or Clough).

Queen's Mills.—It has been before mentioned that in ancient times the lords of manors built mills for the convenience of their tenants; and there was either a tacit or express understanding that the latter should always grind their corn at the lord's mill. It is impossible to state when the first corn-mill was built at Bradford. One has been shewn to have been here (and undoubtedly on or about the same spot as the present) in 1310; and reasons have been given in proof of the soke being then as extensive (and no more) as it is now. Other particulars respecting these mills are scattered through the foregoing pages.

The mills followed the descent of the manor, and vested with it, as part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the Crown; to which they were annexed till the reign of James the 1st, who, by letters patent, dated the thirty-first of July, in the eighth year of his reign (1612), granted them to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philip, citizens of London, by the (translated) description of “All those two corn mills “under one roof, called Bradford Mills, situate lying and “being in the south part of Bradford, in the county of York; “with the dam, brook, soke and suit, and all other the “rights and appurtenances to the said mill or either of them “belonging or appertaining, now or late in the occupation of “Richard Tempest, knight, or his assigns, by particular being “of the annual rent or value of £6 6s. 8d.; and all that “water-corn-mill, of late erected, lying and being in the east “part of the town of Bradford aforesaid, with the water-dam, “water-course, and the soke and suit, and all the rights and “appurtenances to the aforesaid mill belonging, in the occupation of Richard Tempest, knight, or his assigns, by “particular mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of

“*6s. 8d.*,” to be holden of the King’s manor of Enfield, in free and common soccage for ever, at the above yearly rents in fee farm.

These mills, thus granted to Ferrers and Philip at fee-farm rent, were conveyed to Sir Richard Tempest. I have never seen any subsequent account of the mill on the eastern part of Bradford. A trial took place between this Tempest and some persons within the soke, who refused to do suit at the mills by grinding their corn, and the contest was most important in its consequences, as I believe it was the first time the rights of the soke had been formally and with vigour contested, and the judgment then given in the Duchy Court has been ever since decisive.—

Sir Richard Tempest, on the 20th of November, 1624, exhibited an information in the Duchy Court against Wm. Lister, Thos. Hustler, Roger Bower, Wm. Jowett, and John Bawme, and other inhabitants of Bradford and Manningham, for withdrawing their suit and soke from the said mills, the defendants therein then pretending that their copyhold lands only were bound thereto, and the cause being heard against Lister, (all the other defendants having submitted) in Michaelmas Term 1627, a decree was made in favour of the plaintiff, declaring that the town of Manningham, where the defendant Lister dwelled, was parcel of the Manor of Bradford, and that Lister, his grandfather, father and mother, and his elder brother, having the same lands both freehold and copyhold in Manningham and Bradford which the defendant Lister had, did their suit and grind their corn at the said mills without exception, whether it grew upon freehold or copyhold lands, and that the court was then of opinion that all his Majesty’s tenants, either freeholders or copyholders, or other inhabitants within any of his Majesty’s manors, ought to grind all their corn growing upon any of their lands, or bought and spent in their houses, at his Majesty’s mills in every such manor, and so likewise at the same mills being in the hands of his highness’s fee-farmers or patentees. Therefore the court did declare their opinion that all the tenants either freeholders or copyholders, or other inhabitants within Manningham, and in other towns within the manor of Bradford, dwelling within *two miles* of the said mills, should do their suit and grind all their corn spent in their houses at the said mills, so as the same should be ground within twenty-four hours after being brought to the said mills; and did further decree

concerning the defendant Lister, his heirs and assigns, of all his and their lands both freehold and copyhold in Manningham and Bradford, that he and they should do their suit and grind their corn at the said mills, and if the corn could not be ground there within twenty-four hours, then to go to any other mills at pleasure.

The defendant Lister being dissatisfied with the decree, applied to have the same reheard, and the same was reheard on the 21st of May following (1628), when the former decree was affirmed, and the defendant directed to pay twenty nobles, costs.

Sir Richard Tempest, on the 28th of February, 1648, (being then a prisoner in Clitherhow Castle, as a partisan of the King,) sold these mills to Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq., in fee. There was, during the inter-regnum, an act passed for selling the fee-farm rents, and other possessions of the Crown, and the commissioners appointed under this act for the purpose, sold the fee-farm rent of £6 13s. 4d. issuing out of the mills unto Shuttleworth, and released them therefrom.

The mills are now the property of J. G. Smyth, Esq., of Heath-hall, near Wakefield.*

* To a general reader it would be quite uninteresting to show the various intermediate steps by which the mills came from Shuttleworth to Smyth, and therefore the following is not inserted in the text.—Feb. 28, 1648, Sir Richard Tempest sold and conveyed the mills to Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq., in fee, who died seized thereof, having, May 6th, 1678, by his will of this date, devised the same unto Richard, Ughtred, Ralph, Elizabeth, and Judith Shuttleworth, his sons and daughters in fee. Judith died intestate and unmarried, leaving Richard, her eldest brother and heir, who thereby became entitled to her fifth part. Elizabeth married Richard Grimshaw, Esq., and July 6, 1684, they sold her fifth part to Richard her eldest brother. Ughtred, on the 10th of April 1685, sold his fifth part to the said Richard, his eldest brother, and Ralph, on the 11th of January 1686, sold his fifth part to the said Richard, his eldest brother, who thereby became seized of the whole. May 18, 1704, the said Richard Shuttleworth conveyed the whole to his brother Ughtred, in fee. December 21, 1731, the said Ughtred conveyed the same to his brother Ralph Shuttleworth, in fee, who died seized thereof, and, Nov. 29, 1744, by his will of this date, devised the same to Ralph Shuttleworth, his younger son, in fee. March 24, 1746, the same Ralph mortgaged in fee the same to Allan Johnson, in trust for Thomas Ferrand, and May 27, 1747, the said Allan Johnson conveyed the same to the said Thomas Ferrand in fee; April 11, 1759, Thomas Ferrand conveyed to Edward Holme, in fee; this conveyance was a pledge for money, but Ferrand not being able to redeem it, Nov. 12. 1768, Edward Holme, with the consent of Thomas Ferrand, com-

Although in these days the soke would, if its rights were strictly enforced, be an intolerable burden upon the inhabitants of Bradford, yet no man understanding anything of the foundations of property, can for a moment doubt the just power which the owner of the soke has to enforce its rights ; and that no plan can be devised, by the ingenuity of man, for getting rid of it according to law, except by purchase.

There seems every probability for supposing that *Goodman's-end* derived its name from the residence of the ancient vicars standing in it.

The *Court-house* was built in 1834, at an expense of £7,000. It is a very substantial and handsome building, adorned by a portico of very massive and noble columns. Previous to its erection, the Quarter Sessions were held in the Piece-hall. The inhabitants very liberally subscribed about £4,000 towards its erection, and the remainder was defrayed out of the county-rate. In exterior it is surpassed by few, if any, of the Court-houses in the West Riding, and in internal arrangements and conveniences by none. While on this topic, it may be mentioned that two constables have for a long period been chosen yearly at Bradford Court Leet, for the town, and to them are committed its police arrangements and government. These constables chuse a deputy, who with two or three assistants constitute the whole police force of the town (exclusive of the night-watch.) This small but efficient force, has on all, except a few rare occasions, been amply sufficient for the preservation of the peace of town, and the apprehension of offenders.

The Temperance-society in Bradford built in 1837 a *Tempe-*

veyed to John Smyth, Esq. April 1771, John Smyth died, and John Smyth his only son and heir, became seised, who held the same till his death in February 1811, from whom it came to his son, the present owner. In Michaelmas Term 1775, Mr. Smyth exhibited an information in the Duchy Court in the name of himself, and his then tenant Wm North, against Stephen Hill, Wm. Varley, and other inhabitants of Bradford and Manningham, (which other inhabitants submitted,) for withdrawing their suit and soke from the mills.

rance-hall adjoining Leeds-road. It is a handsome and large structure: the cost amounted to about £1400, which was in great part raised in one pound shares and in donations. I understand that this hall was the first of its kind built in England. Disputable as some of the arguments of the advocates of total abstinence undoubtedly are, there is no question that drunkenness (with its concomitants) is the great bane of British society, and that he deserves to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race who honestly endeavours to suppress it.

Hall-Ings have before been mentioned as having been in ancient times the first and only meadow-land in the town.

The commissioners under the Lighting and Watching Act, built in 1837, in the *Hall-Ings*, a very convenient *Station-house* for the nightly watch, and depôt for the fire-engine, with suitable offices for the transaction of the business under the above-mentioned Act. The cost of the erection was, inclusive of ground, about £1500.

In the reign of Elizabeth, I perceive from the Court Rolls, that there was a "Bark House" at the bottom of *Barker-end*; but whether this circumstance had anything to do with giving the name to that quarter of the town, I am unable to state. The inhabitants of *Barkerend* claimed some peculiar rights in the year 1573, as there was a suit to which they were parties, in the Duchy Court, as to the agistment of *Bradford Bank*, or *Cliffe*. If there ever was a *Tide*, *Wake*, or *Feast* in *Bradford* distinct from its fairs, it has long been lost. *Barkerend Tide* yet remains, and a few rustic sports are yearly, on *Old Michaelmas Day* celebrated. The "*Paper Hall*" in *Barkerend*, has been one of the noblest mansions in *Bradford*, but it is now in a miserable state of dilapidation and neglect. It is a fair specimen of the mansions of the gentry of this part of the country a couple of centuries since. There are, in this quarter of the town, several old mansions. Two of them may be described. *Boldshay*, (that is, *Boll*, residence, and *Scau*, a woody slope,) is mentioned in 1345, with its thirty acres of land.

It seems to have descended with the manor to the Crown, as I find from the pleadings in the Duchy Court, that there was a suit respecting it in the thirteenth of Elizabeth, between George Waterhouse (claiming the reversion of it by conveyance, from Richard Tempest) and Hugh Charnley, claiming it by *grant from the Queen*, when Sir John Tempest was steward of the manor. In the same suit there was a contest respecting a right of way "through Barcar End Street to the City of York," but I am not able to state any other particulars. Afterwards, Boldshay belonged to Sir John Maynard, owner of Bradford Rectory. It then became the property of Henry Hemingway, an attorney, who resided there in the middle of last century; and in his line it still continues.

Mirysay, I presume, is from *mere* and *scau*. Cowel observes, that words beginning or ending with *mer* or *mere*, denote fenny places. The family of the Smyths, of Heath-hall, near Wakefield, resided here for many generations. The present house, built apparently in the 17th century, is in the best preservation of any of its class in the parish.

Returning down Barkerend—

In Bradford Beck, to the north-west of the Church, was two centuries ago fixed the Tumbrill or Ducking-stool, for the punishment of scolding and unruly women. The Court Leet of Bradford seem to have taken considerable care to keep this correctional instrument in repair, as I find such entries as the following on the Rolls, "Ordered, that the Constables do, under pain of 39s. 11d., repair the Pinfold and "Ducking-stool." From the earliest times till these late years, to the disgrace of our nation, was used the Ducking-stool. When the Canal was formed, the Stool was transferred to its banks, not far from its old post. There are numbers of residents in Bradford, who remember it being freely used, and the poor object followed by a rude rabble. Thanks to the better feelings of humanity, these scenes have now for ever vanished.

Again it may be mentioned, that in some part of the locality immediately to the north-west of the Church, it is probable

the Castle stood, which once indubitably reared its embattled front here. I am told by an old inhabitant, that there was in that locality a piece of land, called Bailey Croft; and if it did not receive its name from some person, it would not be a wide hypothesis to say, that the Castle stood on this Croft. It is well known that, "Bailey" was the ancient name for Castle. There is not *one single reason* for thinking, as has been suggested, that the Castle stood on or about the site of the Manor House.

The *Cliffe Wood* is a mere remnant of the extensive tract which was, in early ages, covered with large oak timber. Even in 1788 I find Cliffe Wood mentioned in the advertisement of the sale of the manor, as containing fine oak timber trees. Here tradition says is the well where the mighty boar came to drink, and was killed, as stated fully in a preceding part of this work. *Spink-well* was, in 1788, also advertised along with the manor, and its cold bath and bowling-green is mentioned. The house there was afterwards used as a lunatic asylum. The well has evidently been of note for a long period in this neighbourhood. I am unable to say what the meaning of "Spink" is. Spelman, in his Glossary under this word, says "Vox quæ mihi apud solum Markahum "in arte aucupariâ occurrit nescio an a' Lat *spinus*, avis." In the north, finches are commonly called spinks, such as gold-*spink*, bull*spink*.

It is well known that our forefathers, among others of their superstitions, were wont to dedicate wells to their favorite saints, and to attribute to the waters uncommon virtues. There is hardly a district in the kingdom in which these kind of sainted wells are not found. I have observed that the water of all the wells of this description which I have seen is naturally of an extremely fine kind. There were several near Bradford, but I know of none within the township. In a field a short distance on Manningham-lane, and a little without Bradford township, there is a fine well, in old deeds

called Helly-well, (that is *Holy-well*,) which has been covered over and preserved with great care, at the bottom of a close to this day called Helly-well Ash, now broken up as a stone-quarry. It is probable that the inhabitants of Bradford were wont, in ancient times, to resort on Sundays and holidays to this well, as a common place of meeting, to drink of its waters, and partake of their supposed preternatural virtues. In the surrounding locality there are several of these sainted or holy wells. The "Lady's Well," (that is, dedicated to the Virgin Mary,) in the "Roughs," on the west side of Dudley-hill, within these few years was in repute for its water.

Piper's-grave.—There is a tradition, that a 'Piper,' who committed *felo de se*, was buried (according to the custom of the time) at the junction of the roads there.

Skinner-lane gives its own etymology.

Darley-street takes its name from Darley-hall, the seat of the Lord of the Manor. In this street, besides the Infirmary, is a commodious structure, erected by the commissioners of the Court of Requests, for holding their courts in.

The New Market-place, the property of the Lord of the Manor, was opened in September, 1824. There have been two market-places in Bradford, previous to the forming of the present one; namely, the old market, which will be mentioned immediately, and another adjoining the New-street. This latter was formed about thirty years ago, and was at the time, a neat and commodious market-place, furnished with shambles, and all other conveniences. But on the great increase of the town in population, it was found to be much too little, and therefore the New Market-place was formed. Although it occupies a considerable area, and there are two bazaars, numerous butchers' shops, two butter crosses, and a green-market, yet it cannot be concealed, that it is neither sufficiently capacious nor convenient for a town of the size of Bradford. A gentleman attempted in 1825, to form a market-place, with appropriate conveniences, upon his estate in the Hall-Ing,—

but it was discovered, after some litigation, that the Lord of the Manor, was, without any doubt, alone entitled to the profits of the market, and the plan of forming a market-place in the Hall-Ing, was given up.

Manor-hall.—It has before been shewn, that in the reign of Henry the 7th, the Rawsons “built a fair place called Bradford-hall.” The present structure was erected in 1705. It has a noble exterior, three stories high, with embellished front; and would, at the time of its erection, be considered a splendid building. The staircase was painted in the early part of last century, by Parmentier, a French artist; who is stated by Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, to have been employed in painting, in Yorkshire. Thoresby also mentions the artist as having executed a much commended painting of ‘Moses delivering the Law,’ for the altar-piece of St. Peter’s Church, Leeds. On the right of the staircase is a representation of the rescue of Andromeda from the sea-monster, by Perseus on his winged horse. On the left is another subject from mythology. The fable is not very clearly developed by the artist, but I take it to be intended for the visit of Bacchus to Ariadne, in the Isle of Naxos. There are several emblems of Bacchus; and the seven stars are depicted, with which mythology says he crowned Ariadne. Some of the parts of the painting are certainly inapposite to the subject of his fable. The female figures in both these designs shew, that although Parmentier is considered a good painter, he did not excel in depicting female grace. On the ceiling there is, by the same hand, a beautiful allegorical painting of the Four Seasons. This appears to me to be both masterly in conception and execution; and were it in my province, I would give, as it well deserves, a full description of it. On each side of this design are groups of cherubs, personifying in the happiest manner, Time and Eternity. Indeed I do not remember having seen anything more happily, or poetically conceived than the subjects on the ceiling; and the colours seem better pre-

served than those of the subjects on the sides of the staircase, which have suffered from time. The stairs are very curiously inlaid with oak. The house has long been deserted by its owners, and is now unoccupied.

The building (now modernized) which stands at the junction of Kirkgate, Westgate, and Ivegate, was, I believe, from several circumstances, the ancient *Toll-booth* of the town, and which is alluded to in the pleadings printed at page 106, and also in the Court Rolls of the manor. From the latter it is certain that about the year 1600 the entrance to the Court-house was in Ivegate, and it may therefore be presumed that Courts Baron and Leet were held over the Toll-booth, and that there the Abbot of Kirkstall and Sir Walter Calverley opened their commission, and sat and examined witnesses, as mentioned at page 105. This court-house was also undoubtedly the "Hall of Pleas," comprised in the grant of the manor by Charles the first. Underneath was the town's dungeon, where in more modern times Nelson, the Methodist preacher, was confined. The entrance to it from Ivegate yet remains. Although the Toll-booth, Court-house, and Hall of Pleas have passed away, the miserable cell remains—a vestige of the barbarous policy of our forefathers. The dungeon is very deep, so much so that there is now a cellar over it.

Ivegate.—The prefix "Ive" is found in the names of numbers of places in England, such as Ivelet, Ivegill. A very able etymologist has favoured me with his opinion of its meaning, which entirely coincides with the one I had formed on perusing several topographical works. The signification of Ivegate, as given me by this gentleman, is the elevated or steep gate or road. All the places having the term "Ive," or some root or derivation of it in their names, lie on steep acclivities.*

* Ang. Sax.—*Hefe*, *Hefed*; the labial letters *f* and *v* are easily convertible. As examples of places on steep acclivities having 'Ive' in the composition of their names, may be mentioned Ivelet, in Swaledale; Iven or Hiven House, in Warley and Southowram; and Hive, in the East Riding. Ive and Hive seem transposable.

The Old Market-place of Bradford comprised the area at the bottom of Westgate. After the market ceased to be held in the church-yard or its vicinity, it was probably removed hither. Some thirty years since, on the Thursday, the whole of the space at the bottom of Westgate was filled with butchers' stalls, and the butter-cross, where the farmers' wives of the surrounding district stood with their butter-baskets, was in the building standing at the bottom and facing up Westgate. I cannot find that any cross, properly so called, is remembered as standing in this market-place, but about two centuries since one is mentioned in the Court Rolls in this form, "Ordered, that the street be repaired "round the market cross." Until within the last thirty years, the pillory, often in former times resorted to as a means of correction, was placed in this market-place, opposite the Bull's Head Inn. The last person who stood in it in Bradford was a woman from Clayton, for theft.

'There are in Westgate several "old hostelryes," where many a Bradford Falstaff, in days long gone by, quaffed his mug of nut brown ale.

Sill-bridge-lane, (that is, the *Low-bridge-lane*), was formerly the old road to Halifax. In this quarter of the town the most ancient quarries of stone and slate at Bradford appear to have been wrought, as in the days of Elizabeth actions were brought against several persons for getting stone near *Sill-bridge-lane*.

When the manor came into the hands of the Marsdens, they appear to have removed the Manor Courts from the building in Ivegate; as they built, in 1688, the Manor Court-house in Westgate. Here the Manor Courts were constantly held till within the last forty years. The interior was fitted

In the parish of Dalston in Cumberland, there is a brook called Ive; and on its elevated banks stands a castle, which in ancient records was called the "Peel of Hive," *i. e.*, Castle of Ive. From a careful perusal of several topographical works in which the term under various modifications occurs, I am fully of opinion that the signification of *Ivegate* given in the text is correct.

up in the form of a court of justice. The arms of England still remain painted on the wall over where the steward of the court sat. It was formerly customary to whip, up Westgate to this place, at a cart's end, persons convicted of petty theft or small offences.

Ratten Row.—At the upper end of Westgate there is a place remembered by the oldest inhabitants of the town under this name. Watson, in his History of Halifax, quoting Stukeley, thinks that the places thus named were anciently used for the holding of fairs or panegyres. Most of our antiquaries have deduced “Ratten” from a German word signifying *to muster*, that is, in ancient times the “men at arms” mustered at the places thus named.

Till lately, I had concluded that “*Brick Lane*” was a modern appellation, but I have found it mentioned in the Manor Court Rolls, under the title of “*Breyke Lane*,” at so remote a period as the reign of the first James. I certainly do not think that the name is derived from ‘Brick.’

Black Abbey.—I am unable to account for the name of this place. It is just within the bounds of Bradford township, and for at least two hundred and fifty years has had this appellation. I have seen it mentioned in the Court Rolls of so long a date; and in 1686 it is conveyed under that name by Field, the grantor of “Black Abbey Dole.” I have not met with any authority to shew that one religious house held a single acre of land in this township. If a religious house of the Benedictine order had any land here, the name “Black Abbey” might arise, like as at Accrington, in Lancashire, where Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, says Kirkstall Abbey had a grange, and probably a small cell, from which the grange and land belonging to it were, in after times, called “Black Abbey.” Most assuredly, as at Accrington, no abbey *ever* stood within the township of Bradford. Tanner, in his Notitia, says that a hospital of St. Helen, at Braceford, in Yorkshire, was entered on the Rolls, but that he was never able to meet with any notice of

it afterwards. The locality of this hospital has never yet been settled. Whether 'Braceford' was a mere mis-spelling of Bradford I shall not pretend to decide. No notice has occurred to me from which it could be inferred that such a hospital stood here. The name *White Abbey*, given to a contiguous locality, is merely an appellation of modern times.

BOWLING.

THIS manor, which lies on the slope of the hill to the south of Bradford, is first mentioned, as found on record, in the celebrated Domesday Book, where there is the following entry :—" In Bollinc Sindi had four carucates of land, which " payeth to the geld, where there may be two ploughs. Ilbert " has it and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time, 5s."

As to the etymology of the name I shall follow Brook,* who observes, "The origin of the names of most places is conjectural, and every one thinks that probable which best " pleaseth him ; but it is not unlikely but that this was derived from the Saxon, *Bott*, a house, and *Inge*, a meadow, " that is, the house in the field or meadow ; as to the termination *inc* which we find in Domesday Book, that is evidently an error of the Norman scribes, of which many are to " be found in that ancient book ; for *ing*, which the place has " again received, is a very common termination of the names " of places all over England."

Who the Sindi was that Bolling belonged to before the Conquest, nowhere appears ; but then we find it became part of the large possessions of Ilbert de Lacy. How long it continued in the hands of the Lacies I have not seen, but it is probable that they regranted it to its former owner, Sindi, or his descendants, to be holden of the Honor of Pontefract. Robert de Bolling, who died the 43rd of Henry

* Brook's MSS., in the Herald's College ; from these MSS. and Wilson's (compiled from Hopkinson's) in the Old Library, Leeds, I have taken a great part of the following descent of Bolling Manor.

third,* is the next owner I find mention of, and his family continued to hold it for several centuries. Brooke observes, "It is not unlikely that this Robert was the descendant of Sindi, for several of our antiquaries have observed, that the posterity of those Saxons frequently assumed local names from the places of their residence, but no connection now remains to join the family of Bolling to this Saxon."

I shall now give the descent of the manor from the above-mentioned Robert Bolling to the present time.

On his death, his son John, on succeeding to the manor, paid 33s. 4d., for his relief, as appears by the Feodary Account of the Honor of Pontefract.

He was succeeded by his son William, who gave to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, twelve acres of land in Bolling, called Walter's Essart, in pure alms.†

William, his son, by the name of "William, son and heir of William," gave common of pasture in Bolling to Kirkstall Abbey.‡ In Kirkby's Inquest of Knights' Fees, 24th Edward first, William de Bolling is mentioned as holding three carucates of land in Bolling, where twenty made a fee, and of which the Abbot of Kirkstall had three oxgangs. This William is witness to a lease from Sir Adam Swillington, of a farm at Bierley, dated 11th November, 1315; and in the Nom. Vill. of 1316, is returned Lord of the Manor of Bolling. At his death he left two sons, Robert and John.

The former succeeded him, and left

Robert Bolling his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Roger Thornton,§ of Thornton. By

* Copy of the Feodary Account of the Honor of Pontefract, in Leeds Grammar School Library.

† Jennings' MSS., Brit. Mus., fo. 797.

‡ From the copy in the Library of Leeds Grammar School.

§ In the Pedigrees deposited in Leeds Old Library, and copied from Hopkinson's MSS., it is stated that John Bolling (Robert's son) married Thornton's daughter. This is also stated in Thoresby; I chuse, however, to follow Brook on this point, as he appears to be right in regard of time and other circumstances.

this marriage the estate of the Bollings was greatly increased, as Roger, by a fine levied 22nd Edward third, settled the manors of Thornton, Allerton, and Denholme, upon his daughter and her husband, and the heirs of their two bodies. They had issue,

John, who succeeded to the estate. He was witness to a grant by Richard Adamson, whereby he gave a messuage and lands to Kirkstall Abbey, 22nd Richard second. He had issue, Robert and James, and died the 14th of Henry the fourth.

The former came to the estate, and paid for his relief, 33s. 4d., for the third part of a knight's fee in Bolling. In the Inquisitions post mortem, 4th Edward fourth, there is this entry :—

Robtus Bollyng *attinctus*

Bollyng Maner, }
Thornton Maner, } Ebor.

The Bollings were all strong partisans of the House of Lancaster as their chief lords ; and on the accession of Edward the fourth, Robert Bolling might be attainted, and his estates confiscated for the part he took against the Yorkists. He did not suffer execution, for I find that after this he made, at Bolling-hall, his will, viz. 1467, whereby he directed his body to be buried before the altar in Bradford Church.* If not before, the estates would be restored on the accession of Henry the seventh. He had issue, Humphrey, and Agnes who married Robert Hunt, of Carlton, near Rothwell.

Humphrey had issue,

Tristram, who married Beatrice, daughter of Walter Calverley of Calverley, in the 24th of Henry the sixth.

Thomas his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Wortley, Esq., and had issue,

Tristram, at whose death, in the 17th of Henry the seventh, (aged twenty-six years,) the manor of Bolling was valued at

* Torre's MSS., Testamentary Burials.

£24 per annum. He left Rosamond, his only daughter and heir.*

She married Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell in Craven, knight, and thus the ancient family of the Bollings of Bolling, who had possessed the estate most likely for four hundred years, became in this line extinct.

Although the Bolling estate went out of the family, yet a collateral branch was thriving at Chellow. At what period the Bollings first settled there I am unable to state, but in Torre's Testamentary Burials I find the following entries—"Tristram Bolling of Chellow, made his will 3rd of January, 1502, whereby he gave his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the High Queere of Bradford Church." Again, "Edward Bolling of Chellow, will proved 19th March, 1543, giving his soul to God Almighty, and his body to be buried in the High Queere of Bradford Church."

It appears from the records in the Duchy of Lancaster Office, that Sir Richard, the husband of Rosamond Bolling, and the Bollings of Chellow, were in perpetual feuds. I find, so early as the reign of Henry the seventh, that there was a suit between Sir Richard and Ralph Bolling, respecting land in Bradford manor. I have no doubt that Raynbron Bolling, whose proceedings are mentioned at page 106, was one of the Chellow branch. The Bollings were seated at Chellow and its neighbourhood in the last century, as appears by a mural monument in Bradford Church, to the memory of William Bolling of Manningham, who died 29th of July,

* Both Brook's and Wilson's MSS. agree as to the intermediate descents between the last Robert and the last Tristram Bolling, and I therefore do not venture to make any alteration; but I am jealous that there is some error in these descents, although I am unable to point it out. Robert paid his relief, on entering into possession of the family estates, 14th of Henry fourth; and he was holding courts at Thornton in the 15th of Edward fourth. The first Tristram was married 24th of Henry sixth; and the last Tristram, father of Rosamond, (although stated otherwise in the above-mentioned MSS.,) undoubtedly died 17th of Henry seventh. By considering these dates, the intermediate descents appear, in the time, too numerous to be probable.

1730, aged seventy-seven years; and of John Bolling of Chellow, who died 15th of July, 1729, aged twenty-seven. Mary, wife of William Thomas, of Marylebone, London, Esquire, and only daughter and heir of the above-named John Bolling, by Anne, daughter of Colonel John Beckwith, erected the monument in 1752.

The posterity of the Bollings of Chellow and Manningham are now settled in Wharfedale.

The husband of Rosamond was a man of great note in his time. He had a principal command at Flodden Field, under the Earl of Surry. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, thinks that he was buried in Bracewell Church, but the following extract from Torre's Testamentary Burials, (before quoted,) does not countenance such a supposition—"Richard Tempest, of Bolling, knight, will proved 29th January, 1537, giving "his soul to God Almighty, and his body *to be buried in* "our Lady's Queere, in the Church of Bradford."

Rosamond was a fruitful wife, and had to him nine children, who arrived at maturity and married.* She died 1st

* 1st. Sir Thomas Tempest, Knight, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 34th Henry eighth, who married, for his first wife, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Bovile of Chevit, Esq., and afterwards, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tempest, his great uncle, and died without surviving issue. In the war with Scotland he had a command, and burnt the town of Jedburgh.

2nd. Sir John Tempest, Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1546, married Anne, daughter of William Lentball, Esq., and had no surviving issue.

3rd. Nicholas Tempest married Beatrice, daughter of John Bradford of Bradford, Esq. This Nicholas was, like all the Tempests, a strong stickler for the Old Faith, and took a leading part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and other rebellions.

4th. Tristram married to Joan Methley.

5th. Henry, who espoused Ellinor, daughter of Christopher Mirfield, Esq., of Tong-hall, by whom Henry Tempest acquired that estate, and was founder of the family of the Tempests of Tong.

6th. Elizabeth, to Sir Peter Fretchville, Knight.

7th. Jane, to Sir Thomas Waterton of Waterton, Knight.

8th. Anne, to John Lacy, Esq., of Cromwellbotham.

9th. Beatrice, to William Gascolgne, Esq.

of Elizabeth, when an inquisition was taken of her estates, and her second son, John, (Thomas being dead,) then aged fifty-four, became possessed, in right of his mother, of Bolling-hall and the manor.

After the death of John, the manor came to his brother Nicholas. It then descended to the son of the latter, Richard Tempest, who is returned the lord, in Barnard's Survey, 1577. Dying without issue, the manor came to his nephew, Sir Richard, the son of his brother Robert. This Sir Richard was Sheriff of Yorkshire, 20th of James the first, and died April 1639. He had, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Rhodes, Justice of the Common Pleas, a son, Richard, and several daughters.

This Richard Tempest, (the last of the Tempests who possessed Bolling-hall,) was a weak, imprudent man. He was, like all his family, a zealous Roman Catholic and Royalist, and commanded a regiment of horse for the King in the Civil Wars. On the overthrow of the Royal cause, he compounded with Parliament for his estates, on paying the heavy sum of £1748. He was a desperate gamester, and no doubt the following distich, mentioned in Wilson's MSS., alludes to his gaming propensities. It is stated that the owner of Bolling-hall being engaged in a game at put, in which the hall and estate were staked, and having a run of bad luck, exclaimed, while the cards were in the course of being dealt,

" Now ace, deuce, and tray,

" Or farewell Bolling-hall for ever and aye."

And so, says my authority, Bolling-hall was lost.

By some such means it is likely that it went out of the hands of the last of the Tempests of Bolling. In 1657 he was a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench Prison, and November 30th, the year after, he died within its rules. He devised the Bracewell estate to the celebrated puritan, Rushworth, author of the Historical Collections, and left his only child, Elizabeth, wife of John South, Esq., merely

£2500. Rushworth seems not to have profited greatly by this iniquitous devise, for he died of dram drinking, in gaol.*

Bolling-hall and the manor, next became the property of Henry Savile, Esquire, of Thornhill. He was the third son of Sir George Savile, Knight, and married Anne, daughter of Robert Cruse of London, by whom he had several children. He resided at Bolling-hall at the time Dugdale made his last visitation to this county, in 1665. He, however, in 1668, sold the manor to Francis Lindley, Esq.

This Francis Lindley, who thus became Lord of Bolling, was the son of William Lindley, a merchant at Hull; Francis was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and vice-chamberlain of Chester; and at the time Dugdale made his last visitation to this county, resided at York, and gave such proof of his descent from the ancient family of Lindley, of Lindley in Yorkshire, that he had their arms conferred on him, and the pedigree fully entered in the Herald's College. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lightbourne of Manchester, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; who, I suppose, died young, as he left Bolling estate to —. Pigott of Lancaster, who had married his niece (the daughter of William Simpson of Sheffield, by Elizabeth Lindley). This Pigott was succeeded in the estate by Thomas Pigott of Bolling, Esquire, who married a sister of Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton, in Lancashire, Bart., but having no issue, devised the manor of Bolling to Charles Wood, Esquire, a captain in the navy, and a distant relation. His great grandmother was Elizabeth Lindley, above-named, who married, for her second husband, a Wood. This Charles Wood received a mortal wound in the engagement between Sir Edward Hughes and a French squadron, in the East Indies, the third of September, 1782, and the manor descended to Francis Lindley Wood, his son, (now of Hickleton, Bart.,) who sold the manor to John Sturges, Thomas Mason, and John Green Paley, Esquires,

* Whitaker's Craven, under Bracewell.

for upwards of £20,000, having previously sold the coal in Bolling to the Proprietors of Bowling Iron-works for more than that sum. In 1821, Messrs. Sturges, Mason, and Paley divided the estate into three equal parts; and the manor, hall, and chapel in Bradford church belonging to it, were allotted to Mr. Mason, as part of his share. In 1834, he conveyed his share to Mr. Paley, in whom the manor, the hall, and large estates in Bolling are now vested.

From the earliest times to the passing of the statute abolishing military tenures, the manor was held of the Honor of Pontefract, in capite, by knight's service.

Bolling-hall is still a stately pile. Its site is very elevated, overlooking an extensive tract of country. It has two fronts. The south and principal one, is flanked at each end by a square tower or wing, of much more ancient erection than the rest of the building, and are undoubtedly remains of the ancient residence of the Bollings. The western tower is again of a more remote period than the other, bearing all the marks of having been reared in the days of the earliest Bollings. It is far from being an outrageous conjecture in stating, that most likely for the space of five hundred years the town of Bradford has been overlooked by this tower. Its apartments are, notwithstanding the lapse of time, fit for a genteel family; and it may safely be asserted that it is, as a habitable structure, one of the oldest in Yorkshire. That part of the hall on the southern front which is bounded by the towers seems, from its large embayed windows, and the general style of its architecture, to have been the work of the earlier Tempests. Of late years a trifling change has been made in this part; but in the plate given in this work I have chosen to represent the hall as it appeared before the alteration was made. The northern front consists of a centre and two deep wings, and seems to have been added after the hall passed out of the hands of the Tempests. When Brook



THE MANOR HOUSE



THE WILKINS HOUSE

visited Bolling-hall, about the middle of last century, there were, he states, in the hall-window, thirty-five shields of arms; in the staircase-window, four; in the glass-door leading to the garden, three; and in the window of the gallery, two. He says several of these came from Bierley-hall, as the owner, on repairing and improving it, took out the painted glass of the leaded windows, and replaced it with modern lights, and that his neighbour, Mr. Pigott, (owner of Bolling-hall,) begged this painted glass and put it in his own windows. When Dr. Whitaker visited Bolling-hall, in the beginning of this century, he was completely bewildered among this heterogeneous collection of arms, so totally unconnected with the families to whom the manor had belonged.

Anciently, Bolling-hall was surrounded by an extensive park, stocked with deer. From Saxton's Map of Yorkshire, published in 1577, there appears at that time to have been only three parks in this neighbourhood paled round—Bolling and Denholme, and one at Calverley. When Bolling park was parcelled out and enclosed I am unable to state—it was after the manor left the Tempests. The tract of land which lay within its pale is still called "The Parks."

Denholme park also belonged to the Tempests of Bolling-hall, and they greatly improved (and probably enlarged it) and stocked it with a fine breed of red deer; but I shall shew hereafter, under the proper head, that Dr. Whitaker is in error in stating that the Tempests first formed this park.

After the acquisition of the Bolling estate, the Tempests principally resided here, as it was then a much pleasanter part of the country than Bracewell. The proofs are numerous and strong that Bolling-hall was, after the marriage of its heiress, Rosamond, the principal abode of its owners, the Tempests, and that they exercised a large control over Bradford.

Bolling-hall has, to a sensitive and reflecting mind, connected with it many interesting associations. Its history conjures up recollections "rich with the spoils of time,"

contemplated either in the days of feudalism, when its lords, surrounded by their armed vassals marshalled on the flat roof of the embattled western tower, watched the approach of an hostile force ; or when the entrance-hall, (now remaining with its balcony,) in the days of the Tempests, was the scene of joyous festivity on the safe return of the heroes of Flodden Field, and Jedburgh, and their chieftains.

“ There oft the titled dames were wont

“ To give the dance a sparkling front ;

“ And as the blushing beauties moved,

“ The conquering heroes saw and loved.”—*Westall*.

In ancient records two Bollings are mentioned, Great Bolling and Little Bolling. I presume that the latter was formed of the straggling houses which lay to the east-ward of the present turnpike road to Halifax.

It is not improbable that Dudley-hill took its name from Tootlaw,* either from the circumstance of the ancient Druidical fires being kindled on that “ high place,” and on Beldon-hill in Horton, and at Baildon, in honor of Teut or Bel ; or as Watson (in his History of Halifax, speaking of Toothill) conceives from *tuyte* or *tote*, to blow a horn, and the surrounding country being on public occasions summoned from that place. All the places having *Toot* in the composition of their names, are situated on elevated spots. In the reign of Edward the first, we have Alice Toothill, who held lands at Manningham. I am quite certain, whether either of the above etymologies be received or not, that “ Dudley” is a corruption.

On the confines of the township, towards North Bierley, lies Newall, or New-hall, anciently one of the seats of the Richardsons of Bierley. From an inscription over the door, within a scrolled tablet, it appears to have been built in 1672,

* “ Law” itself means hill ; but we have numerous instances of ‘ hill’ being added ; such as Cop-law-hill, Pike-law-hill. “ Don” also, is the British for hill ; and yet we say Beldon-hill, &c. The reason is, that the signification of “ Law” became lost.

by Richard Richardson, during the life of his second wife, Elizabeth. Though now occupied by cottagers, there are many traces indicatory of its formerly having been a fine mansion. It is built of large blocks of stone, and consists of two wings and a centre. The porch or entrance, according to the style of that day, projects unsymmetrically from one of the wings. The timber and wainscotting is of black oak, and the massy door, studded with broadheaded nails, strongly contrasts with the light and elegant doors of modern mansions. I do not find that any of the Richardsons resided there after the builder.

The extensive Iron Works at Bowling were first commenced upwards of fifty years since. A partnership was formed in 1789, between John Sturges the elder, of Wakefield, John Sturges the younger, of Bowling-hall, Richard Paley of Leeds, William Sturges of Datchett (Bucks), and John Elwell of Fall-Ing, in Sandal Magna, for carrying on the business of Iron Founders at Bowling and Fall-Ing, for forty years. The foundry at Bowling was erected on land purchased of Madam Rawson of Bradford, and her son Benjamin. In 1792 the partnership was dissolved so far as Elwell was concerned, and he withdrew from the Bowling concern, on having Fall-Ing apportioned as his share. In 1800 another and more numerous partnership was formed. The mining operations for supplying this foundry with ore and coal, have covered the once pleasant aspect of Bowling with unsightly heaps of shale, spreading over several hundred acres. Many of these have been planted with trees, and form graceful knolls.

Several gifts of land in this township were made to Kirkstall Abbey.

William de Horton, son of Maud, relict of Robert Hunter, confirmed all that land here called Walter Rodes, which Jordan de Bolling gave.

John son of Adam de Bolling quit-claimed one oxgang of land here.

John, son of Reginald, Clerk of Bradford, gave three oxgangs of land in Greater Bolling, with three acres of land thereto belonging. In 1248, John de Scorchys, son and heir of Suain de Leicester, gave all his land here.

These I find in Burton's Mon. Ebor., under "Kirkstall Abbey." Two of the Bollings, as before mentioned, made grants of land here to religious houses. Part of the above-mentioned land given to Kirkstall Abbey was called Burnt Field, and on the dissolution of monasteries was granted by King Henry the eighth, in the thirtieth year of his reign, to William Ramsden.* It is yet called Burnet Field.

On the 7th of April 1840, the first stone of a handsome Gothic church at Bowling was laid. This fabric will be erected and endowed at the expense of the Proprietors of the Bowling Iron Works. These Proprietors have presented the patronage to the Vicar of Bradford, on the stipulation that graduates only of Oxford and Cambridge shall be appointed to the incumbency. The building will be a good specimen of church architecture, with transept and spire, and will contain sittings or kneelings for 980 persons, of which 314 will be free.

Previous to this erection there was no episcopal place of worship in Bowling, except a school-room licensed for church service.

A handsome National School was built in Bowling, in 1838, by subscription. John Green Paley, Esq., gave the site.

Before quitting this section it may be proper to mention, that until the middle of last century, this place was invariably termed 'Bolling,' and that the present spelling, 'Bowling,' is quite a modern corruption. In speaking of the manor or hall, in ancient times, I have therefore chosen to retain its proper name, as I find it in all the MSS. I have quoted from ; it would have sounded anomalous had I written "Bollings of Bowling."

* Brook's MSS.

NORTH BIERLEY

SLOPES to the southern verge of the parish of Bradford. There are two apt enough derivations which may be given to the prefix "Bier," namely—Byre, Saxon for *manerium*; and Byer, from Baur, German for *rusticus*; so that Bierley may, without any strained etymology, be construed as the Manor-field, or the Husbandman's-field.

Bierley is thus mentioned in Domesday Record: "Manor. "In Birle, Stainulf, had four carucates of land to be taxed "where there may be two ploughs. Ilbert has it, and it is "waste. Value in King Edward's time, 10s. Wood pasture "half a mile long and half a mile broad."

It is probable that the district now called East Bierley, was included in this survey, as it is clear that at that time North Bierley, taken without reference to Wibsey, would not have four carucates of land in cultivation; and no other Bierley is mentioned in Domesday Record. Wibsey, in that book, is mentioned as belonging to Bolton manor, under the name of Wibetese.

I presume that soon after the Conquest, North Bierley and Wibsey were granted by the Lacies, who are returned lords in Domesday Book, to the ancient family of the Swillingtons of Swillington; and that the part called East Bierley was granted to another family.*

* Although East Bierley is not mentioned in Domesday Book as a distinct manor, it appears clear that shortly after the date of that record, it was severed from North Bierley, as the Thornhills are, in the Nom. Vill. of 1316, returned lords of Huns-
worth and East Bierley, and they had previously obtained free-warren in the latter place. From the Thornhills, East Bierley came with Huns-
worth, by marriage, to the Saviles; and by marriage with the latter to the family of the Earls of Scarborough.

The Swillingtons had not the whole of North Bierley in early times, for on the pleas of Quo Warranto, held at Scarborough, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Edward the first, Geoffrey de Nevile, who was one of the justices itinerant in that reign, and who married Margaret Longvilliers, answered to a Quo Warranto, (demanding why he claimed free-warren in certain lands)—“that all these lands, except the half of Brerlay, “were the right and hereditaments of Margaret his wife, and “as to the aforesaid half of Brerlay which was his perquisite, “he claimed free-warren there by charter from the King.”*

At the same pleas, Hugh de Swillington responded to a Quo Warranto.—“Wherefore he had approved a small “enclosure in the Rodes in a place called Indansal,† and other “lands in the commons there, without licence of the King or “his predecessors; and Hugh, by his attorney said, that he “had a certain woody close which contained forty acres, lying “near HIS COURT, where no common of pasture was owing, nor “common, from time of the memory of man.”

In this woody pasture the Neviles claimed common of pasture, as I find that Margaret de Nevile brought an action in the Court of King’s Bench against William de Swillington, respecting common of pasture of certain lands, which he had approved (that is enclosed and cultivated) from the wastes and moors of Wibsey, and a concord or agreement, dated at Wibsey, the twentieth day of the moon after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, 24th of Edward the first, was come to, by which it is agreed that Swillington should have power to approve in one place from the wastes of Wibsey wood, within these bounds, namely, from “the Oak, which is called “the Dryoke to Rammesdene broke, directly under the house “of Hugh de Bosco (that is, ‘of the wood’) of Birle, and “thence running to Okenshaw broke, and from that place of

* Pleas of Quo Warranto, published by the Record Commissioners.

† This is the same as the Jordansal mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, before quoted: it seems to have been thorough *Threapland*.

"Okenshaw Broke unto a certain small sike [rivulet] running "into the same broke between Hammondsfrode and Wyke-bank, and from that place by the metes, as laid down, to "Morley Sykes, and from that place of Morley Sykes, upwards "to the Dryoke."* Some of these bounds are yet known.

That the Swillingtons, however, were lords of North Bierley, even at this time, there seems no reasonable doubt, as Edward the first, in the second year of his reign, granted free warren to Hugh de Swillington, in his demesne lands of Bierley. That this was North Bierley is sufficiently established by the fact, that nearly contemporaneous, free warren was granted to John de Thornhill in East Bierley. Kirkby's Inquest of Knights' Fees in the County of York, shews that in 1287, Adam de Swillington held in "North Birill" two carucates of land, where eighteen made a knight's fee. Edward the second, in the fourth year of his reign, also granted to this Adam free warren in Bierley; and in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316, he is returned lord of North Bierley.†

The Swillingtons were also lords of the adjoining manor of Shelf. They were strong adherents of the House of Lancaster in all its vicissitudes. Adam de Swillington was fined a thousand marks for taking part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against the Spencers. In the sixteenth of Richard the second, Roger de Swillington held North Bierley and Shelf, having succeeded his father, Robert, the brother of the last-mentioned Adam.

The Swillingtons failing in the male line, the manor of North Bierley came, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, to Sir Arthur Hopton, knight, as their heir; and he sold it to Richard Farmer, of London, merchant, who disposed of it in sale, sometime before the twenty-ninth of Henry the eighth (1538), to William Rookes.

* Hopkinson's MSS., penes Miss Currer.

† My authority for the whole of the facts in this paragraph is Brooke.

The descent of the mansion from the Rookes' of Royds-hall, to Edward Leeds,* Esq., the last possessor of the Rookes' family, will be shewn in the pedigree at the end of the large copies of this volume.

The manor and mansion of Royds-hall, were sold by the assignees of Edward Leeds, a money scrivener, and bankrupt, (who died before the sale,) to Messrs. Hird, Dawson, Jarratt, and Hardy, in 1788, for £34,000. The landed property was then worth between £800 and £900 a-year, and the colliery £950 a-year. From an advertisement for the sale of the estate, which I have seen in a London newspaper, of the date of 1786, Mr. Hardy of Bradford, (who, as is well known, was the father of the late M. P. for this place,) eventually one of the purchasers, was the solicitor employed on the sale.

The Proprietors of the Low-moor Iron-works, are the present lords of the manor. From a very remote period it has been termed the Manor of Royds-hall.†

Bierley-hall is a large and elegant mansion. It has, however, much greater claims on the topographer, as the residence for several generations of a family the ornament and honor of this parish—a family uniting great scientific attainments and literary accomplishments with qualities of even a nobler kind. It has never been whispered in tradition or otherwise, that a Richardson of Bierley, in the long line of their descent, was a bad neighbour, a vicious, hard-hearted, uncharitable man, or a tyrannical and oppressive landlord. The memory of such a family smells sweet, and blossoms in the grave. And I may add without hesitation, that the representative, the present amiable and beneficent owner of Bierley-hall, has neither tarnished the literary nor virtuous character of her ancestors.

* His original name was Rookes. He took the surname of Leeds on marriage.

† William de Swillington, son of Adam and brother of Robert de Swillington, released, in the 3rd of Richard second, to his uncle, Robert Swillington, and his heirs, all right in the *manor of Rodes*, and in lands and tenements in Bierley and Wibsey, Shelf and Oakenshaw.—*Brook's MSS.*





Hurley Hall.

(The House presented by Mrs. Hurley.)



Engraved by J. C. Becher

Drawn by Geo. Dean

Birley Hall.

The Place presented to Mrs. Birley.

[illegible][illegible]

in the last place of the
vicious, and in the last
oppressive, and in the last
feet, and in the last
constitution, and in the last
ineffectual, and in the last
ary (the first of the last)



Engraved by J. C. Henley

Drawn by Geo. C. Brown

Barley Hall.

The Place presented by Mrs. Curran.

There is a view of the hall in the British Museum, taken by Warburton, Somerset Herald, in the beginning of last century, from which it appears to have been a noble old-fashioned building. Of its present appearance, the accompanying faithful print (the unsolicited gift of Miss Currer), will give a much more vivid description than I can with the pen.

In front of the hall stands a majestic Cedar of Lebanon—a pleasing memorial of one of the greatest of the family—Dr. Richard Richardson. It was, when a seedling, sent with some others to him as a present by his friend Sir Hans Sloane. Under the impression that the cedar would not thrive in the open air of this country, this seedling was planted in a flower-pot, and placed in the hot-house, but on observation that it flourished better in the open air, it was planted about one hundred years since on the spot where it now rears its noble and graceful form. Its present girth at the root is fourteen feet, and immediately under the commencement of the branches, fifteen feet. I estimate its height at about seventeen yards.* I apprehend that there is no tree of the same description in England that has been so long planted or is of the same size. In many beautiful passages the Cedar of Lebanon is a simile used by the Prophets for everything noble, graceful, or goodly—and were it only on this account, this tree at Bierley would have many interesting claims on the attention. But although it is but as a child to the giants of Lebanon, its appearance is remarkably noble and graceful, at all seasons being an evergreen; and, in the words of the Prophet, unless “the feller goeth up against it,” which it is to be hoped never will happen, it will remain for centuries an ornament to

* The Cedar of Lebanon rises, when at its full growth, to the height of thirty or forty yards, and is sometimes from thirty-five to forty feet in girth. It has leaves something like those of Rosemary. The bark is remarkably rough and scaly. Its wood was highly valued by the ancients of the East, and possessed the reputation of incorruptibility.—*Calmét*.

Burckhardt, in his Travels in the East, mentions that only a few cedars remain on the mountains of Lebanon.

the spot. There were, a few years since, two other cedars near it of much inferior size, but as they darkened the house, they were cut down.

Another memorial of Dr. Richardson has now disappeared, —a hot-house, which was the second constructed in England. John Blackburn, Esq., of Orford near Liverpool, constructed the first; as soon as it was finished, the workmen proceeded to build that at Bierley. It was glazed with small leaded panes.

In the grounds adjoining the house, Dr. William Richardson, who did much to embellish the appearance of Bierley, laid out a Druidical circle or temple. The great bulk of the rude rocks, disposed in irregular order, would induce a spectator, were he not acquainted with their history, to refer them to the period of Druidism. There is also a subterraneous cave, the entrance to which is formed of rocks piled on rocks.

The hall is now the residence of Henry Leah, Esquire, as tenant to Miss Currer of Eshton-hall, Craven.

Bierley Chapel was originally built in 1766, at the cost of the celebrated Dr. Richardson, but not consecrated till 1824; in 1828 it was enlarged for the exclusive accommodation of the poor, at the expense of its munificent patroness, Miss Currer. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, and is a small but handsome structure, capable of seating nine hundred persons. The living is a curacy in the gift of Miss Currer, and is valued in the Parliamentary Return of Church Livings, at about £135 a year. William Richardson, Esquire, in 1786, bequeathed £500 to be invested in the four-per-cent consols, and the proceeds to be applied towards the maintenance of the minister here. The living was augmented in 1825, by parliamentary grant, by lot, with £1800; in 1826 with £300 from the same fund, to meet a benefaction of £200 from Miss Currer; in 1828 with £200 from the Royal Bounty, and £300 from parliamentary grant, to meet a gift of land from Miss Currer worth £400. In 1831 an additional gallery was erected, and also an organ purchased by subscription amounting to £177; in 1836 the organ was removed, and the

singers' seats repaired, at the expense of Mr. Leah. The patroness repaired the roof and windows of the original chapel in 1834. There is a good glebe house.

The subjoined note contains a list of the curates from its foundation to the present time.*

Bierley Iron-works were commenced shortly after the year 1800, when the coal and iron-stone under Miss Currer's estates were leased to Henry Leah, Esquire, and others, for forty-six years. Soon after the date of the lease (which has been renewed) the iron-works were commenced. It is well known that the eminent success of this undertaking is, in a great measure, due to the talented management of Mr. Leah.

That tract of North Bierley in which Bierley-hall stands, and which forms the estate of Miss Currer, is by far the most pleasant portion of this township, and although its appearance is considerably marred by mining operations, it yet possesses many graces of scenery.

High on the southern extremity of the parish is seated Royds-hall, next to Bowling-hall, the finest old mansion in the parish. It appears to have been the work of one of the earlier Rookes'. They resided here from the time of Henry the eighth to the close of the last century. There is some difficulty in saying whether the name be derived from *Royd*, an essart, that is, a piece of woody land grubbed up and cultivated, or from *Rood*, a cross. The situation of the

* The Rev. James Sillingfleet was the first minister. He has been mentioned in the preceding pages. He continued at Bierley about five years, and afterwards became vicar of Hotham, and died there in 1826, aged eighty-six. After him the Rev. M. Ollerenshaw was minister for nine years. From 1781 to 1787, the Revds. J. and W. West, Dr. Bailey, his brother, and the Rev. Wm. Wood of Tingley, officiated. Then the Rev. Thomas Wade, for twelve years. The Revds. Messrs. Balmforth, Booth, Gill, Morgan, Heslop, Grainger, Hollist, Barmby, Parkin, Johnson, Weddell, Clarkson, and Beaumont, (besides several other clergymen assisted occasionally,) were the ministers from 1799 to 1823, when the Rev. J. B. Cartwright succeeded, and on his resignation in 1826, the Rev. G. S. Bull, who was minister till 1839, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Barber, who now fills the office.

place favours the former conjecture ; but I have seen a deed of the fourteenth century, wherein one of the boundaries of some land is fixed at the *Cross*, near *Rodes-hall*. It was also in ancient times called *Rodes*, not *Royds-hall*, and I need remind only few of my readers that "Christ, who died upon the rode," that is rood, was a common expression of ancient times. From appearances, it may be judged that the hall was formerly surrounded by a park.

For half a century *Royds-hall* has been the residence of the *Dawsons*. Joseph Dawson, Esquire,* one of the first proprietors of *Low-moor Iron-works*, the father of the present possessor, was the intimate friend of *Priestley* ; and what is worthy of observation, part of the apparatus is yet at *Royds-hall* with which that great philosopher made his discoveries respecting the qualities of air and the phenomena of electricity. So long as science is honoured, or genius admired, the name of *Priestley*, despite grovelling intellects, will be had in green remembrance.

The Church of the Holy Trinity at *Wibsey* was built, says *Archbishop Sharp*, at the expense of *Richard Richardson* of *Bierley-hall*, *William Rookes* of *Royds-hall*, gentleman, and other inhabitants of *Wibsey* and *Bierley*. In their petition to *Archbishop Neile*, in 1636, they set forth that they will, at their own proper charges, procure a curate or preacher, to be elected and nominated to the *Archbishop*, and vicar of *Bradford* for the time being, to serve the said inhabitants of those two villages in the same chapel, which said curate shall have settled on him £20 10s. a year, for his salary. Whereupon, *Archbishop Neile* commanded *Richard*, Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, to consecrate the chapel, and chapel-yard thereof for a burying-place, which was done 21st of October, 1636.

* He was of the same religious persuasion as *Priestley*, and partook largely of his taste for literary and scientific pursuits.

In the Parliamentary Survey of Church Livings, in 1655, this chapel is thus mentioned—"We finde there be three "chappells or chappellryes in the said parish, [Bradford] viz. "The chappells of Wibsey, Thornton, and Haworth. Wybsey chappell is distant from its parish church two myles, "and three from any other church or chappell. One Mr. "Tempest Ellingworth is mynister, who hath, as belonging "to the same chappell, only forty shillings per annum for his "maintenance, the rest is arbitrary at the benevolence of "the people." The Parliamentary Commissioners then recommended that the chapel should be made a parish church, "and endowed with mayntenance for preaching ministers."

In 1720, the living was augmented with £200 of Queen Anne's bounty, to meet a like benefaction from Richard Richardson and William Rookes, Esquires; in 1735, with £200 of bounty, to meet a benefaction of the same sum from Richard Richardson and Edward Leeds, Esquires; and in 1815 a parliamentary grant was made of £300, to meet a gift of £200 from the Rev. R. Powell, the incumbent. The net value of the curacy, according to the parliamentary return, is, with these augmentations, about £160 a year. There is a good glebe house.

Till about sixty years since, the chapel was a mean straw-thatched building.

On the 6th of October, 1819, an additional burial ground was consecrated; and in 1820 the church was enlarged, at a cost of about £500. In 1838, principally through the exertions of the present incumbent, the chapel was so greatly enlarged and altered as to be almost rebuilt, at a cost of about £1200, part of which was raised by subscription, and a large part by the profits of a bazaar held in the Exchange-buildings, Bradford. Previous to this enlargement there was church room for six hundred and fifty persons; eight hundred and four sittings have been added, of which three hundred and four are free, in respect of a grant of £250 from the Society for enlarging and rebuilding Churches. The

registers for baptisms and burials commenced soon after the erection of the chapel—in 1744.*

At Buttershaw (quere Burtreesshaw†) in Wibsey, John Hardy, Esquire, one of the proprietors of the Low-moor Iron-works, built in 1838, a small but handsome church.

These proprietors in 1814, built, at the cost of about £1000, a national school at Low-moor, which has been of great advantage to the inhabitants.

The following is from the Commissioners of Charities' Report :—

It appears by an entry in a terrier of the lands and possessions, &c., belonging to the chapelry of Wibsey, that John Wilton, clerk, in the year 1669, gave a farm at Wibsey, called Penny Close Farm, to certain trustees, who, after deducting forty shillings a year to be given to one poor man, should pay the remainder of the rent to the minister of Wibsey chapel.

The property is vested in eight trustees, who let the farm at £12 a year, the full annual value, and after deducting forty shillings a year for the poor, pay the remainder to the minister. The forty shillings a year is distributed by the committee of the vestry-meeting, at their half-yearly meetings, among poor persons of North Bierley not receiving regular parochial relief.

Who are the trustees who thus allow the intention of their testator to be *grossly* contravened?

The immense Iron-works at Low-moor, were commenced about sixty years since. The original partners were Richard Hird of Bradford, John Preston of Bradford, and John Jarratt of Little Horton. Immediately after the purchase of the manor of Royds-hall, and the coal under the manor, a new partnership was formed, consisting of Hird, Preston, Jarratt, Joseph Dawson, then residing at Royds-hall, John Hardy of Bradford, and John Lofthouse of Liverpool, coal-merchant.

* A considerable portion of the information respecting this chapel I have obtained from Lawton's Parochial History of the Diocese of York.

† Burtree is an ancient term for the Elder, and is yet used by the lower class of the inhabitants of Yorkshire. Dr. Whitaker is quite puzzled with the word in Glover's notice of the Battle of Towton. See *Loidis and Elmete*, under "Berwk in Elmet."

This latter gentleman did not remain long as a partner; Preston and Jarratt's shares were afterwards purchased by the other partners.*

The aspect of the country at Wibsey, is naturally steril and uninteresting, and a great tract of it almost completely covered with shale hills—the refuse of the coal and iron-stone mines. Were these hills planted, it would be to the infinite improvement of the appearance of the locality.

Most of the inhabitants of North Bierley, like those of Bowling, are wholly employed at the coal and iron-stone mines, and at the foundries.

The Wesleyan Methodists have two large chapels at Low-moor and Wibsey. The former built in 1807, and the latter in 1838. An Independent chapel is in course of erection at Wibsey.

* See a graphic account of these Cycloplan works in Head's Tour through the Manufacturing Districts. I would have transcribed part of the account, or given in my own language an extended notice of these works and the immense operations at them, but space absolutely forbid.

Miss Currer is the Lady of the adjoining manor of Oakenshaw-cum-Cleck-beaton. The manor of Oakenshaw was formerly the possession of John de Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, second son of John of Gaunt.

HORTON.

"Horton is so called (qu. Horetown) as being often gray with sleet when the lower grounds are unsprinkled. Every village of this name I am acquainted with, stands comparatively high." So observes Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Craven, under the head of Horton in Ribblesdale; and his observations equally apply to this Horton.

At the time of Doomsday Survey, Horton was a berewick or hamlet, depending on, and surveyed under the manor of Bradford.

From the earliest times the manor belonged to a family residing at and taking their name from the place. From the following entry, it seems that they bore the name of Stapleton, previous to settling at Horton: "Robert de Lacy, (who lived in the reign of Henry the second,) and was lord of the manor of Bradford, granted to Hugh, son of Robert de Stapleton, four carucates of land, to hold to him of the Honor of Pontefract, by the service of a third part of a knight's fee, to wit, in Great-Horton twenty oxgangs, in Little-Horton fourteen oxgangs, and in Clayton six oxgangs of land."* This seems to have been the foundation of the Hortons' title to the manor; for, as it frequently happened before the reign of Edward the first, they obtained the manor by reason of their large tenure of land in the place, not by express grant; and in this way, nearly all the manors in this parish went out of the hands of the Lacies.

* Jennings' MSS. 797.—Twelve acres made an oxgang, and eight oxgangs a carucate in Horton.

This grant, however, included only a portion of the land in Horton, which then belonged to the Lacies; for, besides the evidence of the inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, in which numbers of freeholders in Horton are mentioned as holding immediately of the manor of Bradford, there is an express gift of land in Horton after the date of this grant, as Roger de Lacy, the successor of Robert, "gave to John Le Archer, for his homage and service, four "oxgangs of land in Horton, in the *town of Bradford*."* Nor did the grant to Hugh carry with it all the rights appurtenant to a manor, as long afterwards, when the Hortons had been firmly established in the manor, the lords of Pontefract Honor had the wardship and marriage of freeholders in Horton. In the Feodary Account of the Honor for 1353, there is an entry of fifteen shillings, for the custody and marriage of John, son and heir of Thomas Hine, for land in Horton.*

The above-named Hugh, granted one-fourth part of Denholme to Byland Abbey, by charter, to which William de Middleton, sheriff of Yorkshire, was witness; and he filled that office in 1239. This Hugh also, by the name of Hugh, son of Robert of Horton, granted by deed, without date, for homage and service to Hugh of Hheldersheym, four acres of land in the territory of Horton, upon the moor of Little-Horton. His brother Roger of Horton, enfeoffed him by the name of "Hugh of Horton, my brother and lord," with two oxgangs of land in Horton; and by another deed without date, Robert Brown, gave to Hugh, his lord, an oxgang of land. I cite these, as they sufficiently show that the Hortons at this early period began to exercise manorial authority. By another deed without date, this Hugh de Horton enfeoffed Thomas of Manningham, for homage and service of two oxgangs of land in Great-Horton, to wit, those which Richard the *huntsman* held, reserving two shillings yearly,

* Jennings' MSS.

and doing foreign service, as much as belonged to two oxgangs of land, where twelve plough lands (carucates) made a knight's fee. There are several particulars in this grant which induce me to believe that these two oxgangs were the same as those of the Hunt-yard, and before mentioned as surveyed in the extent of the manor of Bradford in 1342. They were granted to a person of the same name, and the quantity and rent were the same.

This Hugh of Horton was succeeded in the manor by his son Robert. From a grant made by him, it is certain that there were slaves or villains attached to the manor of Horton; but they seem to have been villains *regardant*, as he enfeoffed Diomise, his daughter, of two oxgangs of land which Peter held, and further granted the said Peter, *and all his sequel*, that is, his wife and family, and their decendants.*

Robert, besides this daughter, had a son, Hugh, who succeeded him. It was he who granted in 1294, the three acres in 'Turles,' as before minutely mentioned. He seems to have died before the 24th of Edward the third, as Wm. Leventhorp, who married his daughter and heiress, is stated in Kirkby's account of knights' fees taken that year, to hold in Horton and Clayton, three carucates of land, where twenty-four made a fee, of which Jordan de Birill held four oxgangs.

The manor of Horton thus passed to the Leventhorps of Leventhorp or Lenthorp, near Thornton.

Hugh Leventhorp, son of the above-mentioned William, was returned in the Nomina Villarum of 1316, as lord of the manor of Horton; and, as stated at page 56, petitioned Queen Philippa for the rent of the three acres in the 'Turles.'

Jeffrey, the son of William, paid 33s. 4d. for his relief to the Honor of Pontefract, for the third part of a knight's fee. He was lord of Horton in the 6th of Henry the fourth; and at a court held by him that year, pains were laid on several

* I have taken the foregoing particulars respecting the Horton family, from a Decree made in the Duchy Court in the reign of Elizabeth.—See the next page but one.

persons for filling up pits *where coal had been dug*, within the manor of Horton.

John Leventhorp was lord in the reign of Henry the fifth, and dying the 12th of Henry the sixth, his son William paid 33s. 4d. for his relief. William Leventhorp was lord of Horton in the 9th of Edward the fourth.

In the 21st of Edward the fourth Robert Leventhorp was lord; and in the 2nd of Richard the third fifteen freeholders did suit at his court at Horton. He was also lord in the 13th of Henry the seventh.

On his death Oswald his son inherited the manor, and dying without male issue, his sister Alice carried the estate to the Lacies of Cromwellbotham, having married John Lacy of that place, Esq. This John Lacy, and William Rookes of Royds-hall, gentleman, lord of the manor of Royds-hall, had a dispute as to the boundaries of their respective manors, which dispute arose respecting the coal, and was referred to John Tempest of Bolling, Esq., William Paslew of Riddlesden, Esq., and two others, who made their award on the 21st of October in the 21st of Henry the eighth, whereby they determined the bounds of the manor of Horton as it adjoins that of Royds-hall to be as follows:—

The fyrst bounder to begyn at a well spryngyng above the hede of one close or medowe called Depe Carr Hede, and from the seyde well so up the hill or banke unto a certeyn ground called Hunter Lawe, to the heyght of the seyde Hunter Lawe, and so dyrectelye and lenyally from the heyght of the seyde Hunter Lawe unto a grete stone erected and set upp in the amyddst of a pete-mose, or slake, called Hately Slake, and so dyrectelye and lyneally from the seyde Hately Slake unto one other stone set uppe in the syde or skyrte of one hill called Revy, and so dyrectelye and lyneally from the seyde stone to one other bounder or stone erectyde and set uppe in the amyddst of the seyde hill called Revey, and from the seyde stone dyrectelye and lyneally unto a crosse called Revey Crosse, set and standyng upon Revey Nabbe, and from the seyde crosse dyrectelye and lyneally as it is severede and hathe beyn severede by the occupacions of the *Colle Myns*, as well by the workmen or collyers of the seyde John Lacye, as by the workmen and collyers of the seyde William Rookes.

In 1579, a suit was brought against this John Lacy in the Duchy Court, in the name of the Queen, to recover the manor. It was therein alleged that Lacy had intruded into thirty-four messuages, four cottages, and one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, one water corn-mill, and one mine of coals, in or near Horton, the Queen's possessions. He shewed his title by proving from ancient Court Rolls, that his ancestors, the Hortons and Leventhorps, had amerced persons for trespassing upon the waste grounds; for going from the mill at Horton to that of Bradford with corn to grind; for the getting of coals and selling of turf; and that the Earl of Lincoln was obliged to pay a quit rent for land he approved from the wastes of Horton. He also shewed that those ancestors held courts for their manor of Horton from time immemorial, and had suit and service of numerous freeholders. The main proof brought forward on the part of the Queen was, that Horton was appendant to Bradford manor, inasmuch as in the survey of 1345, it is shewn that divers freeholders held of that manor, in Horton, seventeen oxgangs of land. The counsel for Lacy (as in a preceding part mentioned) confessed that the manor of Horton was carved from that of Bradford by the creation of tenures, and that those seventeen oxgangs had been granted out while Horton was appendant to Bradford manor. The Queen's claim was set aside by a decree.

This John Lacy married, first Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Tempest of Bolling, and secondly, Alveray Gascoign of Garforth, near Leeds. By his first wife he had, besides Richard, his eldest son, several sons and daughters. Ellen, one of them, married Walter Paslew of Riddlesden.

Richard, his eldest son, (who died July 16th, 1591,) married Ellen, daughter of Lawrence Townley of Barnside, and had by her a son, John, and two daughters.

This John married twice; by his second wife, daughter of Martin Lister of Frerehead, in Craven, he had a son, John, who died without issue.

A collateral branch of the Hortons of Horton had settled in the parish of Halifax, and one of this branch, Joshua Horton, Esquire, of Sowerby, in the early part of the seventeenth century, purchased of the last named John Lacy the ancient family estate of the manor of Horton. From Joshua Horton the manor came to his descendant, the late Sir Watts Horton of Chadderton, in Lancashire, and is now possessed by his son in law, Captain Rhyss. The intermediate steps of the descent are numerous and unimportant, and present no feature to strike the attention of the general reader. I have, however, for the satisfaction of the more curious, given them in a pedigree at the end of the large copies.



Little Horton was for several centuries the residence of the distinguished family of the Sharps. The elder branch of this family resided at Horton-hall, (now the residence of Samuel Hailstone, Esquire,) and were strong Parliamentarians and Dissenters. John Sharp, the owner of it in the Civil Wars, received from parliament, during the Protectorate, a gold medal with the figure of Fairfax on the obverse; round the rim of the reverse, "post hac meliora," in the centre, "meruisti."* It was afterwards the residence of his second son, the celebrated mathematician, Abraham Sharp.

* This is the John Sharp who was Joseph Lister's master.—See Memoirs.

I give a cut of this interesting and venerable structure as it stood in his day ; since then, the wing to the right has given place to a handsome modern building. The tower in the centre (which yet remains in its primitive state) was used by the mathematician as an observatory, from which to survey the heavens. His study yet remains, but as I shall advert more particularly to these matters in his life, hereafter given, I refrain to enlarge on them in this section.

About fifty yards distant, is the family seat of a younger branch of the Sharps of Horton. John, the second cousin of the above-named John, dwelt here, and was a devoted Royalist. In an engagement he received a severe wound in the head from a battle axe, and never perfectly recovered. After the decapitation of the King he never suffered his beard to be shaven. The mansion is now occupied by F. S. Bridges, Esquire, a descendant of John the Royalist (see Pedigree).

A little below stands the mansion of the Listers of Little Horton, where, and on the site, they dwelt from a remote period. In the 6th of Elizabeth, Thomas, son and heir of Richard Lister, had in Horton a messuage and land ; and in the 4th of James the first, livery was given in the King's name to John, son and heir of Thomas Lister, of a messuage and three oxgangs and a half of land, containing forty acres, held of the King, in capite, by military service. This was very probably land which belonged to the Abbey of Kirkstall, and which John Lister paid a pair of white spurs for, as mentioned before. The Listers of Horton bore the same arms (ermine, on a fess sable three mullets or, a canton gules) and were a branch of those of Shibden, (see their pedigree in Watson's History of Halifax, page 254,) and were allied to those of Manningham.

In 1612, Thomas Sharp, John Field, and Gilbert Brooksbank, freeholders of Little Horton, were complained against in the Duchy Court for enclosing waste land in Little Horton ; they, however, proved grants from the Lacies of Cromwell-

botham. In recent times, a claim was attempted to be set up by a gentleman to the manor rights of Little Horton, but without the shadow of a pretence.

The Hortons, lords of the manor, had, in ancient days, a manor-house a little to the east of Great Horton, the site of which is yet known by the name of Hall-yard.

There was also an ancient corn-mill in Horton, which was a soke-mill for the manor. I am not certain whether it stood on or about the site of the present old mill or not, as some circumstances lead me to believe that it was near the hall.*

I have before stated all I know respecting the 'Hunt-yard.'

Lidget (Lidgate) Green, a small hamlet within the township of Horton. There have been many opinions respecting the derivation of this and similar names. It has been deduced by some from *Leodgate*, signifying, in Saxon, either a gate on or near a public road, or else the road itself; and as the ancient road to Halifax ran through Lidget-green, the above deduction seems not strained, as applied to this place.

A handsome National School was erected at Lidget-green in 1837, principally by subscription. The land for the site was presented by Joshua Pollard, Esquire.

Scholes-moor is another small hamlet in Horton. *Scholes*, or *Schales*, was a term (probably derived from *Scalinga*) in our ancient tongue denoting huts or *skells*. The ancient and respectable family of the Midgleys resided here in the early part of last century. They were connected by marriage with the most respectable families in this neighbourhood.†

* In the 37th of Henry the eighth, Thomas Foxcroft held Horton Mill of the lord, John Lacy, by military service.—*Hopkinson's MSS.*, vol. 1., p. 134.

† The arms of the Midgleys were sable, two bars gemels argent, on a chief argent, three caltrops sable. There is a handsome mural monument of marble, bearing the above arms, and those of Hollings, at the east end of the north aisle of Bradford Church, to the memory of John Midgley of Scolemore, gentleman, who died 23rd of June, 1730, aged 55 years, and of Bathsheba his wife, daughter of John Hollings of Crosley-hall, who died August 29, 1736, aged 49. From the words (in the Latin inscription) "*Juris et Legum peritium*," I infer he was an attorney.

That Kirkstall Abbey had four oxgangs of land in Horton is certain from the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, but who was the donor is unknown ; it was, however, from the honorary service, very likely the gift of the Lacies. On the dissolution of the monasteries, this land with a house was granted along with Burnet Field in Bowling, to Ramsden, by the description of "all that messuage in the tenure of James Sharp, and all those closes in the occupation of John Horton, late belonging to the Monastery of Kirkstall." It appears likely, from the description, that this land lay near Burnet Field. I know of no other religious house possessing land here.

The chapel, which is a plain unadorned edifice, capable of seating five hundred persons, was built by subscription in 1807, and consecrated July 1st, 1809. The communion plate, pulpit, vestments, &c., were the gift of several wealthy parishioners. There is no glebe house. The net yearly value of the living, or perpetual curacy, is £99. It was augmented in 1810 with £200, in 1812 with £1000, in 1817 with £600, and in 1821 with £200, from parliamentary grants, by lot. The vicar of Bradford is patron. The Rev. Samuel Redhead (now vicar of Calverley) was the first minister ; now the Rev. John Boddington.

The Moravians have a handsome little chapel at Little Horton, built in 1838.

In Great Horton, the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a large chapel.

The following is from the Commissioners of Charities' Report.—

ASHTON'S CHARITY.

John Ashton, by will, dated 4th August, 1712, devised his messuages in Horton, and the buildings and land thereto belonging, unto four trustees and their heirs, upon trust, to distribute the clear rents, half-yearly, amongst such poor, aged, and necessitous people of the town of Horton as should subsist without the town allowance, and should appear to the trustees to have been industrious, and have become most needful ; and he bequeathed to the trustees all the

residue of his personal estate, upon trust, to put forth the same at interest, or purchase land therewith, and distribute the interest or profits amongst such poor people as aforesaid; and he directed that when any three of the trustees should die the survivor should convey the premises unto four other honest substantial inhabitants of the town of Horton, upon the trusts above-mentioned.

The residue of the testator's personal estate was laid out in the purchase of a messuage in Horton, with a barn, orchard, and garden, a close called Wheat-hole, and three closes, then in five, called Hatchliffe-closes, containing by estimation five days' work.

The charity estates were vested in Joseph Barrans, as surviving trustee, under deeds dated the 1st and 2nd November, 1813, and consist of the following particulars:—

Three cottages, a barn, and certain closes of land at Horton, let to Joseph Gomersal, as yearly tenant, at £30 per annum.

A blacksmith's shop and shed let to John Garthwaite, as yearly tenant, at £7 per annum.

A farm at the Solitary, in Horton, consisting of a dwelling-house divided into two, a barn, and several closes, containing thirteen or fourteen days' work, or about nine acres, let in different parcels to George Binns and Daniel Dracup, as yearly tenants, at rents amounting to £16 a year.

The property is all let at its full annual value.

The sum of £80 was borrowed, and laid out about two years ago in repairing a barn, and part of the rents is appropriated to the payment of the debt.

The coals under the land occupied by Gomersal were sold by agreement, in January, 1822, for £90, of which £10 was paid at the first, £5 was to be paid on the 21st of January, 1828, and the remainder was to be defrayed by half-yearly payments of £7 10s.

The clear income, after deducting what is retained for payment of the debt, and the charge for a dinner on the rent-days, being about £2 5s. a year, is distributed among poor people in Horton not receiving parochial relief.

This charity is commonly called "Ashton's Dole." The above-named Barrans, in 1826, vested the charity estate in Thomas Cousen, Thomas Booth, Thomas Ackroyd, and John Bilton, as joint trustees.

CLAYTON

ADJOINS the manor of Horton to the westward, and lies high on the southern shelve of the tract of country which has from a very remote period been termed Bradford-dale. Nearly the whole of the township of Clayton is upland little diversified or marked except with straight stone fences, and here and there a solitary tree to break the dreariness of the scene.

Clayton was surveyed in Domesday Record under the manor of Bolton, to which at the time of the Conquest it belonged as a berewick. The name has changed little since then,—in that record it is written “Claitone.”

The grant of the six oxgangs of land in Clayton to Hugh de Horton, as mentioned under the head of Horton, seems to have carried with it manorial privileges, as the manor of Clayton to the time of the Lacies of Cromwellbotham followed the course of that of Horton, and had the same lords. In Kirkby's Inquest the same lord is returned for both; and in 1316 Hugh de Leventhorp is returned lord of Horton and Clayton.

Like every other village in the parish, Clayton gave name to a family who held large possessions in it. William de Clayton is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest as holding in Clayton eight oxgangs of land. These were held immediately of the manor of Bradford; and according to the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death (1310), he paid 14s. 10d. yearly for them.

I have not seen it mentioned in a printed authority that any religious house had land here; but in Hopkinson's MSS. there is, in an account of knights' fees in the Honor

of Pontefract, 29th Edward the second, the following entry :
“ John de Brerley for one carucate of land in Clayton in
“ Bradford-dale, of the fee of Byland ;” so that this caru-
cate was held of Byland Abbey. In Kirkby’s Inquest Jordan
de Birill is stated to hold ten oxgangs here ; and in the In-
quisition of 1310, this land merely paid a trifle of free or
quit-rent,—a strong presumption, coupled with the entry in
Hopkinson, that this was abbey land.

In Barnard’s Survey, 1577, John Lacy (lord of Horton)
is stated to have the manor. That survey shews that the
land which had belonged to William Clayton and Jordan de
Birill had come to the Bowlings, and thence to the Tempests.

From the Lacies of Cromwellbotham the manor came to
the Midgleys. Mrs. Martha Midgley was lady of it the lat-
ter end of last century. The late Miss Jowett possessed it
at her death.

The soil of Clayton is based upon a substratum of clay,
from which circumstance doubtless the name arose. At no
very remote period, it is apparent, much the larger part lay
open and unenclosed ; and even now the old oxgang land
in it may with tolerable accuracy be pointed out.

The greater part of the inhabitants are hand-loom weavers.
There is no Episcopal place of worship here ; but steps are
in the course of being taken to rear a church at or near
Clayton.

The Baptists have a chapel here, built in 1830 ; and the
Wesleyan Methodists one, reared in 1806.

THORNTON.

THIS place, at the time of the Conquest, also belonged to the manor of Bolton, and was surveyed under that head in Domesday Record. It is there spelled "Torenton."

I apprehend there is no difficulty in the etymology of the name, but that at the time it was given, the locality was covered with brushwood or thorns. *Ton* is a very common termination of the names of places in England.

Long before the passing of the statute "*Quia Emptores*," in the reign of Edward the first, a family bearing the name of Thornton held large quantities of land here ; and thus obtained the privileges of a manor.

Although Thornton, along with Bolton, was given to the Lacies, yet it appears from the Hundred Rolls that the former had been taxed, and service owing for it to the King, and that Edmund de Lacy appropriated the village of Thornton to himself.

The first of the Thorntons, lord of Thornton, I have seen mentioned, is Hugh Thornton, who was living in the time of Henry the second, and had issue, Thomas and John.

The former married Isolda, daughter and heir of William Preston, lord of Kellington, who bore him two daughters, his co-heirs. Matilda married Robert of Horton, and Inscella married, first Hugh, lord of Broadcroft, and secondly, Sir Roger Calverley, alias, Scott of Calverley.

John, the second son and heir of Hugh, and heir male of his brother Thomas, had issue,

Walter, who had issue,

Roger, a witness to a grant to Byland Abbey of laud in

Denholme, about 1230. He was also, says Wilson, witness to a deed of gift of land to Kirkstall Abbey, in 1248. The witnesses to conveyances of property were then men of the greatest note in the neighbourhood. This is quite apparent to any one who has perused old charters. Roger had issue,

Thomas, who was a man of considerable property. To shew the value of money in his day it may be mentioned, that in 1288 he mortgaged the fourth part of the village of Barkisland for three marks and forty pence, with a condition that unless repaid in six years it should be forfeited, and the condition was not fulfilled.* He had also the manor of Elland.* In Kirkby's Inquest, he is stated to hold two carucates of land in Thornton, where twenty made a knight's fee.

He had a son, Thomas, who is returned lord of Thornton and Allerton in the Nom. Vill. of 1316. He had also the fourth part of Stainland. He had a son,

Roger, whose daughter married Robert Bolling, lord of Bolling, and her father levied a fine in the 22nd of Edward the second, whereby Thornton manor and the other possessions of the Thorntons passed into the hands of the Bollings.†

On the death of Tristram Bolling, its last lord of that name, the manor was valued at £7 13s. 4d.

From the time of the above-mentioned marriage, the descent of the manor is the same as that of Bolling until about the year 1620, when Sir Richard Tempest sold the manor of Thornton to — Watmough.

A branch of the Thorntons continued to reside at Thornton, and had considerable possessions there, long after the manor passed out of the family. At length William, one of this branch, in 1424 married Matilda, daughter of William Tyersal of Tyersal, and removed thither, from whom descended Richard Thornton, Esquire, the learned Recorder

* Watson's Halifax, under the heads "Barkisland," "Elland."

† This descent of the Thornton family is taken, with additions, from Wilson's MSS., in Leeds Library.

of Leeds, and friend of Thoresby. There is little doubt that the Thorntons late of Birks-hall, were descendants of this Tyersal branch.

In the Court Rolls of Thornton manor, John Watmough, a minor, is stated to be lord in 1630. It was sold before 1638 to the Midgleys, as at that time John Midgley is mentioned in those Rolls as lord. I have not seen any such Court Rolls, nor do I know that any Manor Courts were held here after this date. It seems from the Court Rolls I have perused, that Thornton moors supplied a large portion of the fuel consumed by the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood, and pains are laid to prevent turf being gotten on those moors by any but the inhabitants of Thornton.

In 1703, Josias Midgley, of Headley near Thornton, had the manor; and in that year he and his son William Midgley, (who was curate of Sowerby, and died there in 1706,) mortgaged it.

In 1715 it was conveyed by Josias Midgley, along with the Headley estate, to John Cockcroft of Bradford, attorney.*

In 1746 a moiety of the manor, along with Headley, was purchased by John Stanhope, Esq., who married Barbara, daughter of Cockcroft. In the Stanhope family it is now vested.

The Hortons, previous to the purchase by Stanhope, bought the other moiety; it has descended with Horton manor to Captain Rhyss.

In an Inquisition taken the 18th of Henry the seventh, it is stated that Thornton manor was held of the Abbey of Sawley. In no other place have I seen this statement repeated, and I can give no opinion as to its correctness. Sawley Abbey was founded by the Lacies, and they endowed it with the greater part of its possessions.

* In the chancel of Bradford Church there is a hatchment with the arms of Cockcroft and Ferrand; he married Ann, daughter of Robert Ferrand of Harden-grange.

The village of Thornton has almost been rebuilt within the last few years. It lies high on the southern slope of the valley, and is unsheltered and ungraced by trees. Indeed the whole township, with the exception of that part about Leventhorp, and a few other sheltered spots, is unpicturesque bald moorland, which has not been long enclosed. An act of parliament for enclosing the moors and waste lands of Thornton, was obtained in the 10th of George the third.

Thornton-hall is a large square building, close to the chapel, seemingly of the period of the first James. Elkanah Horton, Esquire, a barrister, (son of Joshua of Sowerby,) resided here in the beginning of last century, and since his day it has, along with a moiety of the manor, continued in the Horton family. Though a great part of it is now inhabited by cottagers, it has once been a place of considerable note.

Leventhorp-hall, a square double-roofed building, with large windows, was once the residence of a considerable family in these parts. The Leventhorps, as before mentioned, were lords of Horton, and along with that manor Leventhorp estate went to the Lacies by marriage. According to an inquisition taken on the death of Alice, the wife of John Lacy, she died possessed of the *manor* of Leventhorp. I have never seen it thus described except in this inquisition, but it is at present a reputed manor. Leventhorp mill was anciently a fulling-mill, and is so described in this inquisition.

At Hole-Ing there is an old house with the initials and year "T. L. and E. L. 1588" upon a stone in the building. I have not been able to make out what family the initial L. was intended for, but it is not improbable the building was the residence of one of the Leventhorps.

At Hedley, or Headley,* there is a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style, with large and curiously-leaded windows and oak wainscotting. The western wing bears the inscrip-

* As the name implies, it is seated on a head of land, or hill.

tion, "Wm. Midgley, 1589." Over the porch on the eastern part (which appears to have been added to the other), "J. M. 1604." Headley was for several generations the residence of a branch of the Midgleys. The estate descended with a moiety of the manor of Thornton to the Stanhopes.

I should have received pleasure in minutely describing these and the other old mansions in the parish, but I have neither time nor space for the purpose.

There is at the western end of Thornton chapel this inscription, (partly obliterated,) in characters of the early part of the seventeenth century, "This Chappell was builded by _____ Freemason in the yeare of our Lorde 1612." I presume that no chapel of ease stood here before. The structure is thus noticed in the Parliamentary Survey of 1655:—"Thornton chappell is distant three myles from its parish church, and further from any other church or chappell. "Mr. Jeremiah Maston, a constant and faithful mynister, "is pastor there, whose salarye is arbitrarye." The parliamentary commissioners then recommended that it should be made a parish church, and endowed with a sufficient maintenance for a "preaching mynister."

On the passing of the Act of Uniformity, Mr. Joseph Dawson was the minister, and was ejected.

The chapel is dedicated to St. James. On the 9th of May, 1759, a faculty was obtained to erect the gallery. On the 26th of June, 1818, a faculty was also obtained to re-build part of the chapel, re-roof it, and erect the cupola. The chapel has since been considerably altered and repaired. It has seats for six hundred persons.

The curacy, of which the vicar of Bradford is patron, is valued according to the parliamentary return at £155. About £7 per annum was settled upon the curate by John Sunderland, Esquire. The living was augmented in 1760 with £200, by parliamentary grant; in 1766 with other £200, to meet a benefaction of £200 from John Stanhope, Esquire; in 1802 with £200, on the like sum being given by John

Scholefield Firth, Esquire ; and in 1821 with another £200, by parliamentary grant by lot.

There is a glebe house, which in 1818 was returned as fit for residence : it has since been returned unfit.

The registers commence in 1678.

The Nonconformists had one of their earliest chapels at the outskirts of Thornton, it was called "Kippin* chapel," or as Joseph Lister, in his Memoirs, styled it "the church at Kippin."† It was endowed with land and houses worth about £30 a year. The chapel stood, says tradition, on the site of a barn at the western extremity of Thornton village. The house which adjoins this barn to the west is yet called "Kippin." In the garden there are three yew trees of great antiquity. The Independents now enjoy the endowment. The chapel at Kippin was, about 1770, deserted, and one built in the village.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here, built in 1824.

A great part of Denholme‡ once belonged to Byland Abbey. In Burton's Mon. Ebor. I find the following : "Hugh, son of Robert de Horton, gave to Byland Abbey, in free alms, the fourth part of Denholme, between Subden brook and Akenclough, and between Denholme brook and the boundaries between Oxenhope and Denholme, (except the *Park* or enclosure of Depeker, and the closes of Roger de Thornton,) and the boundaries of Depeker towards the south and the nearer wood towards the north, where from the Hare Heved as the Dambsike falls to the great brook

* Is Kippin a corruption of "Cockham" mentioned in Barnard's Survey as being a hamlet attached to Thornton.

† See Lister's Memoirs for a further account of Kippin-chapel. It may be worth a passing notice, that Lister is buried in Thornton chapel-yard, where a grave-stone marks the spot.

‡ *Dene*, in the Saxon language, signifies a valley. *Holne*, generally means land enclosed by water.

“which runs under Denholme.” To this charter William de Middleton, sheriff of Yorkshire, and Roger de Thornton were witnesses. This circumstance fixes the date pretty correctly, as Middleton was sheriff in 1239.

Another one-fourth of Denholme was given to Byland Abbey by William Scott (alias, Calverley) of Calverley, by these bounds :—“the boundaries between Denholme and Oxhope, going by the middle of Wyggeschaghe—and stretching as far as Akenclove, and so by the middle of Akenclove till you come to Denholme brook.”

From the expression “Park,” in the exceptive part of the grant by Hugh de Horton, I presume that the germ of Denholme Park was formed long before the day of the Tempests of Bolling—contrary to the opinion of Dr. Whitaker. At the Dissolution, this land and other possessions in this quarter belonging to Byland Abbey, were granted by King Henry the eighth to Sir Richard Tempest.

During the day of the Tempests the park was several miles in compass, well stocked with red deer, and divided into the low (or doe) park, and high park. A considerable portion of the park wall yet remains. There is a current tradition in the neighbourhood, which I shall neither contradict nor confirm, that this wall was built so anciently that the labourers had a penny a day, or a peck of meal, for their work. In the palmy days of the spirited Tempests of Bolling-hall, what scenes have been witnessed in Denholme Park, when the owners with their guests and large retinues, enjoyed the pleasures of the chace. An old inhabitant of Denholme states, that it is a tradition that Denholme-gate was in ancient times the great entrance to its park. Another principal entrance to it yet remains—Thorn-gate. I am unable to say whether the modern name, Cullingworth-gate, has any relation to an ancient gate to the park. I have never seen any notice of the time when the park was parcelled out. It was probably immediately after the wreck of the fortune of the Tempests of Bolling, in the early part of the 17th century.

The manorial rights of Denholme are vested in the freeholders.

The district of Denholme is composed of numerous deans or cloughs, intersecting high moorland. The soil of some of these little dells is good, and they present in some parts pleasing scenery ; the rest is bleak and uninviting.

Denholme is a straggling moorland village of considerable population. A mechanics' institute was established here in 1837. Several denominations of Christians have places of worship at Denholme.

In the Report of the Commissioners of Charities there is a full account of the charities in this township, which I transcribe.—

THE SCHOOL.

This school is under the direction of trustees, chosen from the inhabitants of the chapelry, the number of them at present being twelve.

The school was established by subscription, and is endowed with lands in Bradford and Thornton, settled near the time the school was founded, by George Ellis and Samuel Sunderland, for the maintenance of a school-master to teach children of the inhabitants of Thornton and Allerton, in Latin and English ; and the endowment has been augmented with an allotment of land in Thornton, purchased by the trustees, with money in their hands, and with an annual sum of two pounds paid in respect of a farm and lands called Leventhorp-mill, in Thornton, the property of Thomas Barstow, and an annuity of twenty shillings given by Thomas Sagar, in or about the year 1672, out of an estate called Allerton-grange, now the property of William Rawson, Esquire.

The following is an account of the above-mentioned settled estates belonging to this school :—

A school-house lately rebuilt with money in the hands of the trustees and subscriptions.

A house and 18A. 0R. 26P. of land in Thornton, called Wilcock Royd, in the occupation of the school-master, of the value of £20 or thereabouts.

Two allotments in Thornton, containing 8A. 3R. 36P., in the occupation of — Bairstow, at the rent of £8.

A messuage and buildings and 7A. 3R. 4P. of land at Laister-dyke, in the occupation of A. Roberts, at the yearly rent of £15 15s.

The master of the school, who is appointed by the trustees, receives the annual rents and profits of the estates, after the deductions for necessary repairs, and the rent-charge of two pounds a year. The rent-charge of twenty shillings a year out of Allerton-grange estate has not been paid for several years, and the estate was lately purchased by Mr. Rawson, without notice of the charge, but he has undertaken to pay the arrears of the annuity from the time of his purchase.

The school has always been conducted as a free school, for instruction in Latin and English of the children of the inhabitants of the chapelry, by masters properly qualified; but of late there has not been much demand for instruction in Latin. The sum of one shilling a quarter is paid by each scholar for general instruction in reading, and a quarterage fixed by the trustees is also paid for instruction in each of the following several branches of learning, viz.—writing, arithmetic, and mensuration.

The school is attended by about eighty-five children, of whom about seven are taught Latin.

SAGAR'S CHARITY.

James Sagar, by will, dated fifteenth of February, 1665, devised to two trustees and their heirs, a close called Randal-well Close, situate in Horton, near Bradford, upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay twenty shillings yearly to the minister of Thornton chapel, and to divide and bestow the residue thereof among the most needful poor within the chapelry.

New trustees have been appointed from time to time, but the number of them has been increased, and the estate now belonging to the charity was conveyed to twelve trustees in 1826.

The Randal-well close was let in 1821 for eight pounds a year, being the full annual value on a yearly letting; but being of great value as building-ground, it was lately exchanged, under the authority and in the manner directed by the act of the 1st and 2nd Geo. 4, c. 92, for certain closes with farm buildings thereon at Clayton West, in the parish of Bradford, containing thirty days' work, or twenty acres of land, and that property is now let to Jonas Wilkinson from year to year at £50 per annum, the full annual value; but as the land in Clayton was more than a just equivalent, it became necessary to pay the difference of the value in money, to be raised out of the rents and profits of the land at Clayton, and at the time of this enquiry there remained due from the charity estate the sum of £50.

The yearly sum of 20*s.* has been regularly paid to the minister, but in consequence of the debt incurred on the occasion of the exchange, and the expenses attending the conveyance of the land at Clayton to the trustees, there has not of late years been any distribution of the surplus rents. It is intended, however, as soon as the debt is discharged, to distribute the surplus in the manner the surplus rents of the Randal-well close was distributed, viz., among poor persons of the several townships or hamlets in the chapelry not receiving regular parochial relief, one fifth being apportioned for each township or hamlet.

It may be a question whether the proceedings under the act, so far at least as respects the money paid for compensation, were strictly regular, but we have found no reason to suppose that the permanent interests of the charity were not duly attended to and maintained.

The following rent-charges have, at different times, been anciently given for charitable purposes, viz.—

Miss Midgley gave a rent-charge of 10*s.* a year out of a farm in Thornton, now belonging to Joseph Thwaites; 6*s.* 8*d.* out of Upper Headley estate, now belonging to Isaac Wood; and 3*s.* 4*d.* out of Doe-park, now belonging to the devisees of E. W. Buck, Esquire, to the minister of Thornton chapel, for sermons on the afternoon of Christmas Day and the morning of St. John the Evangelist's Day.

An unknown donor gave to the master of Thornton school a yearly rent-charge of £2 out of Leventhorp-mill estate, belonging to T. Barstow.

The sum of one pound a year is paid to the minister, and the other sums are paid to the master of Thornton school, and of a township school in Wilsden.

There are in the township of Thornton numerous excellent slate quarries, and at these and the loom most of the inhabitants are employed.

HAWORTH.

WE have now reached the western limits of the parish of Bradford, where a wide expanse of desolate moors, unbroken by cultivation, divide the counties of York and Lancaster. Dr. Whitaker justly observes that Haworth is the very counterpart of Heptonstal ; the site of both is cold, barren, and difficult of access ; and both lie embedded in the moors between the two counties.

There are few places in England which present such a striking example of the mastery of man over the most intractable, barren, and inhospitable spots. By dint of great and unremitting labour for centuries, every patch of land in the chapelry of Haworth capable of being redeemed from the desolate waste, has been rendered comparatively productive. The alluvial land of the numerous small valleys and dells which intersect the moorlands of Haworth, having received great attention from the hand of the husbandman, are abundantly rich. From the earliest times the inhabitants of Haworth have been a race of manufacturers or weavers ; and in an eminent degree, in earlier days, the small estates into which this district was divided belonged to the occupiers, who thus had, from ownership, occupation, and the wealth accruing from manufactures, three inducements to cultivate with care every corner of their small family estates.

At the Conquest, Haworth was very probably one of the seven unnamed berewicks dependent upon and surveyed under Bradford manor. It was created the latest of all the manors in the parish, and may, with the most propriety, be called a mesne manor, dependent upon Bradford.

In Kirkby's Inquest, 24th of Edward the first, it is stated that Geoffrey de Haworth, Roger de Manningham, and Alice de Bercroft, held in Haworth four oxgangs of land, where twenty-four carucates made a fee.

The Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death also shews that the family of the Haworths held land here ; but the small quantity mentioned in this and in Kirkby's Inquest, renders it very probable that little was at that time redeemed from the waste.

In 1316, Haworth was an adjunct to Bradford, and the same lord is returned for it as Bradford in the *Nomina Villarum* of that year. There is good reason, however, for believing that shortly after it was silently severed from Bradford manor, or openly by some express grant carved from it ; as, in the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Derby's death, it is not mentioned along with Manningham and Stanbury as part of Bradford manor.

However this happened, Haworth, before 1577, had become a mesne manor. I may mention here, once for all, that very numerous manors anciently arose without any express grant from the paramount lord ; but those persons who held large tenures, and subgranted their possessions to numerous tenants, either in base or free tenure, found it necessary to hold courts for the better government of these tenants and the internal management of their estates ; and thus, by slow degrees, manorial rights were obtained in the localities comprised in the great tenures.

Barnard's Survey (1577) shews that the land held by the Haworths, and to which the manor had become appendant, afterwards descended to the Rushworths, and was then in the hands of one of them.

From this time I find no trace of the descent of the manor till 1671, when Nicholas Bladen, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., (who appears from the conveyance to have obtained the property from Martin Birkhead of Wakefield,)

sold the manors of Haworth and Harden to William Midgley of Haworth, and Joseph, his son, for £80.

In 1690, this Joseph Midgley settled these manors upon himself for life, remainder to his brothers, Thomas and William, and the survivor. In 1723 the manor was in the hand of David Midgley, of West-nest-head, in Haworth, who devised it to his cousin Joseph, son of William Midgley of Oldfield, near Keighley.

From Joseph Midgley, a descendant of the last-named Joseph, the devisees in trust under the will of Benjamin Ferrand, Esquire, of St. Ives, purchased in 1811, for £4100, arising out of the sale of wood of the St. Ives estate, the manors of Haworth and Harden, together with some closes of land called Stanbury Carrs. There was a Chancery suit respecting the completion of the purchase.

By virtue of this purchase, Edward Ferrand, Esquire, tenant in tail of the St. Ives estate, became lord of the manor of Haworth; now Mrs. Sarah Ferrand, the next tenant in tail, is Lady of it.

There is some difficulty as to the original meaning of the first syllable in "Haworth." If it were considered as a corruption of "High," it would agree with the situation of the village, which is seated on a bleak and elevated spot. There are two other derivations from which the syllable "Ha" may come, viz., from *Ea*, Saxon for water, or *Hay* or *Haigh*, a hedge. The first derivation seems the most probable one. *Worth* generally means a farm or cultivated spot.

Ozenhope lies in a narrow valley to the south-west of Haworth. *Hope*, in the ancient speech of our ancestors, denoted a narrow valley. As to the prefix *Ozen*, I have no other etymology for it than the vulgar one.

At the time of the Conquest, *Ozenhope*, along with *Haworth*, was most likely an adjunct to *Bradford* manor.

In Kirkby's Inquest, 24th of Edward the first, William

de Horton held in Oxenhope four oxgangs of land, and William de Clayton four oxgangs, where twenty-four carucates made a knight's fee.

In the interval to 1577, manorial rights had attached to the four oxgangs of William de Horton, mis-spelled Heton in Barnard's Survey, as the Eltofts, who succeeded to those four oxgangs, are then returned lords.

From a conveyance of the manor of Thornton, about 1700, I perceive that four shillings yearly was payable out of Oxenhope to Thornton manor. How this payment arose I have no knowledge.

Joseph Greenwood, Esquire, of Spring-head, is now lord of the manor of Oxenhope.

Stanbury is seated upon the very pinnacle of a precipitous hill, well cultivated to the summit. The village, interspersed with trees, strongly contrasts with the naked appearance of the surrounding country.

Stane or *Stonyburgh*, seems to have been the original name: from the termination *bury* or *burgh*,* it is not improbable that some fortification stood here in ancient days. I strongly suspect, but have not had time to make sufficient inquiries on the subject, that here was a small station on the Roman way which ran from Calunio (Colne) to some of the stations to the east and south of Bradford.

From the Conquest to the present, *Stanbury* has remained part and parcel of the manor of Bradford. It is now impossible to say by what strange caprice a place eleven miles distant from Bradford, and separated from the manor eight miles, should, notwithstanding the subinfeudation of all the places in the parish with the exception of it and *Manningham*, still continue through the lapse of seven centuries connected with Bradford manor.

Anciently, nearly all the inhabitants of *Stanbury* were

* In the Saxon, *Burgh* signified a fortified place.

nativi, or bondmen of the manor of Bradford. Till within the last one hundred years, a large portion of the land in Stanbury was copyhold; since then, by enfranchisement, some has become freehold, and more from neglect of the lord.

In 1805, a school for teaching the English language, writing, and arithmetic, to all children and young persons above the age of six years, residing within either Stanbury or Haworth, was established at Stanbury. A dwelling-house for the master, and a school-room, were erected by voluntary subscription; and the sum of £600 secured upon the tolls and duties of the Leeds and Liverpool canal navigation, was assigned by Mr. John Holmes, as a provision for the master. The trustees of the old Baptist chapel are trustees also of this school.

From a remote period the district comprised within the chapelry has been termed Haworth parish. The chapel or church of Haworth deserves a particular notice,—more especially as a claim to antiquity has been set up on its behalf exceeding that of all other churches and chapels in this part of the kingdom. Dr. Whitaker, in his “*Loidis*,” after merely naming Thornton and Wibsey chapels, thus proceeds:—

“Haworth alone is prior, and not long prior, to the Reformation; a tremendous anachronism indeed, if we are to believe a modern inscription near the steeple:—*Hic fuit Cænobium Monachorum Auteste fundatore anno Christi sexcentesimo*,—that is, before the preaching of Christianity in Northumbria.* The origin of this strange mis-

* It is a well ascertained fact that the first Christian missionary came into Northumbria (all these northern parts were so called) in the reign of Edwin the Great, about 720. The name of this missionary was Paulinus. Of course monasteries were of much later erection hereabouts.

“apprehension is visible on an adjoining stone :—*Orate pro bono statu Eutest'* Tod, in the character of Henry the 8th's time. Now every antiquary knows that this formula of prayer, '*pro bono statu,*' always refers to the living. I suspect this singular Christian name has been mistaken by the stone-cutter for *Austat*, a contraction of *Eustatius* ; but the word '*Tod,*' which has been misread for the Arabic numerals 600, is perfectly fair and legible. I suspect, however, that some minister of the church has committed the two-fold blunder, first, of assigning to the place this absurd and impossible antiquity ; and secondly, from the common form, '*Orate pro bono statu,*' of inferring the existence here of a monastery.

“But *hæ nugæ seriâ ducunt in mala* ; for ignorance, as often happens, opened the door to strife.

“On the presumption of this foolish claim to antiquity the people would needs set up for independence, and contest the right of the vicar to nominate a curate. The chapel itself bears every mark of the reign of Henry the eighth, but has some peculiarities, as *ex. gr.*, only two aisles, a row of columns up the middle, and three windows at the east end, one opposite to the columns.”

On this text of Dr. Whitaker I shall engraft these observations :—The modern inscription at the west end of the chapel near the steeple, is as follows :—

Hic olim fuit Monachorum,
Cœnobium ad Honorem,
Sancti Michaelis, et omnium
Angelorum Dicatum ;
Auteste Fundatore Anno Christi
Sexcentesimo.

The other inscription which seems to have either given rise or been considered as countenancing this fabulous antiquity, is on a stone in the south side of the steeple. This inscription appears, from its freshness, to have been either re-chiselled, or else altogether re-copied from a more ancient stone. It is placed under a stone bearing arms of which I can only deci-

pher a bend and a cross saltier on the lower part. A translation of it is inscribed on a modern stone placed in juxtaposition. The following is a correct copy of both: —

Grate ꝑ bono

Statu Etetst

600

Pray for y^e

Soul of

Autest—600

The translation of “Statu” into “Soul,” gave rise to the just observation of Dr. Whitaker, that the words “bono statu,” always refer to the “good state” of the living, and not the dead; and every novice in these matters knows that this is perfectly correct. The whole of the inscription is quite plain, and it is wonderful how the letters of the last word should have been construed as numerals. I give the exact form of the letters in “Tod.”

The absurdity had evidently its rise long before the date of the modern inscription; for in the inside of the chapel against the steeple, is chiselled in stone, in italic characters of about two centuries since, as well as I can judge—

“This Steeple and the little Bell were

“made in the year of our Lord 600.”

I had some curiosity, and mounted into the belfry to see this little bell. I found on it, “Deo altissimis 1664.” I am unable to reconcile these inconsistencies on any other ground than by supposing this inscription is merely the copy of a former one.

The assertion in the modern inscription, that a monastery stood here, is on a level with the ridiculous antiquity assigned to a chapel at Haworth.

The lower part of the steeple bears, I think, marks of being long prior to the day of Henry the eighth; and although the body of the chapel has been thoroughly modernized, yet the two eastern windows which remain, and are of the style of that on the south side of the chancel of Bradford Church, and the pillars, evince the structure to have been erected before the reign of Henry the seventh.

The *just* claim of the chapel at Haworth to great antiquity, has, by reason of the preposterous assertion before alluded to, been overlooked. On account of the remoteness of the place from any known church of the Saxon or early Norman period, it is highly probable that a field-kirk, oratory, or small place of worship, would be erected in the earliest times for the convenience of the inhabitants. We have, however, independently of this probability, a positive fact that there was a chapel here at a remote period. When I was searching the Archbishops' Registers at York, I saw, under the date of 1317, a decree that the rector and the vicar of Bradford, and the freeholders of Haworth, should pay to the curate of Haworth chapel, the pension due to him, in the proportions to which *from ancient times* they were liable. From the decree, it seems that this payment had been discontinued.

Haworth was anciently within the parish of Dewsbury, and as part of the fee of the Lacies, was naturally included in Bradford parish on its separation from Dewsbury.

There was undoubtedly a chantry in Haworth chapel, for in the eleventh year of the reign of Edward the third, an Inquisition, *ad quod dampnum*, was taken by Roger de Thornton and eleven others, whereby they returned, "that it would not be to the damage of the King, if permission were given to Adam de Batteley to give and assign one messuage, seven acres of land, and twenty shillings rent, with the appurtenances in Haworth, to a certain chaplain, in augmentation of his support, to celebrate divine service for the soul of the same Adam, and the souls of his ancestors, and all the faithful deceased, in the chapel of St. Michael at Haworth, every day; and the jurors returned that the messuage and three acres and a half of the land were held of William de Clayton by knight's service, of Queen Philippa, as of the Honor of Pontefract, and the remainder of the land was held immediately of the same Honor."

This Adam had two other names, Adam de Copley,

and Adam de Oxenhope. His family seems to have been settled at Oxenhope, as he is called the oftenest by the latter name, and by it founded a chantry in Batley church.* He was lord of the manor of Batley, which in the Inq. *ad quod dampnum* is mentioned to be, clear of all issues, worth yearly £10. From the words "in augmentation," it may be inferred that there was, previously to this, a chantry in Haworth chapel, and that the two were conjoined. The three and a half acres were part of the four oxgangs returned in Kirkby's Inquest as belonging to William de Clayton. This inquisition discloses that the Queen of Edward the third was then in possession of the Honor of Pontefract.

On the Dissolution of Chantries, in the reign of Edward the sixth, this property was alienated by the Crown.

In the Parliamentary Survey of 1655 there is this entry—"Haworth chappell is distant from its parish church seaven myles. Mr. Robert Towne is mynister there, being a constant preacher of God's word, and hath for his sallarye twenty-seaven pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence p. ann., arysing out of lands allotted for that use." And the commissioners then recommended that it should be made a parish church.

How these lands were allotted to the minister I have no knowledge. I find, however, the following in Archbishop Sharp's MSS.—"The curate of Haworth is nominated by the vicar of Bradford, in conformity to the choice of the freeholders, and particularly the *trustees* of lands heretofore purchased for the augmentation of the curacy, and at their instance and request." Probably the ancient pension due from the rector and vicar of Bradford, and the freeholders of Haworth, had by consent been commuted, and these lands purchased in its stead.

* He seems, from the terms of the endowment, to have been related to the Thorntons, as the chaplain was, among other things, to pray for the souls of Thomas de Thornton and Ellen his wife, *for all whose goods he had ill gotten*, and for the souls of the faithful departed. This Adam died possessed of land in Haworth.

The right of the freeholders and trustees to chuse a minister, to be appointed by the vicar of Bradford, has, since the day of Archbishop Sharp, been lost, for the vicar now appoints the curate of his *own* accord. Previous to the induction of the present curate, a gentleman was appointed who did not meet with the approbation of the inhabitants of Haworth. The ludicrous but effectual means which they took to expel him, are not within my province to allude to more particularly.

In 1754, the chapel having become dilapidated, and the money necessary for the repairs having been raised under a brief, a faculty was granted on the 17th of June, 1755, by the authority of which the chapel was enlarged, and repaired and pewed. Another faculty was obtained on the 29th of July, 1779, to erect the gallery.

The pews on the ground floor are of old black oak. The chapel contains sittings for one thousand persons. The monuments in it are few and not worthy of notice. There is an organ. In the tower are three bells, but they are not noted for their musical qualities. The registers commence in 1645.

The perpetual curacy is worth £170 a year. There is a good glebe house. The Rev. Patrick Bronte, B. A., is the present curate.

The Rev. Wm. Grimshaw, the great apostle of Methodism in these parts, held the curacy of Haworth for twenty years. He was born near Preston, in Lancashire ; at eighteen years of age, admitted at Christ's College, Cambridge ; in 1742, inducted to Haworth curacy, and died there April 7th, 1762, aged fifty-five. For fifteen years he used to preach fifteen, twenty, and sometimes thirty times a week.*

The Baptists formed one of their first settlements in the West-Riding at Haworth. In 1752 they erected a chapel

* See Wesley's Journal for other particulars.

here, and enlarged it in 1775. It is endowed with property yielding about £15 a year. The Baptists increased so rapidly, that in 1825 they built another chapel, at a cost of about £2000. The Wesleyans have a large chapel at Haworth, built about 1758, and since enlarged.

The following is extracted from the Commissioners of Charities' Report :—

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Christopher Scott, by will, dated fourth of October, 13th of Charles the first, gave a school-house, which he had built on ground adjoining the church-way, with an annuity of eighteen pounds a year, purchased of one Cockcroft and one Murgatroyd, which he desired might be, if it was not then already, vested in eighteen or twelve feoffees at the least, to be chosen of the chief men of the parish of Haworth, for and towards the maintenance of a school-master, able and willing to teach his scholars Greek and Latin in such a manner that they might be fit for either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge; and he desired to have the schoolmaster chosen out of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge by all the voices of the feoffees, or at least the greater part of them, whereof he willed that his brothers' heirs should have a double voice; and he would have such a one that was a graduate at the least, or bachelor, if not a master of arts, and if there were any that should stand to have the place which should be of his blood, and a sufficient scholar in manners and learning, he desired that he should be chose before another; and if the master should become negligent and of evil report, it should be lawful for all the feoffees, or the greater part of them, to expel him and make choice of another more worthy; and he gave to the poor within the parish of Haworth, for ever, the residue of an annuity which was purchased of Murgatroyd, which was forty shillings by the year, be that more or less, to be distributed among them at Easter and Christmas.

It appears by a deed, dated eighth of January, 1665, that the property thereby conveyed to new trustees of the school, consisted of the six perches of land on which the school was built; a close called Mytholme, occupied as three closes; and an annuity of fourteen pounds, payable by Cockcroft, but no mention is made in the deed of annuity of six or four pounds a year payable by Murgatroyd. It is probable, therefore, that the land at Mytholme was received in lieu of that annuity.

It appears by a deed, dated 28th of October, 1691, that Thomas Cockcroft paid to the feoffees of the school two hundred and sixty-five pounds, as the principal money and consideration for the annuity of fourteen pounds a year, and that two hundred pounds, part of the money, was placed out upon mortgage, and sixty-five pounds, the remainder, was lent upon bond; and it further appears, by a deed, dated seventeenth of August, 1713, that the sum of one hundred and fifteen pounds was laid out in the purchase of a messuage and certain lands, Heyley-field, (now called High-binns,) which were conveyed by that deed to the feoffees.

By the last deeds of conveyance to new trustees, dated the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of April, 1791, the school property was conveyed to eighteen trustees (of whom seven are living), by the description of a parcel of land, containing by estimation, six perches, with a school-house thereon, near the lower end of a lane leading to Oxenhope, and a messuage or tenement called the Mytholme, with the buildings and closes to the said messuage belonging, within Haworth; and a messuage called the Mould-greave, with the buildings and closes of land to the same belonging, in Oxenhope, formerly purchased by the feoffees of the school of Benjamin Ferrand, Esquire; and a messuage called the High-binns, with the buildings and closes of land to the same belonging, in Oxenhope, formerly purchased by the feoffees of one Jeremy Pearson, upon trust, to receive and employ the rents and profits towards the maintenance of an able and painful schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School of Haworth, qualified, elected, and lawfully licensed thereto, according to the foundation of the school, and the meaning of the said Christopher Scott, declared by his will; and upon trust that when the trustees should be reduced to the number of twelve, the survivors should elect six other persons out of the chief men of the parish or reputed parish or township of Haworth, and convey the premises to the use of the surviving and new-elected feoffees.

The property of the school in its present state consists of the following particulars:—

A school, which was enlarged in 1818, and a house for the master adjoining, which was erected in the same year by the trustees.

A messuage called Mytholmes, with a small barn and about ten acres of land in Haworth, let to Thomas Sugden as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of eighteen pounds.

A house and barn called the Mould-greave, with twelve acres of old enclosed land, and an allotment of fourteen acres or thereabouts, let to Joseph Binns as yearly tenant, at £31 per annum; part of the allotment is moor-land, and not yet converted into tillage.

A messuage called High-bins, with a barn and about seven acres of land, let to Mr. Wright as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of nineteen pounds.

The property is let at the full annual value, and the land-tax upon the school-premises has been redeemed out of the surplus rents.

The sum of £100 was borrowed about ten years ago for the purpose of improving the land, building the school-house, and making other repairs, and the further expense of building the house was defrayed with money retained out of the rent.

The salary of £60 a year is paid to the master, and the surplus rent, £8 a year, is applied to defray the interests of the debt of £100, the expenses of the repairs, and other expenses affecting the trust.

The present master, who had previously had the school at Harehill, in the parish of Keighley, was appointed at Midsummer 1826; and he instructs the children of all the inhabitants of the chapelry of Haworth who apply for admission, both boys and girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The master is competent to teach Latin, but he is not a graduate of either of the Universities, and though a man of considerable attainments, is not duly qualified as teacher of a grammar school; we find, however, that the school has not for a long time been maintained as a regular grammar school; that there is little or no demand for the advantages of a classical education for their children among the inhabitants of the chapelry; and that from the situation of the school and the amount of the endowment, it would be difficult to support the institution, or procure a proper master to conduct the school with utility, according to the founder's intention as declared in his will; and we are induced to conclude that the trustees did the best in their power for the charity, under all the circumstances, in the appointment of the present master.

The master having considered himself bound to admit all scholars who apply to him, has about two hundred in the school, some of whom are extremely young, and attend to be taught the alphabet; he teaches them with the assistance of his son, but finds the number of scholars much greater than he can properly instruct; it seems right therefore, that some qualification as to the age and ability to read of the children admitted to the school should be insisted on, and that in case of dispute, the applications for admission should be made to the trustees.

KITCHIN'S CHARITY.

By an indenture of feoffment, dated the 15th of April, 1644, Abraham Kitchin conveyed unto trustees a messuage called Whinney-hill, and land in Far Oxenhope, and directed that they and

their successors should receive out of the rents thereof, a 10s. yearly rent-charge, to be paid for the use of the poor of the *parish of Haworth* at Martinmas day. The estate belongs to James Feather of Far Oxenhope, and for thirty years previous to making the report of the commissioners, it had not been paid; but they intimated to Feather the existence and nature of the charge, and the propriety of his paying it.

MIDGLEY'S CHARITY.

David Midgley, by his will, dated 5th March, 1723, devised, after the death of his wife, a messuage and thirty acres of land at Withens, in Haworth, unto trustees, to the intent that they should yearly on Martinmas day, out of the rents, clothe with good blue clothes and other necessary wearing apparel, ten poor children under seven years of age, of the township of Haworth, to be chosen by the trustees for the time being. The property lets for about £30 per annum, and has, since the death of Midgley, been considered as private property, and sold as such, subject to the above said charge. The estate now belongs to the St. Ives estate. The children are chosen by the chapel-wardens of Haworth, with the concurrence of the owner of the estate. The boys receive each a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of blue cloth; and the girls a blue cloth jacket, two petticoats, a blue cap, and a pair of blue stockings.

On the 2nd of September, 1824, a disruption of a bog or peat-moss at Crow-hill, on the moors to the west of Haworth, took place. The torrent of mud was confined within a narrow glen, and did not spread till it came to the hamlet of Ponden, when it covered a number of corn-fields to the depth of several feet, carried away the bridge, and did other damage.

In several of the gazetteers relating to this county, it has been stated that George Kirton, Esquire, who died in 1764, at the age of one hundred and twenty-five years, resided at Oxenhope, was a remarkable fox hunter, and attended the chace on horseback till his eightieth year; and from that period to his one hundreth year, regularly attended the unkennelling of the fox in his one-horse chaise. He enjoyed his bottle freely till within ten years of his death. I am sorry to rob Haworth *parish* of the honour of this man; but I perceive from the Annual Register of 1764, that he lived at Oxnop-hall, near Reeth, in the North-Riding.

ALLERTON - CUM - WILSDEN.

THE addition of "cum Wilsden" to the name of this manor is comparatively modern. It anciently was termed the manor of Allerton only; Wilsden being merely a hamlet within it. The notice of the *manor* of Allerton applies, therefore, equally to Wilsden.

Allerton is undoubtedly derived from the circumstance of the place anciently abounding in alders, vulgarly (and in remote times) called *ellers*. The term "ton," arises, I apprehend, from the circumstance of our Saxon ancestors casting around their dwellings and tofts a ditch, and planting a strong hedge upon it, as a protection from plunderers. These hedges were called *tuns*, or *tunes*, and, by a figure of language, in time denoted the dwellings surrounded by them.

Allerton (then written *Alreton*) was, at the Conquest, parcel of the manor of Bolton.

Soon after it became the property of the Thorntons. In Kirkby's Inquest, Thomas de Thornton is mentioned to hold in Allerton four carucates of land where twenty made a fee, and of which the Abbot of Byland held six oxgangs and a half, and the Prior of Pontefract one oxgang. In 1316 this Thomas de Thornton was returned lord of Allerton. Afterwards it had the same lords as Thornton manor, till sold by the Tempests.

The second Sir Richard Tempest of Bolling-hall, granted out large portions of the waste to the freeholders at quit rents, and did not reserve the coal and minerals. This land is known by the name of Old Land.

During the time Richard Tempest, gentleman, held the

manor of Allerton, a suit was commenced in the Duchy Court against him, at the instance of the Queen, to recover it, on the ground of its being parcel of the manor of Bradford. A decree was made in his favour in 1580. It contains many curious particulars respecting Allerton. It appears by this decree, that Tempest proved that his ancestors, the Thorntons and Bollings, held courts for the manor, and had wardships, marriages, suits, and services appendant to it. He shewed that Thomas Thornton, lord of Allerton, granted land before the time of Edward the first, to William, the son of Alexander *Pirkley*; that before 1244, William de Dewsbury gave to Thomas, son of Roger de Thornton, *his lord*, half an oxgang of land in Allerton; that in the year 1244, the said Roger granted to the Abbot of Byland, for ten years, all the herbage within the bounds of Allerton and Thornton. He (Tempest) proved that in the 35th of Edward the third, Robert Bolling held the town of Allerton of the Duke of Lancaster, by a knight's fee and 17s. 10d. rent. From the Court Rolls produced, it appeared that the freeholders of Allerton, in the middle ages, did their suit and service at the court at Thornton, which for the sake of convenience was held for both manors. These Court Rolls proved that several freeholders of Allerton, particularly a person for land at Aldersley, did suit and service to the Thorntons and Bollings. That at a court held the 26th of Henry the seventh, John Phillip did his fealty for a messuage and a bove (oxgang) of land in Allerton, holden by knight's service, and by the further tenure "*of enclosing the lord's orchard with a wall.*" A great number of the rents in Allerton were anciently very small sums, with the addition of roses.

In the 13th of Charles the second, the manor of Allerton was sold by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Tempest, Esquire, the last of that name of Bolling-hall, and by Edward Rodes and John Rushworth of Lincoln's Inn, (the celebrated Puritan Rushworth,) to Henry Marsden, for

£758. It had, in 1648, been mortgaged by this Richard Tempest to Richard Marsden, Esquire, of Pendleton, to secure £500.

In 1670 an agreement being come to between Henry Marsden of Gisburn, the lord, and thirty-five of the freeholders in Allerton and Wilsden, large quantities of the waste were conveyed by him to them, at one shilling an acre yearly free rent, reserving the coal, minerals, and royalties, and suits and services to his Court Baron. The land thus granted out is known by the name of New Land.

The manors of Bradford and Allerton had, till 1794, the same lords. In that year John Marsden of Hornby-castle, Lancashire,* sold the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden to Benjamin Ferrand, of St. Ives, Esquire, for £2400.

The next lord was Edward Ferrand, Esquire, of St. Ives. Mrs. Sarah Ferrand is now lady of the manor.

The quit rents of the manor amount to about £40 a year. The sum of two shillings and four-pence is paid to the lord as a fealty on every descent of property in the manor by death, or on the purchase of such property, and eight-pence for relief on the descents by death.

Crosley-hall, now a mean decayed building, was for centuries the residence of a family of considerable consequence in the parish of Bradford.

Shuttleworth-hall stands on the outskirts of Fairweather-green. It belonged to the Shuttleworths, who formerly were owners of Bradford Soke-mill. Peter Sunderland (of the ancient family of that name in the parish of Halifax), who founded the lectureship in Bradford Church, resided at it.

Allerton has within its township several other old mansions. One of them is yet called Allerton-hall, of which I know nothing except what is modern and not worthy of notice.

* The same gentleman respecting whose will there has been so much litigation in the great cause "*Tatham v. Wright*."

The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England, had in Allerton a manor called the manor of Crosley. I find in a Charter Roll relating to the possessions of the Hospitallers, taken in 1617, from the evidences kept in St. Mary's Tower, York, the following (translated) notice :

CROSLEIA MANOR.

Adam de Bushwait gave to the same brethren his waste grounds of Crossland. Roger de Thornton one messuage and toft in Allreton. Henry, son of Alec de Wilsiden, one acre of land in Wilsiden. William, son of Nicholas of Allerton, four oxgangs of land in Allerton. Philip, son of Jordan de Man', attorned to Richard, son of Roger, to render thirteen shillings yearly out of tenements in Allerton. Jordan, son of Henry de Denby, twenty acres of land in Crosleia. Agreement between the same brethren and John ——— of half the mill of Allerton.*

There is another entry in this record, which is curious. I can give no explanation respecting it :—

Manor of Crosley.—Wm., son of Ralph, granted to the church of Gisburn all that land in Thornton held of the Hospital of Jerusalem, viz., ten acres in Holme Gristall, and five acres near Wirkewelle.

The tenants of the Knights of St. John had, in ancient times, very great privileges and immunities granted to them by several royal charters : viz., freedom from many imposts, such as murage, pannage, portage, &c. ; exemption from sokes. I remember, in one of these royal charters, granted by Henry the fifth, a rather curious privilege was conferred on these tenants—" That they should be free *from cutting the feet of their own dogs for ever.*" I infer from this, that the lower classes were obliged to maim their dogs to prevent them running down game. The men of Crosley manor now gain nothing by this ancient grace to their ancestors. The manor is not continuous, but made up of small scattered possessions belonging to it in Allerton. Crosley-hall is within its bounds. The free rents arising from it are 9s. yearly. It is conjoined with other two manors, (formerly belonging to

* These grants were, from the names of the grantors, made in the 13th century.

the Hospitallers,) under the title of "the manor of Crosley, "Bingley, and Pudsey, formerly parcel of the possessions of "the dissolved Priory or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem "in England." The sum paid for fealty is 4*s.* 6*d.*, and for relief 8*d.*

Proof of wills within this manor, was one of the privileges enjoyed by the Hospitallers, and the right was exercised here so late as 1795.

In Burton's Mon. Ebor., it is stated under the head of 'Selby Abbey,' that William Scot de Calverley gave the moiety of an essart of land called Heton Sty, in Allerton, near Bradford, which was confirmed by Jane, daughter of Thomas de Thornton, widow, and by Henry, son of Robert Wallens.

In Hopkinson's MSS., vol. 2, page 154, it is stated that Thomas Crosley gave all his lands at Crosley, in Allerton, to Byland Abbey.

There is in the eastern part of Allerton a messuage yet called "The Grange." Either Selby or Byland Abbey had very probably a farm-house on or about its site.

Notwithstanding Allerton was an independent manor soon after the Conquest, yet the Inquisition taken on the Earl of Lincoln's death, and other records, shew that some few freeholders held their possessions immediately of the manor of Bradford. This is accounted for by supposing that soon after the Conquest, the Lacies granted to the Thorntons the greater part of the land in Allerton, who subgranted it to various tenants, and claimed manorial rights over them; and that the remainder of the land here being parcelled out long afterwards by the Lacies, was held immediately of them. This observation applies to all the surrounding manors in which freeholders held immediately of the manor of Bradford.

A large portion of Allerton township still continues waste ground. An act of parliament was last year (1840) obtained by the lady of the manor, with the concurrence of the freeholders, for enclosing and parcelling out this waste land.

The Independents have a large and commodious chapel, built in 1814, at Allerton.

Wilsden is a village within the manor of Allerton-cum-Wilsden. It is, along with Allerton, part of the tract of country anciently distinguished by the name of Bradford-dale. The locality of Wilsden is, in the valleys, shaded with woods, and the appearance is diversified and pleasing.

Wilsden is thus mentioned in Domesday Survey :—Manor. In Wilsedene Gamelbar had three carucates and a half of land to be taxed.

In Burton's Mon. Ebor., this place is written *Wilsenden*, or *Wolfenden*. If this latter were the proper spelling, it would imply that the locality had been a harbour, or spot noted for wolves : but the older spelling of Domesday record, and the invariable manner in which the name was anciently written, (with the above-mentioned single exception,) clearly enough prove that the first syllable, *Wils*, is derived from the personal appellation of the first Saxon who possessed or resided in this *dene*, or bottom.

In the 13th century, Thomas de Thornton gave all his land in this place to Byland Abbey, with the homage and service of Godfrey de Wilsden and his heirs, and of Thomas de Threapland and his heirs, and confirmed the grant of his meadow here ; all which lands granted to this Abbey and that of Joreval, were confirmed by Thomas de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, in the year 1301.*

The decree respecting Allerton manor before alluded to, mentions the deed whereby this grant was made, and states that in it the bounds of the land were set forth as between the top of Old Allen to Potter-gate. Old Allen is still a well known place. Several of our antiquaries have deduced the names of places beginning with *Allon* or *Allen* from *Alni* or alders.

* Burton's Mon. Ebor., under the head "Byland."

In 1244, Nicholas de ——— gave the moiety of his wood here, for which a fine was levied in the 30th of Henry the third.

Nearly the whole of the territory of Wilsden was anciently the possession of Byland Abbey, and the Abbot was in 1316 returned lord of Wilsden. How this happened I know not ; but it appears certain from the decree respecting Allerton before quoted, that Wilsden was only a hamlet of Allerton manor, and that the Thorntons and Bowlings exercised long before the Dissolution manorial rights over it. In rentals of the manor, dated 22nd of Henry the sixth, 16th of Edward the fourth, and 17th of Henry the seventh, twenty-two freeholders of Allerton and Wilsden are mentioned, who yielded for their lands yearly, 47s. 4d., and roses to the Bollings. It appears from the Court Rolls of the manor of Allerton, that in the time of the Bollings, freeholders of Wilsden did suit and service to them.

This may probably be explained, by supposing that the Abbey of Byland had manorial privileges in the six oxgangs of land belonging to it, and that the remainder was under the manor of Allerton.

Shortly after the Dissolution, the village of Wilsden came to the Tempests ; as I find from the following notice in Hopkinson's MSS., vol. 1, p. 125 :—" The King granted (32nd " Henry the eighth) unto Richard Williamson and Thomas " Drax, of Halifax, to alien all that village (*villam*) or " hamlet of Wilsden, in Bradford-dale, lately belonging to " the Monastery of Byland ; and all that messuage and tene- " ments in Wilsden-dale and Bradford, to John Tempest and " his heirs." In an Inquisition taken the 4th of Elizabeth, it is stated that John Tempest paid 20d. fine for the village of Wilsden.

In Kirkby's Inquest, the Abbot of Byland is said to hold in Allerton six oxgangs of land, and the Prior of Pontefract one oxgang. In Barnard's Survey, (nearly three hundred years afterwards,) the Abbot and Prior are mentioned as

having had this land previous to the Dissolution ; and that it had come to the hands of the Tempests and Saviles,* by grant from King Henry the eighth. From this survey it appears that Thomas de Thornton was the donor to Byland Abbey and Pontefract Priory of this land. That belonging to Byland Abbey undoubtedly lay in Wilsden. I see no single reason for concurring with Dr. Whitaker that it formed part of Denholme Park.

There is an old and substantial house in Wilsden township called Hallas. I have seen it spelled in many ancient deeds "Hallows." I have no doubt that it obtained its name from some superstition of our forefathers. Probably it was part of the possessions of Byland Abbey. In the Escheats Rolls, 13th of Elizabeth, it is stated that Nicholas Tempest held lands and tenements in the *Hallows*, of the Queen, by the same tenure as his *manor of Allerton*. This implies that it had been granted by the Crown, especially when it is conjoined with the fact that 5s. 4d. is yet paid out of Hallas for King's rent.

There was a soke corn-mill formerly in Wilsden, as freeholders are mulcted in the days of the Bollings, lords of Allerton, for not grinding their corn at Wilsden mill.

The first stone of a church (dedicated to St. Matthew) at Wilsden, was laid in August, 1823. It was built under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and cost £7710. The late J. Oates, Esquire, was the architect ; and it is a good specimen of his talents. It was made a district church for Allerton and Wilsden. There are in it sittings for 1415 persons, and about 500 are free.

The living is returned at £46 a year. In 1828 it was augmented with £1000, and in 1832 with £200, both by parliamentary grant (by lot). The Ripon Diocesan Society

* By some means the Tempests shortly after obtained the part belonging to the Saviles.

for building and endowing Churches, last year made a grant of £200 in augmentation of the living, and intend (as they state in their report) to give a similar sum towards the erection of a glebe house.

The Independents have a chapel built here in 1817, and the Wesleyan Methodists one built in 1823.

About 1680, Henry Marsden, Esq., lord of the manor, granted a piece of ground at Mytholme to two trustees of the name of Midgley and Kitchin, for one thousand years, at four-pence yearly rent, upon trust to build a school-room. There is no doubt that it was built by subscription. An unknown donor gave to the school-master a yearly rent-charge of three shillings and four-pence, issuing out of the Doe-park, lately belonging to the devisees of E. W. Buck, Esquire. R. Ferrand and Richardson Ferrand gave each a yearly rent-charge of ten shillings out of Harden-hall estate, now belonging to Mrs. Sarah Ferrand. Of late years, the building has been disused as a school, and the payments discontinued.

The habitations in Allerton are scattered. Anciently there was not even a hamlet or knot of houses in the township. The yeomen in Allerton and Wilsden were then a numerous class, and the homestead of each was surrounded by his own farm. Of late years, the number of yeomen, or persons farming their own land, in this manor has greatly decreased. The land in the bottom of that fork or branch of Bradford-dale which comprises the township of Allerton, is good, and the aspect far from displeasing. The upper part is barren, and the summits covered with purple heath.

HEATON.

THIS name, anciently spelled *Heton*, seems to be merely a corruption of *Highton*, agreeing with its situation.

This Heaton is not mentioned in Domesday Book ; but Chellow, now within its township, is noted in that record as one of the dependencies of Bolton manor. Whether Chellow (there written *Celeslau*) at that time included the whole or greater part of the locality now comprised within the manor of Heaton, I have no means of judging.

In the copy of Kirkby's Inquest which I have access to, Heaton is not noticed ; but in the Nom. Vill. of 1316, it is stated that Roger de Leeds was lord of it.

From the family of Leeds the manor descended on the marriage of Emma de Leeds, daughter of a Roger de Leeds, and heiress of her brother William, with Geoffrey Pigot, about the reign of Henry the fifth. From the Pigots it descended to the family of Nussey ; and in 1577 Henry Bat was returned lord of it.

How the manor came to the Fields of Heaton, I have no means at present of ascertaining ; but in Brook's MSS. Joshua Field, Esquire, is mentioned as the lord the middle of last century. Lord Oxmantown and Captain Duncombe, in right of their wives, the daughters and co-heiresses of the late John Wilmer Field, Esquire, are joint lords.

Chellow.—I apprehend that the first particle of this word comes from the same root as *chill*, and the latter from *how*, a hill. However this may be, it is one of the chilliest and bleakest spots in this parish, lying on the side of a high and

exposed copped hill. Chellow was a manor of itself. Robert de Everingham gave this place to the Selby Abbey, for the good of his own soul and that of Isabel, his wife, which she afterwards in her widowhood confirmed; and John de Lacy, lord of Pontefract, did the same.* I apprehend that the number of masses which were said or sung for this barren gift would be scanty.

In a plea of Quo Warranto, brought in the reign of Edward the first, against the Abbot of Selby, to shew cause why he claimed free warren in this place, he pleaded a charter for the purpose, granted the 36th of Henry the third.

The Abbot of Selby was lord of the manor. He had here a farm-house, the site of which (if not some part of the buildings) is known to this day under the name of Chellow-grange. Hither, it is probable, following the practice of those times, the Abbot and his community resorted at the time of sheepshearing for innocent recreation, and to collect the great treasure of those days—the fleece.

I have before alluded to *Frizingley* or *Frizinghall* as being so called from the circumstance of friezes being made in the locality. It is now a small village, having more of a rural appearance than any place I know of about Bradford. The village is graced with tufts of large trees, which give the scenery a pleasing cast.

Heaton-hall is a substantial and rather majestic building. For a considerable time it was the seat of the family of the Fields, a pedigree of which is given in the large copies of this work.

Heaton-roysds was for centuries the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Dixons, a pedigree of which I also give.

The Baptists formed here one of their first settlements

* Burton's Mon. Ebor., article "Selby Abbey."

in the West-Riding. They have (as well as the Particular Baptists) a chapel at Heaton.

What is worthy of remark, Heaton and Clayton were, in the reign of Elizabeth, linked together in one township; and so continued until at least the latter part of last century. What led to this connexion I am at a loss to discover.

If I were asked what was the principal component of beautiful scenery or happy prospects, I should, to the question thrice repeated, answer—Wood—Wood—Wood. The lower part of the township or manor of Heaton is ornamented with several fine woods; and the undulating face of the country agreeably variegated with hawthorn fences sprinkled with timber trees—shewing that the former proprietors have neither been void of taste to plant and adorn their grounds, nor so needy as to be forced prematurely to apply the axe. The numerous stripped oak saplings which constantly appear in various parts of this parish, prove either need or avarice, and the rectilinear stone fences which are daily supplanting the winding quickwood hedges, augur ill for the taste of the owners.

A large portion of the land in the township of Heaton, lay, until the close of the last century, open and waste, but was enclosed under an Act obtained in the 20th of George the third.

SHIPLEY

Is a large and flourishing village, seated at the junction of the valleys of Bradford and Aire. The name seems originally to have been derived (like Skipton and other similarly-named places) from the circumstance of the locality anciently abounding with extensive sheep*-walks. Shipley is thus mentioned in Domesday Book :—"Manor—In Scipleia Ravenchil had "three carucates of land to be taxed where there may be two "ploughs. Ilbert has it and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time, ten shillings. There is a woody pasture half a "mile long and half a mile broad."

It thus became at the Conquest the property of Ilbert de Lacy. How it passed out of the Lacy family there is no trace. In Kirkby's Inquest there is a curious entry which shews that at the time it was taken, Shipley belonged to the King; and it also proves that there was some feudal connexion between Shipley and Manningham. The following is the entry :—"Maningham—Margerie de Maningham and Alice de Tothill "held four oxgangs here, which is held of Pontefract fee, "*except the village of Shipley, which is held of the King.*"

In 1316 Nicholas de Marrays was lord of it.

I have other reasons for supposing that Shipley was not held of the Honour of Pontefract, and anciently not within its fee. In Barnard's Survey it is not returned as being within Bradford Leet.

In the Visitation of this county in 1666, it is stated that the manor of Shipley came to William Rawson, Esq., (one of

* Anciently spelled *Scap*.

the family of the Rawsons of Bradford,) by marriage with Agnes, daughter of William Gascoigne, Esq., of Milford.

It then came to his third son, Lawrence, and then (the fourth in descent from him) to William Rawson, who married Judith Prescott, and dying without issue in 1745, devised the manor and estates of Shipley to his wife. She married for her second husband — Jackson, M.D., of Stamford, and had two sons; Cyril, Dean of Christ Church, and William, Bishop of Oxford. The devisees of the former sold the manor to the late J. W. Field, Esq., of Heaton-hall, whose devisees now hold it.

The parliamentary commissioners built, from designs made by J. Oates, Esq., a handsome Gothic church at Shipley: The first stone was laid 5th November, 1823, and the structure cost £7687 19s. 3d. The land for the site was given by the late J. W. Field, Esq. It is a district church for Shipley and Heaton. It has seats for 1488 persons, of which 332 are free sittings. On the 20th of May 1829, a faculty was obtained to erect an organ. There are six bells in the tower.

The living (which is in the gift of the vicar of Bradford) is returned as worth £50 a-year. It was augmented in 1830 with £600 from parliamentary grant by lot. There is no glebe-house.

Present incumbent, the Rev. T. Newbery.

The Wesleyans erected one of their earliest chapels here, and the Baptists built a chapel in 1826.

Under an Act obtained in the 55th of George the third, 277 acres of land in Shipley, which lay open, was enclosed.

Owing to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passing through it, Shipley has become a place of considerable magnitude and trade. There is a large sprinkling of clothiers or woollen cloth weavers in its township. The land in general is rich, and the landscape in the lower parts beautiful, opening into the well-wooded and picturesque district of lower Airedale.

MANNINGHAM.

It is probable that this name is derived from *Mani*, or some such Saxon personal appellative, and *ham*, a habitation—that is, the home or habitation of *Mani*. The two redundant letters *ng* are often found in the composition of local names.* In early periods the place was constantly written ‘*Maning-ham*.’

Manningham is not mentioned in Domesday Survey, as it was without any doubt one of the nameless berewicks then belonging to the manor of Bradford, and from that time to the present has never been separated.

In the 35th of Henry the third, Edmund de Lacy obtained a grant from the King of free warren in Manningham.

According to Kirkby’s Inquest, 24th of Edward the first, Margery de Maningham and Alice de Tothill held four oxgangs of land here, which was held of the Honor of Pontefract.

The Crown had, in respect of the manor of Bradford, large quantities of land in Manningham; even so late as the 45th of Elizabeth, all those closes of land in Manningham, in the county of York, called Constable-greaves, Helliwell-greaves, Bull-greaves, and *Hall*-royd-greaves, were granted by the Crown to Edward Newman for thirty-one years.†

In remote times, nearly all the tenants or landholders in Manningham were *nativi*, or held in base tenure, and one

* Whitaker’s “Craven,” under the head “Addingham.”

† Hopkinson’s MSS, vol. 2., p. 154.

of the conditions under which they, as well as the bondmen of Bradford, held their land, was to repair the lord's mill-dam at Bradford. Like that at Leeds, it might justly be called "Bondman's dam." *See page 106.*

Previous to the days of Charles the first, the greater part of the township of Manningham consisted of waste ground, called the "moors and commons of Manningham;" and nearly the whole of the old or enclosed land was copyhold. In the year 1638, Okell, vicar of Bradford, and the other grantees of the manor of Bradford, enfranchised numbers of copyhold estates; and in the deeds of enfranchisement granted certain portions of the commons in such form as the following, extracted from one of those deeds:—"And also eleven parts "of all and singular the commons, moors, and waste grounds, "and soil and ground of the same, now lying open and not "enclosed within the town and township of Manningham, "and of all mines and quarries lying and being within the "said commons, the same being divided into four hundred "and eighty-nine parts."

Soon after this period, these commons and waste grounds, except some detached pieces, and certain stripes lying contiguous to old enclosed lands between them and the public roads, were enclosed. The old freeholders would of course participate with the enfranchised copyholders in the division of the commons. The freeholders of Manningham now claim, by virtue of these deeds of enfranchisement and other grants, the waste grounds and mines.

A branch of the ancient family of Listers of Arnoldbiggin, and bearing the same arms, have for a long period been located and had large possessions here. A grant of land in Manningham was made to one of the Listers by Henry the eighth, as lord of the manor of Bradford. A descendant of the grantee, named John, had two sons,

First, Thomas, vicar of Ilkley, who had issue, three daughters, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married Mr. Ellis Cunliffe of Addingham, whose son John had issue, Ellis Cunliffe.

Second, John, an attorney at Manningham, who persuaded his brother, the clergyman, to make a deed of gift of the Manningham estate to him. This John had a son, Samuel, an attorney at Manningham, who married Mary Stapleton, aunt of the present F. S. Bridges, Esq. of Horton, and three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Myers of Leeds, and had issue, Ruth Myers. Her uncle Samuel having no issue, devised the estate at Manningham to her and her issue, and in default of issue, to E. Cunliffe, (grandson of the above-named Ellis Cunliffe) who married Ruth Myers, and thus became possessed of the estate, and took the name of Lister. Ruth, his wife, had no issue who lived to benefit by the limitations of Samuel Lister's will. E. C. Lister, Esq., the present possessor of Manningham-hall and estate, married for his second wife, the daughter of William Kay, Esq., of Cottingham, and has by her a numerous issue.

The present hall, a handsome modern mansion, surrounded by a park, was built about seventy years since, on the site of the old hall. When the latter was erected I am unable to state, but I am informed it had the appearance of considerable antiquity. On taking it down, a quantity of ancient armour, stowed up in an unused room, belonging to the Lister family in their warlike days, was sold.

I have seen in deeds of ancient date, several fields here mentioned under the name of *Old Maningham*. They are within the tract of land granted to Northrop, by John of Gaunt, as mentioned before.

There is an old house in the east part of Manningham, which formed one of the residences of that branch of the Bollings of Bolling-hall which removed to Chellow and Manningham. Over the door are the initials of the name.

ECCLESHILL.

THERE is a tradition of old date, that on the separation of Bradford parish from that of Dewsbury, Eccleshill was left out of the former, because the inhabitants had killed a monk, and thereby excluded themselves from the pale of the church. How long Eccleshill has by *common repute*, belonged to Bradford parish I am unable to state, but so early as 1680 it paid a proportion of the lay or rate to Bradford Church. Eccleshill, however, long after the separation of Bradford parish, continued part of that of Dewsbury; and at least some portion of the above tradition is correct, for in the endowment of Dewsbury vicarage in 1349, mention is made of the "*Decimæ et portionum Garbarum de Eccleshill*," as belonging to that vicarage.

Eccleshill, in Barnard's Survey, is not mentioned to be in the Leet of Bradford, but that of Wakefield; and it is in fact within the manor of Wakefield (though so far divided from it) at this day. It formerly was, as parcel of that manor, the possession of Earl Warren, and that might account for it not being included in the Lacy parish of Bradford.

I have not seen it mentioned in Domesday Record. I am unable to conjecture with probability the meaning of the name, unless it comes from *Eglyws*, Church, that is, Church-hill.

Some measures have been taken to accomplish the building of a church at Eccleshill, but hitherto they have been unsuccessful, though one is much wanted.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here, built before 1788, as in Wesley's Journal of that year, he writes—"I have spent some

“hours with the trustees of Eccleshill house, but I might *as well have talked to posts.*” It seems the Eccleshill clothiers were very intractable, and would keep the management of the chapel they had raised in their own hands. The Independents built a chapel here in 1823.

An Act has been obtained this year (1841), for enclosing the wastes of Eccleshill. The devisees of Jeremiah Rawson are joint lords of the manor. It formerly belonged to the Hirds of Apperley-lane. The devisees of the late Christopher Hird, Esquire, sold it in 1825.

The inhabitants are principally engaged in the woollen-manufacture. Eccleshill township lies on the western slope of Lower Airedale.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

If this parish have not, like some Attic soils in the kingdom, been remarkable in giving birth to men whose souls, ‘touched to fine issues,’ challenge the admiration and eternal gaze of posterity, it has assuredly not been barren in talented and memorable individuals. This volume can claim some, as sons of Bradford, to whom Knowledge largely unrolled her ample page—men who have justly been awarded an honorable station in our country’s Temple of Fame, and whose names are inscribed in the never-fading page of literature and science.

The ‘notices’ comprised in this chapter, include only the names of those who adorned our parish in comparatively modern periods; and lest it should be imagined that none besides worthy of remark breathed here their natal air, the authority of Thoresby may be adduced. In his *Diary*, under the year 1705, he writes that he had been engaged at Bradford, “taking extracts from the registers of the Arch-bishop and *other noted authors.*”

Among the MSS. belonging to Thoresby, and dispersed at his death, there was, as stated in the *Ducatus*, “An account of *remarkable men* born and beneficed at Bradford.” What a precious mine of materials for the present portion of my labours would this MS. have been, if accessible to me! But I fear it is irretrievably lost, the most diligent inquiry having proved unavailing in recovering it. This loss might, indeed, have been partly compensated, by wading with great labour and persevering pains, through Anthony Wood, and numerous other voluminous and scarce works of the same class,

only to be found in distant libraries. But this was impossible, as the stern monitions of prudence, the loud calls of 'daily bread,' imperatively forbad that either more day-time or money should be expended on this doubtful literary speculation.

RICHARD RICHARDSON, M.D.*

The subject of this notice could boast of a long and honorable descent; but (to use the terse and forcible phrase of Dr. Whitaker) "Where there is so much mind and character, I leave to the genealogists their own perpendicular and horizontal lines."† He was born at Bierley-hall, the residence of his ancestors, the sixth day of September, 1663, and baptised at Bradford church. He had not attained the fourth year when his father, William Richardson, died, leaving also a younger son and a daughter. Their mother, one of the talented family of the Saviles, in the parish of Halifax, possessed, besides the hereditary abilities of the family, great domestic virtues. She reared her children with extreme care, and watched with solicitude the development of their moral and mental characters. It is pleasing to add, that her labours were neither unrewarded nor forgotten by her eldest son: he was early distinguished for his attainments in learning, and it is alike honorable to both, that so reciprocal was their affection and regard, that she lived with him at Bierley-hall after he had been twice married, and died under his roof.

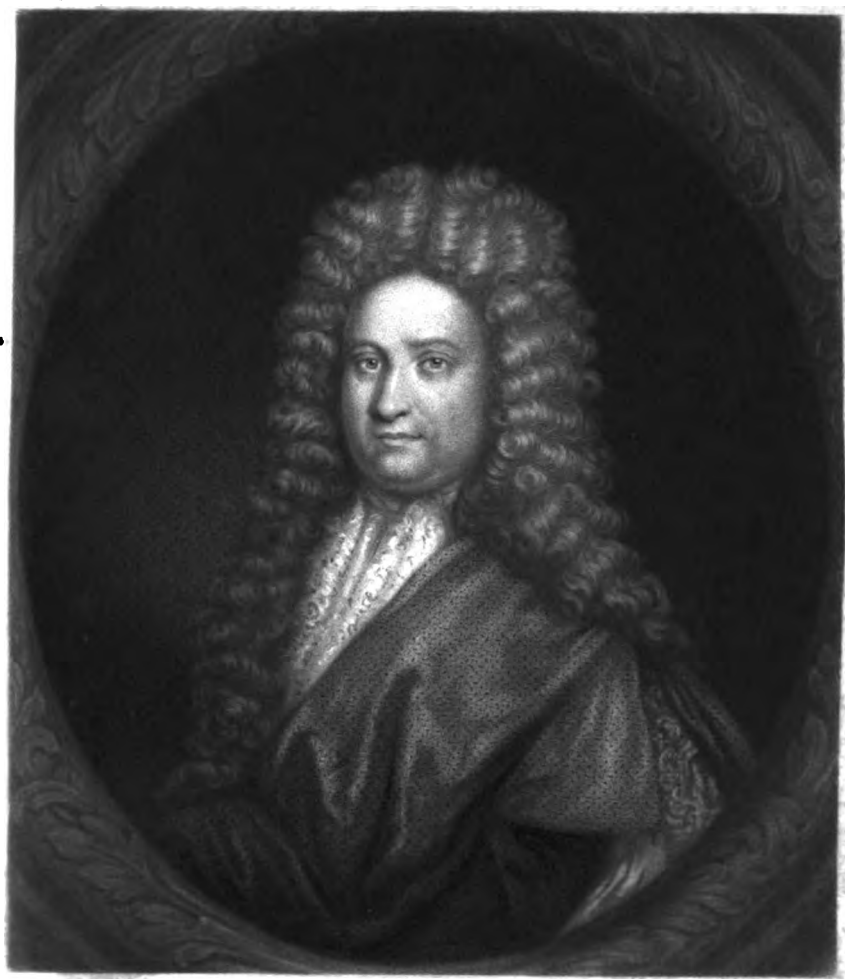
In the youth of Dr. Richardson, Bradford Grammar School stood high as a seminary.‡ The masters were learned, exemplary in the discharge of their duties, and ambitious

* A great portion of the information contained in this notice is taken from the memoir contained in Nichol's *Illustrations of the Literature of the eighteenth Century*.

† "Loidis," page 254, on same subject.

‡ This is evinced by the Letters from Dr. Arthur Chartlett (an eminent classical scholar) to Dr. Richardson, which are printed in Nichol's *Illustrations*. In these letters, Chartlett says, under the year 1713, "Give my service to the careful master "of Bradford School." Again in 1718, "I hope your neighbouring *renowned* School







LEWIS & CLARK

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, 1712-1740

of rearing able scholars. To this school he was sent at an early age, and remained there, studying with eminent success the classics, until his removal to University College, Oxford.

Being intended for the profession of physician, he applied his studies at Oxford more particularly to medicine, and took the degree of Bachelor of Physic.

The University of Leyden enjoyed at the close of the 17th century, the highest reputation as a school for medicine ; and thither resorted, for the benefit of the lectures and instructions of the celebrated professors who filled its chairs, most of the youth of Europe destined for the highest department of the healing art. Dr. Richardson studied at Leyden three years, during which period he lodged in the house of the eminent botanical professor, Paul Hermann ; and I doubt not to this circumstance is mainly to be attributed the Dr.'s passionate and untiring fondness for, and great attainments in, botanical pursuits. Among the eminent scientific men he formed an intimacy with at this University, the celebrated Boerhaave stands distinguished ; and being of congenial minds and tastes, the friendship thus formed, lasted their joint lives.

On his return from Leyden, he obtained at Oxford the degree of Doctor of Physic, and retiring to enjoy at Bierley-hall,

" The mild majesty of private life,

" Where Peace, with ever blooming olive, crowns

" The gate,"

devoted a long and virtuous course to science and works of mercy. Having an ample estate, he did not practise physic as a means of support ; but when he attended his friends professionally, like the indefatigable Dr. Martin Lister, he made those visits subservient to the gleanings of knowledge in

" of Bradford continues to flourish. I do not forget my debt to their library." In another letter he says, " It is long since I contracted a debt to the famous School of " Bradford ;" and he then mentions that he had sent by the Bradford carrier a present of books. I think Charlett must have been educated at this school.

botany and antiquities. His skill in medicine was sound and extensive, and at all times readily and gratuitously exercised for the benefit of the poor.

The blossoms of virtue and beneficence must early bud in the soul, else few of their flowers are rarely found in after life. An anecdote is related of our philosopher on attaining his majority, which reflects lustre on his character. His father died intestate; and, although possessed of very extensive landed estates, left no personal property beyond that required for the payment of his debts, and his younger son and daughter were left totally unportioned and without fortune. The Dr., when a boy, desired his mother to educate his brother and sister at his expence, and when he obtained the estate, settled upon them ample fortunes.

The life of a retired scholar like Dr. Richardson, furnishes few incidents for biography. In 1712, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. For a long period of his life, he lived in terms of the strictest friendship with the President of that illustrious body—Sir Hans Sloane; and he numbered among his friends and correspondents the most eminent naturalists of the age. In the list are included the names of Dr. Dillenius, Ray, the two Sherards, Willoughby, Uvedale, Lhwyd, Brewer,* besides a number of noble and titled promoters of science. Hearne, Thoresby, Marmaduke Fothergill,†

* Brewer was a native of Trowbridge, and engaged originally in the woollen manufactory. Being unsuccessful in trade, he devoted his attention to botany, and accompanied Dr. Dillenius in his botanical tour through Wales. In 1728 he came and resided at Bradford, and assisted Dr. Richardson, who relieved his pecuniary necessities. He prepared for the press a "Botanical Guide," which was never published. In botany and other parts of natural history he greatly excelled, and in these studies he was employed by many of the most eminent men of his day. He died at the house of Mr. John Pollard of Bierley, and was buried at Cleckheaton Chapel.

† This gentleman was I believe uncle, or at least a near relative of the celebrated Quaker, Dr. Fothergill, and was a very learned man, and greatly attached to our Liturgy. I have always thought it was through the friendship between this gentleman (who lived at Pontefract) and Dr. Richardson, that Dr. Fothergill was bound

Drake, and many other antiquaries and classical scholars, were his intimate friends.

He married twice, first Sarah, only daughter and heiress of John Crossley of Kershaw-house, in the parish of Halifax, and of Crosley-hall in this parish. She died in 1702, within three years after her marriage, leaving no issue who survived her. He selected for his second wife, Dorothy, second daughter of Henry Curre, Esq., of Kildwick, and had by her twelve children, seven of whom outlived him. (*See pedigree.*)

The Dr. considerably augmented the family estate, and to his second wife, this honour may partly be attributed, as she ably, and almost solely, managed his domestic concerns.

After a long life spent under the applauding smile of heaven, he died at Bierley the 21st of April, 1741, and was buried at Cleckheaton chapel, which he had re-edified. A handsome monument, with a neat Latin inscription to his memory, graces the chapel.

I am saved the task of pointing out his merits in his favourite walk of science, inasmuch as an able writer on the subject, Dr. Pulteney, thus adverts to them in his Botanical Sketches :—" Among those whom Dillenius has recorded " in the preface to the third edition of Ray's Synopsis, and " his *Historia Muscorum*, as having amplified English Botany, the names of the Sherards and of Dr. Richardson " obtain a superior distinction. The merits of Dr. Richardson, both from his undoubted skill in the science and his " well known patronage of those who cherished it, demand a " more particular commemoration than I am able to give." After detailing a few circumstances of his life, he then proceeds,—“ He had travelled into various parts of England for " the investigation of plants, and had been successful in his

an apprentice to Mr. Bartlett, an apothecary in Bradford, and intimate acquaintance of Dr. Richardson. Bartlett lived in that house upon Stott-hill now occupied by the Rev. John Butterfield, and there the celebrated Fothergill served his apprenticeship.

“tour into Wales, having more especially made discoveries in the *Cryptogamia* class. His garden was well stored with exotics,* and with a curious collection of English plants.”

It is well known as a fact in the history of botany, that the *Cryptogamia* class, or imperfect plants, owe most to the labours of Doody and Dr. Richardson for their illustration.

He never published any work on botany. His labours were freely offered to the botanists of his time, and his name frequently appears in their works. He seems to have wanted the two great impulses to write—vanity and pecuniary gain.

There are scattered through the Philosophical Transactions, many able contributions from him on various subjects of natural history. His letter to Hearne, published in that gentleman's edition of Leland's Itinerary, sufficiently evinces the attention paid by the Dr. to local antiquities, and that he was a skilful and judicious antiquary. To his care in preserving that treasure of Yorkshire topography, Hopkinson's MSS., and the liberality of his descendant, Miss Currer, this humble literary effort, is, like the “*Loidis*,” and many other topographical works, greatly indebted.

What is infinitely scarcer and more laudable than talents and great attainments, he possessed in an eminent degree the social virtues. In all the private relations of life, as son, husband, father,—landlord, friend or neighbour, he was unimpeachable. When collecting materials for this work, I had some conversation with an elderly and respectable person at Bierley, whose grandfather was a tenant to the Dr., and among other enquiries as to what had been heard from this

* In another part of this work, the Cedar of Lebanon planted, and the bothouse built by him, are noticed. I find from Nichols's Illustrations, that in 1812, this Cedar measured, at some distance from the ground, twelve feet eight inches in girth. In 1816 it measured in circumference at the bottom, twelve feet four inches; and at the top of the solid trunk, twelve feet nine inches; and in height, to where the tree began to branch out, fourteen feet.



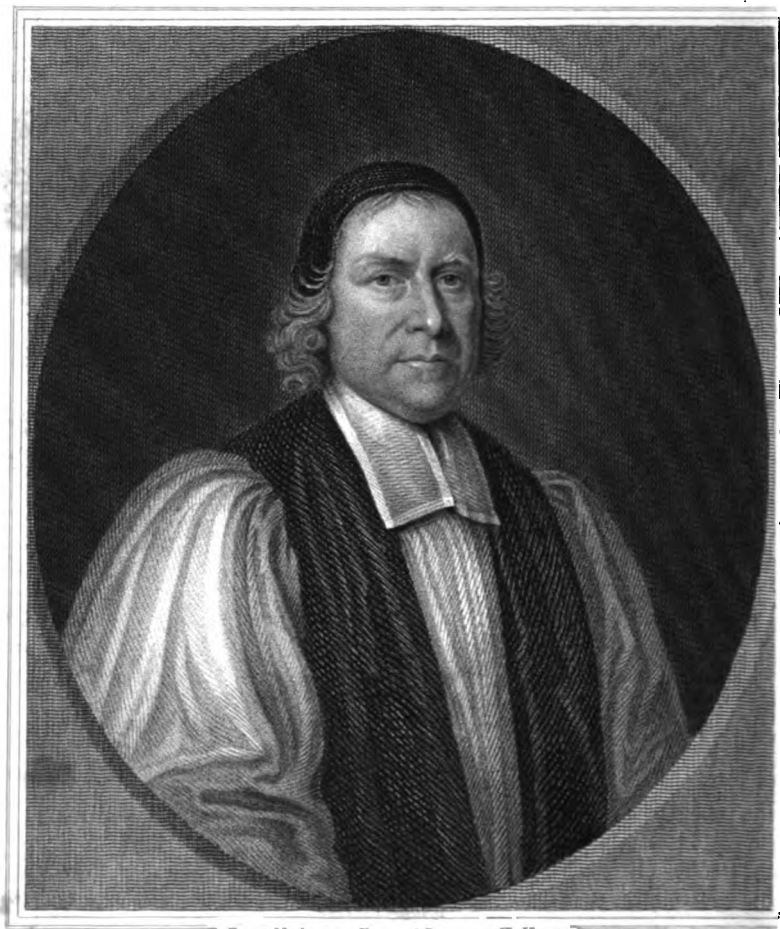
Engraved by J. Smith from the Original by W. Verelst

JOHN SHARP, D.D.

(Archbishop of York)

PRIMATE & METROPOLITAN OF ENGLAND

Born 1645. Died 1713.



Engraved by J. Smith, sculp.

JOHN SEARLE, D.D.

(Archdeacon of York)

PRIMATE & METROPOLITAN OF ENGLAND

London 1660.



ancestor, asked him respecting the character of the Dr., when he answered the question by another—"Whoever heard of a bad Richardson of Bierley-hall?" This simple interrogatory speaks more forcibly than either the lapidary eulogiums which so often travesty and mock the character of the dead, or the pompous and highly-coloured sketches which characterize the pages of partial biography.

Of his personal appearance, the accompanying correct print, engraved from an original painting at Bierley-hall, will give the best description. There are two characteristics in the painting which the skill of the graver could not set out—a fair and roseate complexion, and blue eyes.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP.*

It is a rather singular coincidence, that the adjoining parishes of Bradford and Halifax gave birth to two men who filled at the same time the Archiepiscopal thrones of England, and were the great pillars and ornaments of our Church. Tillotson and Sharp were also Dissenters by parentage and education, bore the same christian name, and assisted each other in their advancement to the high station they attained.

John Sharp, the subject of this notice, was born at Bradford, on Shrove-Sunday, February the 16th, 1644, in a house upon the site of which the house adjoining the Unicorn Inn to the west, now stands. His father, Thomas Sharp, the second son of a younger branch of the Sharps of Horton, who resided at and were the possessors of Woodhouse, near Bradford, followed the trade of drysalter and oil-dealer.

The Archbishop's father belonged to the straitest sect of the Puritans, and warmly adhered to the Parliament in the Civil Wars. Lord Fairfax, during those unhappy commotions, made the father's house his head quarters when in Bradford, and offered his host a commission in the Roundhead Army ;

* The facts in this notice are taken principally from Newcome's Life of the Archbishop.

but our author's mother, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Weddal of Widdington, being a devoted Royalist, prevented her husband's acceptance of Fairfax's favour.

To her indeed may be attributed the bias which led her eldest son to the Church; for it is recorded, that with great ingenuity and care she concealed that proscribed volume in all Puritan families, the Church of England Book of Common Prayer, and delighted, in stolen moments, to instruct her son in the beautiful and devout offices of the Church. His admiration of that most perfect (in my opinion) of all formularies of devotional supplication, the Litany, was early displayed, and continued through life.

He received the whole of his education, previous to his removal to the University, at Bradford School. On attaining the age of fifteen years, his classical learning was so extensive, and talents so precocious, that his father, although he had other five children, and could not be considered wealthy, determined to send him to Christ College, in the University of Cambridge.

Previous to this period, his father, although like his class, a pious and rigidly moral man, had, in accordance with his own views of the Christian scheme, instilled into the mind of his son the extreme doctrines of the Genevan creed.

He particularly cherished the sentiments contained in such works as Cole's "Sovereignty of God," which in our day are little inculcated, either from the pulpit or by the press. His college tutor, however, took some pains in convincing him, that from the nature of the Deity, his glory could not consist in that which if attributed even to man, would render him tyrannical and hateful, and the result was successful,—the Archbishop from that time renounced those doctrines.

While at the University, he made great progress in all branches of learning, and particularly excelled in his knowledge of the Greek language. He was early in life enamoured of natural and experimental philosophy, and understood it well.

He gained no academical honours until the fourth year, when he obtained a scholarship in his college. He earnestly and perseveringly endeavoured to obtain a fellowship, but did not succeed. Having taken his bachelor's and master's degree, he quitted the University and returned home without any hope of preferment.

The whole success of the Archbishop's future career rested upon a trivial accident. While at the University, he attracted, by his proper and decorous manner of reading the scripture lessons in the college chapel, the attention of that great philosopher and learned divine, Sir Henry More; who being written to by Sir Heneage Finch, the Solicitor General, to recommend a domestic chaplain and tutor for his sons, pointed out young Sharp, although unknown to him as a friend.

Before he had remained a month in Yorkshire, he received the appointment from the Solicitor General, and immediately hastened to fill it. In a few months he entered into holy orders. When this event happened his father was living, but he died shortly after, in the sixty-third year of his age. The future Archbishop resided as chaplain and tutor in the family of Sir Heneage for five years; and during this time he applied himself so unintermittingly to study, and at such unseasonable hours, that he severely hurt his health.

Sir Heneage, by his interest at Court, obtained for his chaplain the valuable promotion of the Archdeaconry of Berks, in the disposal of the Crown. When he received this preferment he had entered his twenty-eighth year. Shortly after his patron reached the Woolsack; and now a long vista of church honours and emoluments opened on Sharp. In 1675, the Lord Chancellor bestowed upon him successively, a prebend of Norwich, the living of St. Bartholomew's Exchange, and lastly, the rich and important rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. For the two former his patron would not suffer him to pay the usual seal fees; and as a further indication of esteem for his late chaplain, presented the Church of St. Giles with communion-plate to the value of £100.

Immediately after induction into this rectory, he married Elizabeth Palmer, whose family resided at Winthorp, in Lincolnshire. The lady's mother being strongly tainted with Puritanism, would not consent to the marriage before consulting the well-known Baxter, who not only approved of the match, but added, that had he a daughter to dispose of he would not refuse her hand to Sharp. So favourable an opinion from such a source, is indisputable evidence of his exemplary character.

Dr. Tillotson solemnized the marriage. The intimacy between the two great north country divines commenced thus:—Tillotson had a brother in London, a wholesale dry-salter and oil-drawer, and Sharp, (soon after he entered the Solicitor General's family,) going with a money-bill from his father to the drysalter's warehouse, met accidentally the future Archbishop of Canterbury, and a friendship commenced which was cemented during life by mutual good offices. To this unexpected meeting, Sharp, as the sequel will shew, probably owed the see of York.

He continued rector of St. Giles for sixteen years, and performed the onerous clerical duties of this extensive and populous parish with undiminished zeal. His reputation as a divine and preacher extended through the Metropolis. Bishop Burnet, (no favourable witness,) in the "History of his own Times," states, that "he was both a very pious man and one of *the most popular preachers of the age.*" During the early part of the time he held the rectory of St. Giles, he took on the Friday evenings the lecture at St. Lawrence, Jewry. The pulpit of this church had long been noted for the excellence of the discourses delivered from it. Many of the admirable sermons of Dr. Tillotson (who held the Tuesday lecture) were first preached here, and during the lectureships of Tillotson and Sharp, the audience at St. Lawrence often resembled more a convocation of divines than a lay congregation.

In 1679, the University of Cambridge created him Doctor

of Divinity. His great patron obtained for him in 1681 the deanery of Norwich ; but here was an end of all preferment from this source, as in the year following the Chancellor died. Fortune did not, however, desert Sharp, as his old patron's son, who succeeded to the title of Lord Nottingham, inherited the good will of his father towards the Dean of Norwich, and being in favour with the Crown, greatly befriended him.

We now arrive at an eventful period of the Archbishop's life. The disastrous efforts of James to reinstate the Roman Catholic faith in this country, and the imprudent and harsh measures he employed to accomplish this object need no particular notice here. Sharp's educational prejudices to the Old Faith were strong, and being a man of warm temper, he inveighed from the pulpit of St. Giles against it with great and persevering zeal and acrimony. This soon reached the Royal ear ; and Compton, Bishop of London, received orders to suspend the obnoxious rector. The Bishop refused, and was himself suspended. These are broad facts of English history ; and I shall not advert to them further than to remark that Sharp was inadvertently one of the primary causes and accelerators of the Revolution. He made his submission to the King, and for the rest of the reign bridled his tongue on the doctrines of the Romish Church.

In the affairs of the Revolution he took no active part, nor did he quit his allegiance to James till both houses of parliament had declared that the Crown was vacant.

Lord Nottingham, the son of his old patron, being one of King William's councillors, by his influence secured for Sharp, in 1689, the deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the promotion of Tillotson. In the summer of 1690, our author visited Bradford, where his mother resided. On his return to London, the King offered him the choice of one of the sees vacant by the deprivation of their bishops. He, however, waved the honour from conscientious scruples, which so offended his Majesty, that in all probability Sharp would have forfeited all further court favours, had not Tillotson in this

respect greatly exerted himself in his favour; and with a disinterestedness which sheds lustre on his character, persuaded Sharp to consent that the King should be solicited for the Archbishopric of York when it became vacant. By the joint interest of Tillotson and Lord Nottingham the boon was gained, and in about a fortnight after the aged Archbishop of York dying, Sharp obtained that see. It is pleasing to relate that before his consecration, he assisted at that of his friend Tillotson to the see of Canterbury, who also performed the ceremony on Sharp.

He was in the 47th year of his age when he mounted the Archiepiscopal throne of York. And henceforward the twenty-three years of his life were faithfully appropriated to the discharge of the high offices of his station. For this period his course may, for the purposes of this work, be rapidly sketched.

Our Primate administered with a bold and firm hand the affairs of his province. He laid down as an inflexible rule, that all the prebends of York Minister should be distributed among the most worthy clergymen of his diocese; and took great pains in watching the conduct of his clergy, and admonishing such as did not conduct themselves as became their sacred character. He was a scrupulous censor of manners; and for the purpose of repressing offenders, made too much use of that very objectionable instrument—the Spiritual Court. His conduct in this respect was, though well intentioned, and springing from a laudable desire to repress immorality, sometimes ludicrous; and when I reflect on it, the spirited description given by our old English bard in his *Canterbury Tales*, of apparitors and the courts to which they belong, rushes into my mind.

The Archbishop was in great favour with Queen Anne, who appointed him her Almoner. He enjoyed more of her confidence than any other man of his cloth; and she consulted him on all occasions when any church preferment in the gift of the Crown had to be filled up. It is a well-known

fact in literary history that Swift lost an English bishopric, and was exiled to the deanery of St. Patrick, through the influence of Archbishop Sharp. To this Swift alludes in a poem entitled "The Author upon himself, 1713." Sharp thought (as all other men think) that a man of Swift's libertine opinions and life would disgrace the Church by being thrust into a bishopric, however worthy of it on account of learning and talents. Archbishop Sharp was a partizan of the Tory side of the House of Lords, and in this he accorded with the taste of his Royal Mistress. He spoke seldom in the House of Lords. The specimens of his oratory there, which have descended to us, are very clear, and devoid of all ornament.

He died at Bath, on the 2nd of February, 1713, aged sixty-nine years ; his body being brought and deposited, in St. Mary's Chapel, York Minster, where a sumptuous monument, with a beautiful Latin inscription to his memory by Dr. Smalridge, was erected over him by his executors. An engraving of it is given in Drake's "Eboracum."

He was dark in complexion, and naturally choleric in temperament, but this infirmity he almost eradicated by a long habit of control which he had gained over all his passions and frailties. It will never be disputed that Archbishop Sharp was a man of real piety—far from avaricious ; affable to inferiors, kind to his clergy—especially those of merit, and of great honesty of purpose.

His sermons, like those of Tillotson, still retain a high distinction in the department of literature to which they belong. Dr. Felton, in his "Dissertation on reading the Classics," proposes them as a model for forming a pure style. They are quite unornamented, but very few writers exceeded him in that cardinal requisite of good composition—perspicuity of expression. The sermons of Archbishop Sharp, however, lose much of that excellence which they possessed when delivered by him, as he was a perfect master of a graceful and impressive delivery.

Of his other works, I have seen a MS. account by him of English, Scotch, and other coins, which was published in Mr. Ives's Select Papers. Another paper of his, entitled "Observations on the Coinage of England," is published in the 35th number of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*." He excelled in the knowledge of coins, and had formed a collection equalled by few of his day.

He also collected, principally from Torre's MSS., a Parochial History of his Diocese, to which this work is indebted. Torre's Digest of the Archbishops of York's Registers fell into his hands, and were on his death given by his executors to the dean and chapter of York; and from the manner they are kept, and made profit of, this gift must ever be considered as a great loss to Yorkshire topography.

He had issue, fourteen children, only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, survived him. (*See pedigree.*)

ABRAHAM SHARP.

This distinguished mathematician was born in 1651, at Little-Horton, where his ancestors, a race of substantial yeomen, had resided for generations. The house in which he first breathed, and where he resided for the greater part of his life, and died, still remains, and forms part of Little-Horton-hall. In the preceding pages of this volume, I have given a wood engraving of the front of this interesting old house, with the memorable observatory upon which Sharp, in his latter years, gave his nights to study

"———The fabric of the sphere,

"The changeful moon, the circuit of the stars,

"The golden zones of Heaven."

His father, John Sharp, held, like great numbers in Bradford and the neighbourhood, puritan tenets, and zealously assisted the Parliamentarians in the Civil Wars. Joseph Lister was apprenticed to him, and frequently mentions the part his master took in those commotions. Abraham, the second son, received his education at Bradford School. The Sharps

— Of his other works I have seen a MS account by him



H. Adlard sc.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

— Of his other works I have seen a MS. account by him



H. Adair del.

ABRAHAM CLARK.

of Horton were proverbially a clever and talented family; and we may safely conjecture that Abraham made considerable progress in scholastic learning while at this seminary. It would now be a vain endeavour to trace the causes which disposed his mind to the pursuit of mathematics; but, whether self-acquired or taught by some one whose name has descended to oblivion, he had, when very young, made great progress in the pure sciences.

On leaving school, he was articulated to a merchant at Manchester, and while here he devoted all his leisure hours, and probably more, to lines and (not *sordid*) numbers. This application of his time ill suited with the requirements of trade; and, with the consent of his master, he retreated before the term of his articles had expired, to enjoy uninterruptedly his favourite science. He fixed upon Liverpool for his residence, and for some time devoted himself wholly to mathematical studies.

Here he became acquainted with a merchant from London, and young Sharp, on finding that the celebrated astronomer, Flamsteed, lodged in his house, obtained the situation of bookkeeper to the merchant. While in this employment he contracted an intimacy with Flamsteed, who, pleased with the sober deportment and mathematical attainments of his young friend, obtained for him a profitable office in the dock-yard of Chatham.

Flamsteed, however, soon discerned that the young Yorkshire adventurer would be an acquisition at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, recently erected, and took him as assistant. He had at this early age, for he had now only attained his twenty-third year, acquired, by some means or other, great dexterity in the construction of mathematical and other instruments requiring mechanical skill and ingenuity of no common order. He constructed and graduated most of the instruments used at the Royal Observatory. The great mural arch fixed at this place, was made by his own hands in fourteen months. The celebrated civil engineer, Smeaton, an

excellent authority on such a subject, inasmuch as he was in his earlier days the best astronomical instrument maker of the time, gave as his opinion that it was the best instrument of its kind, and that Sharp was the first who cut delicate divisions on astronomical instruments with exactness. I am curious to know by what steps this extraordinary ability had been acquired by so young a man ; but it is now impossible to inquire with success. Sharp was twenty-five years of age when he constructed the mural arch, and Flamsteed thirty. The latter ever spoke in terms of admiration of this instrument. I have seen a fragment of Flamsteed's Diary, in which Sharp is mentioned.

While at the Observatory, he assisted Flamsteed to "model Heaven and calculate the stars." The celebrated catalogue, published by the latter, of three thousand stars, with their longitudes and magnitudes, their right ascensions and polar differences, with the variations while they change their longitude by one degree—a mighty work—owes much to the labours of our countryman, who affords one instance more of genius whose honours have been appropriated by other hands.

Being constitutionally weak, and of a thin habit of body, the constant observation of the stars, heedless of sleep or the harmful damps of night, greatly impaired his health, and early in life he retired to Little-Horton to recruit his debilitated constitution. By the deaths of his elder brother and that gentleman's son, he obtained the family estate, worth about £250 a year.

From Little-Horton he never again for any lengthened period removed. When he had recovered from the effects of the toil at Greenwich, he built a square tower to his house, and fitted it up as an observatory, with every description of astronomical instruments. The telescopes he made use of were of his own construction, and the lenses ground and admirably adjusted with his own hand.

To every person intimately connected with Bradford, this venerable relic, the 'lonely tower' where Sharp with midnight

lamp so oft 'outwatched the Bear,' possesses peculiar interest. I will not conceal that the sight of Sharp's Observatory raises in me many powerful emotions, as the place where a renowned Son of Science noted the "pensile planets wheel their circuit round the year," measured the eccentric cycles of the comets, or "looked back on all the stars whose blended light as with a milky belt invests the orient."

From the period our mathematician came to reside permanently at Horton until his death, he lived the recluse life of an anchorite, and he rarely held personal communication with any one. Thoresby, and a minister or two of his own religious persuasion, sometimes visited him. Two gentlemen of Bradford, the one a mathematician and the other an apothecary,* were at favoured times allowed his conversation. These gentlemen, when they went to visit him, rubbed a stone against a prescribed part of the outside wall of the house, and if he wished their company were admitted by him, otherwise they returned disappointed.

This secluded and austere manner of life would, no doubt, have rapidly hastened his death, had he not taken considerable exercise in constructing mathematical and other instruments. He had a workshop fitted up with a curious collection of tools, most of them made with his own hands. Some years ago these tools were dispersed by sale, but a cart load of them may yet be collected. A curious lathe, constructed by him for turning work in wood and brass, is yet partly remembered, and preserved. In this workshop he employed all the time unappropriated to sleep and the severe studies of mathematics and astronomy.

After he had settled at Horton he still continued to assist Flamsteed. The elaborate tables in the second volume of the *Historia Cœlestis* were calculated by him; and for this work

* I presume this apothecary was Mr. Swaine, as there was at the time a medical gentleman of that name holding the same religious opinions and frequenting the same place of worship as Sharp. There is a tradition that the mathematician's name was Dawson.

he also prepared drawings of all the heavenly constellations, which is alluded to in his monument in Bradford church. These drawings were sent to Amsterdam, to be engraved by an eminent artist; and it is a proof of the care and excellent handiwork of Sharp, that the originals were superior to the engravings in finish and elegance.

During his long residence at Horton, he maintained by correspondence an intimacy with several of the most celebrated mathematicians and astronomers of that eminent age—Sir Isaac Newton, Drs. Halley and Wallis, Sir Jonas Moor, Sherwin, Taylor, Hodgson, and a multitude of others. It was part of the system of education prevalent in Sharp's younger days to learn youth short hand, in order that they might record, for future benefit, the long-winded sermons of the day. The letters of these celebrated men to Sharp are yet I believe preserved by his relations; but the answers, being generally written in short hand, cannot be deciphered. I have seen specimens of his short hand, and it seems formed on a principle of his own. Being a man of unwearied perseverance, and accounted the most accurate computer of his day, he was the common resource of Newton, Flamsteed, Sir Jonas Moor, Halley, and others, his scientific contemporaries, in all descriptions of difficult and laborious computations.

Genius bears, in more than one point, a strong resemblance to folly; but eccentricity of conduct, a characteristic of both, is oftener a legitimate sprout of the latter. Men gifted in original trains of thought, endowed with super-eminent talent, or employing for long periods their powers on subjects requiring deep abstraction of mind, are, from their habits, often careless to tread in the common track of life. In these only can the deviation be tolerated. Our mathematician was, like many of his deeply-poring tribe, extremely eccentric, and the single state he continued in through life, tended to increase his peculiarities of character.

The Sharps of Little-Horton gave the ground upon which the old meeting-house in Chapel-lane is built. To that place

of worship he constantly resorted on the Sabbath. He was very pious, charitable, and, among other devices for relieving the needy, on his departure for the chapel filled his pockets with halfpence, which he suffered to be taken out of his hand held behind him, by the indigent persons who thronged the road for the purpose of partaking of his charity. It has been supposed that in this mode of dispensing relief, he had in mind Christ's precept—"When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." If this were so, he wonderfully overlooked the admonition contained in the same verse—"not to be seen of men when giving alms," for it is evident that curiosity would attract many to behold a noted and aged man give his pence in such an odd manner. There is, however, no doubt of his benevolent intentions. He had a liberal estate, and his charity to the poor of his neighbourhood was amply displayed.

The room he had fitted up for his study still remains, and keeps much of its primitive appearance. An old oak table, in which cavities, worn by the long and incessant rubbing of his elbows with writing, appear, is yet part of its furniture. He had several rooms in the house appropriated to his own use, and into which his servants were not permitted to enter. He was very abstemious, and seldom took his meals regularly. In order that his reveries and calculations might not be disconcerted and impeded, he had a square hole, which is yet visible, cut in the wainscot or partition between his study and an adjoining room, and before this hole he contrived a sliding board, by which the servant could put his victuals into the room without making any noise or being perceived: as he had opportunity he visited the spot for refreshment. When engaged on abstruse subjects, it frequently happened that breakfast, dinner, and supper remained together untouched by him. Once, it is related, he was so absorbed in the solution of a profound mathematical problem, that he neglected his meals for an alarming long period, and his friends were induced, contrary to his prohibitions, to

break in, on the third day, upon his reverie. He complained, with his accustomed mildness, that they had disarranged a series of investigations which it had cost him three days to form, and that he would have to begin the work nearly anew.

Mathematicians, like the elder chemists in pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have often run after shadows, and idly endeavoured to lay hold on that which in the very nature of things cannot be grasped by man. The quadrature of the circle, the mock and *stulti aurum* of mathematics, engaged largely the attention of Sharp, and he greatly distinguished himself on the problem. I will rapidly trace the circumstances which led him to the investigation. Archimedes, by an excellent process, was the first that showed with any degree of accuracy the relation between the circumference and diameter of a circle, viz., that if the latter were considered as unity, the former would be about $3\frac{7}{8}$. The principles laid down by the Glory of Syracuse, were sufficient to carry the approximation to *any degree* of nearness; but with the good sense of the ancient geometers, he appears to have aimed at nothing more in this unsolvable problem, than a simple rule sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life. Shortly before the time of Sharp, the problem of 'squaring the circle' attracted considerable attention from the mathematicians of Europe; and Van Cuelen, a plodding Dutchman, by following out Archimedes' plan, the inscription of polygons in a circle, and describing others of an equal number of sides on the outer periphery, deduced the quadrature of the circle to thirty-six places of decimals. This calculation, which required a labour and attention wholly unimaginable by those not acquainted with the subject, drew upon the Dutchman the eyes of all Europe, and wrote indelibly his name in the history of mathematics, though known for little or nothing besides this immense computation. He had (after the example of Archimedes) the process inscribed upon his tomb.

While this problem engrossed universal attention, and the

fame of Van Cuelen continued fresh, Sharp, in 1699, undertook for his *amusement* the quadrature of the circle ; and surely no man was, from his habits, abler, had the problem come within the scope of possibility to accomplish. He carried the calculation to double that of Van Cuelen ; and by means of two infinite series, (a formula of Newton or Gregory,) deduced the quadrature to seventy-two places,* as may be seen in Sherwin's Tables of Logarithms. This mathematical exploit will alone render his name familiar to all future time.

It is singular that two natives of the adjoining parishes of Halifax and Bradford, should have been the great improvers and illustrators of the then newly-propounded doctrine of logarithms. Briggs and Sharp are mentioned in conjunction by Sherwin, a contemporary, in his Tables of Logarithms, which I have now before me, as having done much in perfecting that branch of mathematics. In this treatise also may be seen Sharp's ingenious improvements in the construction of logarithms, and of natural sines, tangents, and secants. His labours in the logarithmical department are also honourably mentioned by Dr. Hutton, in his Mathematical Tables, as being great and meritorious. The fifth table in that work, of the logarithms of all numbers to one hundred, and of all prime numbers to one thousand one hundred, each to *sixty-one* places of decimals, was calculated by our mathematician. Dr. Hutton adds, that he was '*one of the most accurate and indefatigable computers that ever existed.*'

I know of no other work that he published, except his Geometry Improved, which he printed without his name, and signed 'A. S. Philomath.' The mathematician, says Dr. Hutton, an able judge, meets with something extraordinary in Sharp's elaborate treatise of Geometry Improved : containing a large and accurate table of segments of circles, and their

* Since Sharp's time, a foreign officer, whose name I forget, has carried the quadrature of the circle, by one of Euler's formulas, to 140 places of decimals. This computer might truly say, 'Hitherto shalt thou go but no farther.'

various uses in the solution of several difficult problems, with compendious tables for finding a true proportional part, and their use exemplified in making logarithms, or their natural numbers. In this work is also a concise treatise of Polyedra, or solid bodies of many bases, both of the regular ones and others; to which are added twelve new ones, with various methods of proving them, and their exact dimensions in lines and numbers. The work is illustrated with a number of copper-plates, neatly engraved with his own hands. I have heard this production of Sharp's spoken of very highly. There is now extant a fragment in some portion of mathematics, if I remember right, trigonometry, in Sharp's handwriting. As an instance of the assiduity and unwearied attention of Sharp, it may be mentioned, that there yet remains a meteorological journal, or diary,* extending over several years; and it shews that he was in the habit of making and noting the observations several times a day. The diary is in his small and beautiful penmanship.

It is greatly to be regretted that Sharp devoted so much of his time and energies to the futile labours of 'squaring the circle,' constructing logarithms to *sixty-one* places of decimals, and making long and laborious calculations for other mathematicians; for it cannot be doubted that had he applied his clear head, great powers of abstraction, and wonderful habit of patient perseverance, (three powerful auxiliaries to discoveries in the abstract sciences,) with that determination that he did to those computations, he had made important accessions to our mathematical knowledge, and placed his fame upon a broad and adamant basis.

The long life of Sharp proves that the severe study of

* Both these MSS. are in the possession of Samuel Hailstone, Esquire. I may add, that in Little-Horton Hall are yet several curious barometers fixed to the wainscot, &c., and made by the hand of Sharp. The lathe before-mentioned is, I understand, in the possession of the Rev. Godfrey Wright, and one of the telescopes made by Sharp is in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

mathematics, even over the 'sickly taper', when accompanied by temperate habits and due exercise, has no tendency to exhaust speedily the constitution. He lived (like Newton) to a patriarchal age—attaining ninety-one years. He was of middle stature, of spare body, and constitutionally weak. For three or four years before his death he became very infirm and feeble. He died on the 18th of July, 1742, and was interred in Bradford church with great solemnity: crowds of people followed him to the grave, and a funeral oration was pronounced on the occasion. A mural monument to his memory, with a chaste Latin inscription, printed in the larger copies of this work, adorns the chancel.

JOHN FAWCETT, D.D.,

Stands in the list of those persons who from humble birth, and notwithstanding the most adverse circumstances, raised themselves by dint of native energy and genius to high distinction in the learned and literary walks of life. On this account a more extended notice of him will be given. He was born at Lidget-green, the sixth of January, 1739, (O.S.) His father, Stephen Fawcett, a farmer, died before the son reached twelve years of age, leaving a widow and a numerous progeny of small children.

At the age of thirteen years his mother put him as an apprentice to, I believe, a staymaker in Bradford, for the period of six years. Like most men who have gained any great celebrity in letters, young Fawcett, from his earliest youth, betrayed a fondness of books, and read with avidity such as fell in his way. The experience of all ages teaches, and too often in lessons of misery, that the love of literature, when carried to any great extent, has an almost irresistible tendency to abstract the mind from the irksome trades and occupations of life; and that strict attention to business is seldom or ever compatible with the ardent pursuit of literary pleasures or learned researches; of this fact Fawcett's master and mistress seem (like those of Gifford) to have been fully

aware, and discouraged his literary taste by every means in their power. Our young scholar, however, appeared to know the full force of Horace's remark—

“The youth who hopes the Olympic prize to gain,

“All arts must try, and every toil sustain.”

Francis.

Although engaged in his trade from six in the morning till the late and unconscionable hour of eight at night, yet from the remaining ten hours he contrived, with a determination which no ordinary obstacle could abate, to steal several hours for study. He had a small lodging-room for his own use, and his master and mistress, according to the good custom of the times, went to rest early. Fawcett, to avoid suspicion, apparently retired to bed at the same time ; but placing his lighted candle under an earthen chamber vessel till he knew that the family were asleep, he then commenced the labours of study. After the lengthened toil of the day, the long neglected claims of sleep became importunate, and, like Aristotle, he had recourse to various methods to cheat Nature in one of her necessary dues.

It may be presumed, that in the course of years, such a strict and closely followed up plan of study was eminently successful. He became a good linguist, and laid the foundation of the extensive biblical knowledge for which he was in after years so greatly distinguished. It is recorded, that even between the early years of twelve and fourteen, he had read the sacred volume *several* times over. In his classical studies he received great assistance from the Rev. Mr. Butler, master of the Bradford Grammar School. I have no means of knowing whether these aids were given in the stolen intervals of Fawcett's apprenticeship or after the expiration of it. It is highly honourable to the memory of a long-forgotten man, that he rendered this literary assistance, and lent Fawcett books, without any chance of receiving pecuniary compensation, but solely from the wish to serve a clever and deserving young scholar ; and it is a sufficient indication that Fawcett, in his low circumstances, deserved this attention.

They were of dissimilar religious opinions, which so often breed unfriendly offices and eat up the charities of life.

The celebrated Whitfield visited Bradford when Fawcett was about sixteen, and preached to about ten thousand persons at the Bowling-green. The great and commanding eloquence of Whitfield must ever be admitted ; and far be it from me to commend his doctrines, when I say that he was the very Demosthenes of pulpit eloquence. The effect of Whitfield's preaching made impressions on Fawcett, as it did on hundreds of others in Bradford, which death only effaced.

At the age of nineteen, he offered himself to the Baptists assembling in the Cockpit, under the ministry of old Crabtree, as a member, and continued in fellowship with them for five years.

At the end of this period he presided as pastor over a body of Baptists assembling at Wainsgate, in the parish of Halifax. He spent his life afterwards in the labours of his pastorate, and in scholastic duties and study.

He established an academy at Ewood-hall, which attained considerable celebrity, and brought him a handsome competence. Although he had offers of advancement in life he refused them, and remained with the small society he had collected at Hebden-bridge on leaving his first charge at Wainsgate.

The prostituted American diplomas have been conferred with such a liberal indiscriminating hand upon unworthy subjects, so far as respects learning, (of which academical degrees are intended to be the true badge,) that they have been looked upon with just contempt, and even been refused by many persons of distinguished talent, as carrying no honour. In the year 1811, the fame of Fawcett, as a scholar and biblical critic, had reached the ear of a transatlantic university, and the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. It may be observed, that at least he was as deserving of such an honour as most of those persons on whom it has been bestowed.

He died on the 25th of July, 1817, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His personal character may be summed up in a few words:—he was a plain Yorkshireman, of great honesty of purpose, and in dress and carriage altogether devoid of the affectation and deceit of polite modes and practices.

He was a voluminous author, and printed himself most of his own works. I may be allowed first to speak of his Hymn to Spring, "Lo the bright the rosy morning," which has gained considerable attention and circulation by being included in the 'Readers,' &c. It was one of my very earliest favorites; and while I pen this sentence, the thought of it brings to my mind many humble but to me pleasing associations, which a long distance of time had rendered faint and obscure. I may, therefore, be prejudiced on its side, but my early judgment of its excellence has not been altered in riper years; and I have no hesitation in avowing that had Fawcett written a few more such pieces, he had been ranked among our poets. Though he wrote much in verse, the rest I have seen is comparatively worthless. Of his prose compositions, though they have in some quarters been highly eulogized, I confess that, apart from the subject, I am no admirer of them. They are not remarkable for either strength, beauty or novelty of thought, elegance, or richness of language. His Essay on Anger, which is among the best of his prose compositions, certainly contains many very sensible and even shrewd remarks, conveyed in an unostentatious and clear style. But of all his works, the elaborate Commentary on the Bible, undertaken by him on the verge of the grave, is the most remarkable. From a long habit of study and comparison of the Scriptures, he was eminently fitted to expound them; and he had sufficient learning to illustrate, according to sound critical principles, the dark and intricate passages. Fawcett's Commentary is a textbook among Christians of all denominations, but particularly those of his own persuasion.

Before the biographical portion of this work is closed, it may be mentioned that David Clarkson, (the young man, I believe, who had a narrow escape at the siege of Bradford, as mentioned by Joseph Lister,) an eminent divine, was born here in 1622. Abraham Sharp's mother was sister to him. He was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and became fellow of it. Here he had Archbishop Tillotson for a pupil. He held the living of Mortlake, and was dispossessed of it in 1662 for nonconformity. He then officiated to an Independent congregation in London, and died in 1686. He was the author of several controversial pieces, and of a volume of sermons printed in folio after his death, which are yet considered of some note. Calamy mentions him.

A gentleman born in this parish was thought by Dr. Whitaker deserving of a niche in the 'Loidis.' This was Joseph Hulme, M.D., who was born in the village of Little-Horton, the second son of Samuel Hulme, a dissenting minister, (I believe at the old Presbyterian chapel here,) and the friend of Dr. Doddridge, under whom Joseph was educated for the ministry. Changing his views, he was placed as a medical pupil with Dr. Nettleton. He afterwards went to the University of Leyden, where, in 1743, he took the degree of M.D., and returned to Halifax and succeeded his old master. He died there February 2nd, 1806, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a learned and skilful physician and an amiable man.

STATISTICS.

I HAVE purposely reserved for this section two or three tables which could not appropriately be included in the preceding pages, but which seemed to contain information that would be acceptable to several readers. Under this head may also be conveniently included a few numerical statements relative to the parish, which have not before been noticed.

The parish of Bradford is, from its south-eastern extremity to its western limits on the almost untracked moors between Yorkshire and Lancashire, about sixteen miles in length, varies from five to nine miles in breadth, and contains 33,373 acres of land. Its thirteen townships contain respectively the following territorial quantities :—

	Arable.	Pasture.	Wood.	Waste, Water, &c.	Total.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Allerton township. .	554 ..	1108 ..	38 ..	173 ..	1873
Bowling do. ..	34 ..	1173 ..	31 ..	200 ..	1438
Bradford do. ..	34 ..	1046 ..	18 ..	100 ..	1198
Clayton do. ..	140 ..	1456 ..	4 ..	— ..	1600
Eccleshill do. ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1070
Haworth chapelry. .	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	10540
Heaton township ..	170 ..	523 ..	50 ..	— ..	743
Horton chapelry ..	310 ..	1505 ..	3 ..	6 ..	1824
Manningham town.	676 ..	572 ..	— ..	— ..	1248
North Bierley do. .	276 ..	2250 ..	238 ..	500 ..	3264
Shipley chapelry ..	346 ..	694 ..	247 ..	43 ..	1330
Thornton do. ..	1148 ..	3444 ..	46 ..	— ..	4638
Wilsden do. ..	513 ..	1500 ..	294 ..	300 ..	2607

The following Table is drawn from the Abstract of Returns made pursuant to the 43rd Geo. III., and throws considerable light on the parochial affairs of Bradford and its neighbourhood in the years 1776, 1783, 84, 85, and 1803.

Townships.	Money raised by Poor and other Rates in the year 1803.			Average of Money raised by assessments in the years 1783, 84, 85.			Money raised by assessment in the year 1776.			Rate in the pound for the year 1803.			Money expended in relief of poor in that year.			Expenses in Suits of Law, removals of Paupers, &c.			Total amount of Expenditure for 1803.			Average annual Expenditure for 1783, 84, 85.								
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.							
Bradford ..	2645	12	4	691	17	3	530	13	2	5	6	2019	19	9	343	19	8	29	17	5	2393	16	10							
Bowling ..	556	10	7	168	5	5	105	2	0	6	0	396	11	0	61	19	3	11	0	0	469	10	0							
Horton ..	1075	13	2	452	4	0	325	9	1	10	0	342	0	0	520	2	8	80	12	8	942	15	4							
Manningham	620	15	9	144	18	9	118	14	0	7	3	407	12	2	..	..	..	20	2	6	427	14	8							
Allerton ..	316	10	0	156	0	3	98	8	11	10	5	170	12	9	70	19	1	1	7	0	242	18	6							
Clayton ..	389	14	6	193	13	1	178	3	2	7	0	211	4	3	143	12	11	48	4	9	403	11	1							
Shipley ..	310	12	6	55	2	3	41	10	6	4	6	182	13	6	..	..	..	40	8	3	223	1	9							
Thornorton..	1044	15	2	181	13	7	196	6	10	16	6	561	6	5	146	8	9	206	3	2*	973	18	4							
Willden ..	176	6	8	127	7	8	78	12	0	6	8	125	5	10	57	17	10	9	11	7	192	15	4							
Townships.	Annual Expenditure on account of Poor in 1776.			Money earned in Workhouse in 1803.			Out-door Paupers, not including Children.			In-door Paupers.			Children out of the Workhouse.			Persons occasionally obtaining Relief.			Persons above 60, disabled, &c.			Persons applying for Relief not Parishes, &c.			Number of Friendly Societies.			Number of Members in them.*		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Under 5 years.	Under 14 years.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Number.	£.	s.	d.	Number.	£.	s.	d.
Bradford ..	479	3	7	51	16	1	79	..	..	38	..	..	43	78	28	..	..	49	..	..	31	..	..	22	..	..	2501	..	..	..
Bowling ..	111	0	0	11	10	9	42	..	..	16	..	..	36	61	24	..	..	37	..	..	43	..	..	1	..	..	38	..	..	..
Horton ..	325	0	3	21	1	6	57	..	..	43	..	..	44	39	40	..	..	16	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	492	..	..	..
Manningham	99	11	1	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	35	53	14	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	..	..	..
Allerton ..	90	12	10	3	3	1	33	..	..	6	..	..	12	37	29	..	..	19	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clayton ..	172	4	0	12	13	6	95	..	..	20	..	..	59	75	43	..	..	28	..	..	41	..	..	1	..	..	390	..	..	..
Shipley ..	42	3	9	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	9	21	10	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	157	..	..	..
Thornorton..	196	6	10	0	1	11	47	..	..	16	..	..	21	34	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	220	..	..	..
Willden ..	76	15	5	21	16	1	22	..	..	8	..	..	22	24	35	..	..	6	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	91	..	..	..

* This includes £205 paid for a new valuation of the township. † Where the year is not mentioned the columns are for 1803.

Table deduced from the Returns made to Parliament, pursuant to 55 Geo. III.

Townships.	Estimate of the Annual Value of real Property.	Money raised for Poor-Rates in			Money expended in Relief of the Poor in		
		1813	1814	1815	1813	1814	1815
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bradford ..	76773	3186	3465	3228	2572	2681	2791
Bowling ...	9548	889	778	681	707	677	531
Horton	8348	1586	1374	1254	1262	1035	1042
Manningham	3942	782	645	575	588	460	519

Townships.	Number of Persons permanently relieved in			Number of Persons in Workhouse in		
	1813	1814	1815	1813	1814	1815
Bradford	200	187	198	45	49	49
Bowling	67	53	49	9	5	2
Horton	104	100	102	24	22	18
Manningham ...	38	35	31	..	..	..

Townships.	Average Number of Members of Friendly Societies for the 3 years.	Average annual amount of Charitable Donations under care of Parochial Officers.					
		For Parochial Purposes.			For other Purposes.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bradford	1581	300	0	0	35	0	0
Bowling	120	..	..	..	2	10	0
Horton	569	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manningham ..	620	..	..	..	..	..	..

POPULATION RETURNS FOR THE BOROUGH.

1801.

Townships.	Houses inhabited.	Number of Families in them.	Houses uninhabited.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, &c.	All other Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bradford.....	1317	1393	51	30	1290	5073	2987	3406	6393
Bowling.....	401	405	..	40	24	1991	993	1062	2055
Horton.....	820	830	24	50	655	2754	1527	1932	3459
Manningham.....	270	326	7	72	448	837	636	721	1357

1811.

Townships.	Houses inhabited.	Number of Families in them.	Houses building.	Houses uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, &c.	All other Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bradford East	725	732	3	7	5	698	29	1663	1896	7767
Bradford West	849	941	17	21	2	897	42	1986	2222	
Bowling....	427	449	2	6	17	245	187	1097	1129	2226
Horton.....	803	954	9	22	60	746	148	2013	2410	4423
Manningham	317	342	10	5	37	297	8	761	835	1596

POPULATION RETURNS CONTINUED.

1821.

Bradford township, 13064. — Bowling do., 3579. — Horton do., 7192. — Manningham do., 2474.

1831.

Townships.	Houses inhabited.	Number of Families in them.	Houses building.	Houses uninhabited.	Families employed chiefly in Agriculture.	Families employed chiefly in Manufacture.	All other Families.	Number of Males 20 years of age.	Labourers employed in Agriculture.
Bradford.....	4044	4512	43	63	39	3867	606	5349	73
Bowling.....	1115	1178	22	18	25	948	205	1248	..
Horton.....	2131	2164	13	35	103	1529	532	2350	23
Manningham.....	676	795	8	25	50	548	137	802	28
Townships.	Labourers employed in other works, not Agricultural.	Persons employed in Manufactures, or making Machinery.	Persons employed in Retail Trade or Handicrafts, as Masters or Workmen.	Capitalists, Bankers, professional and other educated Men.	Male Servants.	Female Servants.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Total.
Bradford.....	822	1685	2420	339	76	472	11350	11873	23223
Bowling.....	209	570	434	8	3	69	2948	3010	5958
Horton.....	402	1300	380	107	7	89	6397	5385	10782
Manningham.....	192	463	62	25	3	30	1823	1711	3564

Summary of the Population Returns for those Townships of the
Parish not included in the Borough.

Townships.	1801	1811	1821	1831
Allerton	809	1093	1488	1733
Clayton	2040	2469	3609	4459
Eccleshill	1351	1608	2176	2570
Heaton	951	1088	1217	1452
Haworth	3164	3971	4668	5835
North Bierley ..	3820	4766	6070	7254
Shipley	1008	1214	1606	1926
Thornton	2474	3016	4100	5968
Wilsden	913	1121	1711	2252

Abstract of Population Returns for 1841.

Townships.	Houses.			Persons.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bradford	6585	656	202	16812	17748	34560
Bowling	1719	199	14	4284	4634	8918
Horton	3419	313	72	8628	8990	17618
Manningham .	1066	74	19	2759	2863	5622
Allerton	342	40	18	962	952	1914
Clayton*	854	203	..	2198	2149	4347
Eccleshill ..	614	48	..	1525	1483	3008
Haworth† ..	..	..	..	..	..	6301
Heaton	306	22	1	780	793	1573
North Bierley	1760	97	8	4777	4734	9511
Shipley	458	72	10	1193	1220	2413
Thornton	1285	203	9	3474	3314	6788
Wilsden	501	79	5	1337	1347	2684

* Clayton is the only place in the parish in which there has been a decrease since 1831.

† I have not the details for Haworth.

The following Tabular Statement, drawn from one for Bradford Union prepared by order of the Poor-law Commissioners, shews the state of parochial affairs here immediately preceding the introduction of the New Poor-law.

Townships.	Average Assessment.		Amount of Poor-rates.			Paupers at the close of 1836.	
	Land.	Houses.	1834	1835	1836	In-door.	Out-door.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Bradford . . .	3087	34901	3780	3016	2911	29	312
Allerton . . .	1443	300	266	244	245	2	67
Bowling . . .	1377	1766	531	470	428	4	71
Clayton	1075	1070	436	408	433	2	84
Heaton	1674	149	259	194	190	..	33
Horton	1715	1859	1099	1029	977	..	176
Manningham	1460	1220	343	366	321	..	29
N. Bierley . .	3053	2213	916	883	840	11	142
Shipley	871	875	217	190	152	..	42
Thornton . .	1969	2044	704	650	685	4	109
Wilsden . . .	..	..	286	267	243	1	43

I have no statements for Haworth, not being in the Union.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

THOSE errors in orthography which arise from the press, and syntactical mistakes, I do not intend to point out or correct. I trust that they are not numerous, and will easily be overlooked.

Pages 1 *et seq.*—Since writing that part respecting the derivation of 'Bradford,' where I have confessed that the reasons for deducing the former part of the name from 'broad' are inconclusive, I have received some observations on the subject from an eminent antiquarian etymologist. He derives 'Brad' from some one of the following terms:—Gaelic *Braid*, *Braidh*, or *Brath*, all having reference to a hill or acclivity. In the Icelandic *Brad*, Swedish *Bratt*, and several other similar words found in the northern languages, denote acclivities. If the former part of the name of our town came from any of these, or from the same root, then we may assign to 'Bradford' the probable signification of the Hill Ford, or ford at the bottom of the hill; and in this case the name of the place would most likely be given before the settlement of the Saxons here. I leave my readers to accept this derivation or not; it is as probable a one as has been offered, and accords with the locality of the ancient ford. It also agrees in the sense, with the derivation of *Braceford* hinted at by Dr. Whitaker, and removes the objection to it as to the spelling and pronunciation.

Page 2.—The next mention of Bradford that I have seen after that in Domesday Book is in 1248, and not in 1250-51. For rectification of this error, see p. 48.

Page 15.—There is now residing in Pit-lane, Bradford, a widow named Mercy Drake, who is stated to be 101 years of age. Her maiden name was Ackroyd, and she states she was baptized at Coley chapel.

Pages 36 and 37.—When these were written I was not aware that Wilsden was mentioned in Domesday Record, as it was omitted in the copy I had taken.

Page 43.—In the note to this page I have misconceived the meaning of Dr. Whitaker, and also of Boothroyd, who copied from him; since writing it I have referred to Burton, and find that the confirmations to Nostel Priory were made by Robert de Lacy and Pope Alexander the third, at different times. From the manner in which the list of these confirmations is printed in juxtaposition in the History of Whalley, I was led into the error. My belief, however, that Robert de Lacy never enjoyed his forfeited estate, is not abated, but strengthened by further investigations.

Page 54.—For 'Elizabeth' read 'James.'

Page 59.—For 'Audley' read 'Audley.'

Page 66.—The remark, that in 1310 there was no chapel as far as I could find in all the parish, was made before I had consulted the Archbishop's Registers at York, where I found that there was a chapel at Haworth before 1310.

Page 180.—The whole of the historical portion of this volume was printed many months before the late election (June 1841) was even contemplated. In order to complete my work in this respect, it may not be irrelevant to give a brief account of the late contest for the representation of the borough. Long before the election, a requisition signed by upwards of 600 electors had been presented to Mr. Hardy, desiring him again to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Bradford. On the dissolution of parliament he responded to the call. E. C. Lister, Esq., retired; and his son William, and the former member, William Busfield, Esq., offered themselves as candidates in the Whig interest, and supporters of the ministerial measures respecting the duties on corn, sugar, and timber. A Chartist candidate was

also brought forward. On Tuesday, the 20th of June, the nomination day, Mr. Hardy was met at Low-moor by a large procession of people in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, with bands of music and numbers of flags, to escort him to the hustings at the Court-house. The Whig candidates were also accompanied to the hustings by a large and splendid procession. John Crofts, Esq., the Returning-officer, opened the proceedings. The Whigs occupied the right of the hustings, the Chartists the centre, and the Conservatives the left. Mr. Busfield was nominated by Mr. George Oxley and seconded by Mr. Robert Milligan; Mr. Hardy by Matthew Thompson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Cowling Ackroyd; Mr. Lister by Mr. Thomas Hill, seconded by Mr. George Hanson. The Chartist candidate was then nominated. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Hardy and the Chartist; the latter retired from the contest. A poll was demanded, which commenced next day in five booths. The Whig candidates took the lead, but were passed early in the forenoon; and at the close of the poll the numbers were, Hardy 612,—Lister 540,—Busfield 536. The Returning-officer appeared on the steps in front of the Piece-hall (the Court-house being occupied with the sessions) on the Thursday, and declared the number of votes as above, and that Mr. Hardy and Mr. Lister were duly elected, and both of them addressed the multitude. The whole of the election passed off peaceably, although more money was never spent, nor greater display seen at a former election here.

On account of the sudden death of Mr. Lister, (who was buried on the very day of the meeting of Parliament,) another election is at hand. The candidates are William Busfield, Esq., of Upwood, on the Whig, and William Wilberforce, Esq., (son of Wilberforce the Philanthropist,) on the Tory side. Before the election however takes place, this work will be printed off.

Page 207.—The Parish Church was refronted in 1832. On taking down the old wall, fragments of an ancient cross and of sculptured stones were found built in it, and had very probably been remnants of the previous Norman church. This fact supports the supposition that it stood on or about the same site as the present one.

Page 208.—At this page I have given an extract from the Vestry-book of 1699, and on perusing it I think it may lead to an erroneous belief as to the proportions of church-rate anciently paid by some of the townships in the parish. I therefore give from the Vestry-book of that year, the proportions in which a church-rate of £40 was raised, after giving credit for £1 11s. paid over by the former churchwardens.—“Haworth £8, Bradford £10 13s. 4d., Thornton £2 16s. 11d., Heaton-cum-Clayton £2 16s. 11d., Allerton-cum-Wilsden £3 16s. 11d., Great and Little Horton £2 16s. 11d., Wibsey and Bierley £2 16s. 11d., Shipley £1 8s. 5d., Manningham £2 16s. 11d., Bolling £1 8s. 5d., Eccleshill £1 8s. 5d.”

Page 214.—For ‘Urry’s’ read ‘Urry’s.’

Page 222.—For ‘Gascoigne’ read ‘Gaskin.’

Page 298.—For ‘1698’ read ‘1678.’

Page 318.—It was not Dr. Richardson who built Bierley Chapel, but his son and successor, Richard Richardson, Esq. The latter gentleman also constructed the Druidical Temple, &c., and not his brother William, as stated at this page. According to Wilson’s MSS. Bierley Hall was built in 1636, by the father of Dr. Richardson.

It may be well to inform the curious portion of my readers, that the portrait of Archbishop Sharp is taken from the same plate as that used in Newcome’s life of him. The portrait of Abraham Sharp was copied from a large and scarce engraving of him by Virtue, executed in 1744,—immediately after Sharp’s death.



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